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ABSTRACT

Illustrative black and white maps, tables, and graphs designed for clear reproducibility depict Europe's size, population, resources, commodities, trade, cities, schooling, jobs, energy, industry, demographic statistics, food, and agriculture. Also included are 33 United States Department of State individual country maps. This volume is intended to be used by classroom teachers as a resource for teaching about Europe. (BZ)

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EUROPE TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

A Total of 153 Pages

120 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicting the Continent's

- Size
- Population
- Resources
- Commodities
- Trade
- Cities
- Schooling
- Jobs
- Energy
- Industry
- Demographic Statistics
- Food & Agriculture

Plus 33 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced by the U.S. Department of State

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I The Land — Pages 1-15

II Peoples, Countries, Cities — Pages 16-45

III Governments and Alliances — Pages 46-70

IV Product, Trade, and Agriculture — Pages 71-96

V Energy, Education, Employment, and Others — Pages 97-120

VI Individual Country Maps — Pages 121-153
Arranged alphabetically
Not indexed

Unless otherwise noted, the maps, tables, and graphs on pages 1-120 have been created by World Eagle, Inc. The 33 individual country maps on pages 121-153 were originally published by the U.S. Department of State, and contain current data supplied by us.

INDEX

For Pages 1-120.

(Individual Country Maps are arranged
alphabetically, pages 121-153)

- Agriculture
  - Major Crops .... 82 & 83
  - Percent of Labor Force In 84
  - Percent of Land In 85
  - EC Support Prices in ECU's 86
  - Index Numbers of Livestock Products & Cereal Production 87
  - Index Numbers of Total and Per Capita Food Production 88
  - Major Supplies to USSR 95
  - U.S. and USSR Trade 95
  - USSR Imports 96
  - U.S. Grain Exports to USSR 96
- Airfields, Railroads, & Highways 118

- Big Seven of Free World
  - GDP, By Country 92
  - Population and GNP 93
- Birth Rates, Death Rates, Rates of Natural Increase 37
- Blank Outline Map 16
- Britain, Map of 43

- Capitals and Countries 18
- Capitals, Countries, & Populations 19
- Cereal Production and Livestock Products, Index Numbers of 87
- Cities
  - With Population Over 1 Million 26
  - Ten Largest in USSR 44
- Civilian Employment, Major Sectors of, OECD 112
- Coal
  - USSR and Europe Consume 44.1% of World's Coal 105
  - Major World Exports of 106
  - International Coal Flow 107
  - Shares of World Production 108
- COMECON (CMEA) 60
- Commonwealth, The 58
- Council of Europe
  - Text 56
  - Map 57
- Countries, Capitals & Population 19
- Crops, Major .... 82 & 83

- Death Rates, Birth Rates, Rates of Natural Increase 37
- Demographic Statistics 39
  - (See also: Vital Events; Natural Increase; and Doubling Time)
- Density of Population
  - In Europe 23
  - In European Community 50
- Distances, Driving 3
- Doubling Time and Rate of Natural Increase 40
- Driving Distances 3

- East Europe as seen from West Europe .... 4 & 5
- Eastern Europe, Map of 32
  - Trade with EC 94
  - Its Share of World's Crude Oil 103
  - Shares of World Coal Production 108
  - Major Power Facilities in 110
- ECU and EC Support Prices 86
- EFTA, plus EC (Map) 59
- Electricity Generation in OECD 99
- Employment and Unemployment, Selected Nations .... 113 & 114
- Energy · Shares of World Primary Energy Produced by Europe and USSR and Other Regions of World 98
  - (See also: Coal; Electricity; Natural Gas; Oil; and Nuclear Electric Power)
- European Community
  - Text 46
  - Map 47
  - Population Densities 50
  - Share of Europe's Population 51
  - Plus EFTA (Map) 59
  - Per Capita GDP, by Nations 73
  - Trade with Eastern Europe 94
- European Parliament
  - Text 48
  - June 1984 Election Results 49
- Exports
  - And Industry, Major, by Country 74-76
  - And Imports by OECD Nations 80
  - Those Which Exported More Than They Imported 81
  - And Imports by EC with Eastern Europe 94
  - USSR Overall Trade 96
  - U.S. Grain Exports to USSR 96
  - U.S. Trade with USSR 96
  - USSR & Netherlands Are World's Largest Exporters of Natural Gas 104
  - Major World Exporters of Coal 106

- Female Labor Participation Rate, Selected Nations 114
- Food
  - Index Numbers of Total and Per Capita Production 88
  - Western Europe's Consumer and Food Prices 89
  - (See also: Agriculture)
- Free World's Big Seven
  - GDP, By Country 92
  - Population and GNP 93
- Frost-Free Season, Length of 9

- Geographical Definition of Western Europe 29
- Global Perspective Map by Lenz .... 4 & 5
- Governments, Aspects of National 67-70
- Gross Domestic Product
  - of OECD Nations 71
  - Per Capita, by OECD Nations 72
  - Per Capita, by EC Nations 73
  - Of Free World's Big Seven .... 92 & 93
- Growth Rate of Population, Europe Has Lowest 36

- Heartland, Industrial, of Europe 77
- Helsinki Agreement 60
- Highway, Railroads & Airfields 118

- Imports
  - And Exports by OECD Nations 80
  - And Exports by EC with Eastern Europe 94
  - USSR Overall Trade 96
  - USSR Agricultural Imports 96
  - USSR Grain Imports from U.S. 96
  - USSR Trade with U.S. 96
  - Dependence by NATO & Warsaw Pact on Imported Minerals 120
- Index Numbers, Livestock Products and Cereal Production 87
- Industrial Heartland of Europe 77
- Industry and Exports, Major, by Country 74-76

- Labor
  - Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture 84
  - Labor Force, Selected Countries .... 113 & 114
- Lenz Global Perspective Map .... 4 & 5
- Livestock Products and Cereal Production, Index Numbers of 87
- Lome Convention 91
- Lower 48, Europe Placed Within 1
- Lower 48 Within USSR 15

- Migration in Europe, Channels of Recent 119
- Military Expenditures
  - Relative Burden of in 28 Countries 65
  - Europe's Expenditures Compared with Other World Regions 66
  - (See also: NATO Defense Expenditures)
- Minerals: of Western Europe 12
  - Non-Fuel Minerals of USSR 13
  - Mineral Fuels in USSR 109
  - European Dependence on Imported Minerals 120
- More Developed Countries, Share of World Population 33
- Motorway, The Trans-European North-South .... 116 & 117

- National Governments, Aspects of 67-70

NATO
  And The Warsaw Pact ... 61
  Defense Expenditures ... 62 & 63
  Northern Flank ... 64
  Dependence on Imported Minerals ... 120
Natural Gas
  Small Reserves in Western Europe ... 102
  USSR and Netherlands Are World's Largest Exporters of ... 104
Natural Increase, Rates of
  Also Birth & Death Rates ... 37
  Also Doubling Time ... 40
Netherlands - One of World's Largest Exporters of Natural Gas ... 104
Nordic Council ... 60
Northern Europe, Map of ... 30
Nuclear Electric Power, Production of ... 100

OECD
  Share of Europe's Population ... 51
  Text ... 52
  Map ... 53
  Key Aspects of ... 54
  Additional Aspects of ... 55
  Gross Domestic Product, by Nations ... 71
  Per Capita, GDP, by Nations ... 72
  ODA from OECD & OPEC Nations ... 90
  Electricity Generation ... 99
  Major Sectors of Civilian Employment ... 112
Official Development Assistance (ODA) From OECD & OPEC Countries ... 90
Oil
  Shares of World Production ... 101
  Small Reserves in Western Europe ... 102
  World's Flow of ... 103
OPEC, Official Development Assistance From, and from OECD ... 90

Political (National) Distribution of Europeans ... 97
Political Maps
  Blank Outline ... 16
  Countries Only ... 17
  Countries & Capitals ... 18
  Topographical ... 2
  Western Europe ... 28
  Northern Europe ... 30
  Southern Europe ... 31
  Eastern Europe ... 32
Political Subdivision of USSR ... 45
Population
  Population, Countries, Capitals ... 19
  The Ten Most Populous Countries ... 20
  The World's 30 Most Populous Countries ... 21
  Projections to Years 2000 & 2020 ... 22
  Density ... 23
  Percent of Urban Population ... 24
  Proportion of World Regions in Urban Areas ... 25
  By Regions of Europe ... 27
  High Share of World's More Developed Population Live in Europe ... 33
  World Population by Regions ... 34
  Distribution World Population 1950, 1980, 2025 ... 35
  Europe Has Lowest Growth Rate ... 36
  Rate of Natural Increase and Doubling Time ... 40
  Percent Under 15/Over 64 ... 41
  Densities in European Community ... 50
  Shares of Living in EC and in OECD ... 51
  Free World's Big Seven ... 93
Precipitation, Average ... 8

Railroads, Highways, & Airfields ... 118
Regional Maps
  Western Europe ... 28
  Northern Europe ... 30
  Southern Europe ... 31
  Eastern Europe ... 32
Regional Shares of Total Population ... 27

Shares of World Totals in 8 Selected Categories ... 111
Shortages, Economically Significant ... 78
Silhouettes of Individual Countries ... 10 & 11
Southern Europe, Map of ... 31
Steel Production, by World Regions ... 79
Students, Number at Third Level ... 115
Sunshine, Average Amounts ... 7
Support Prices, by EC ... 86

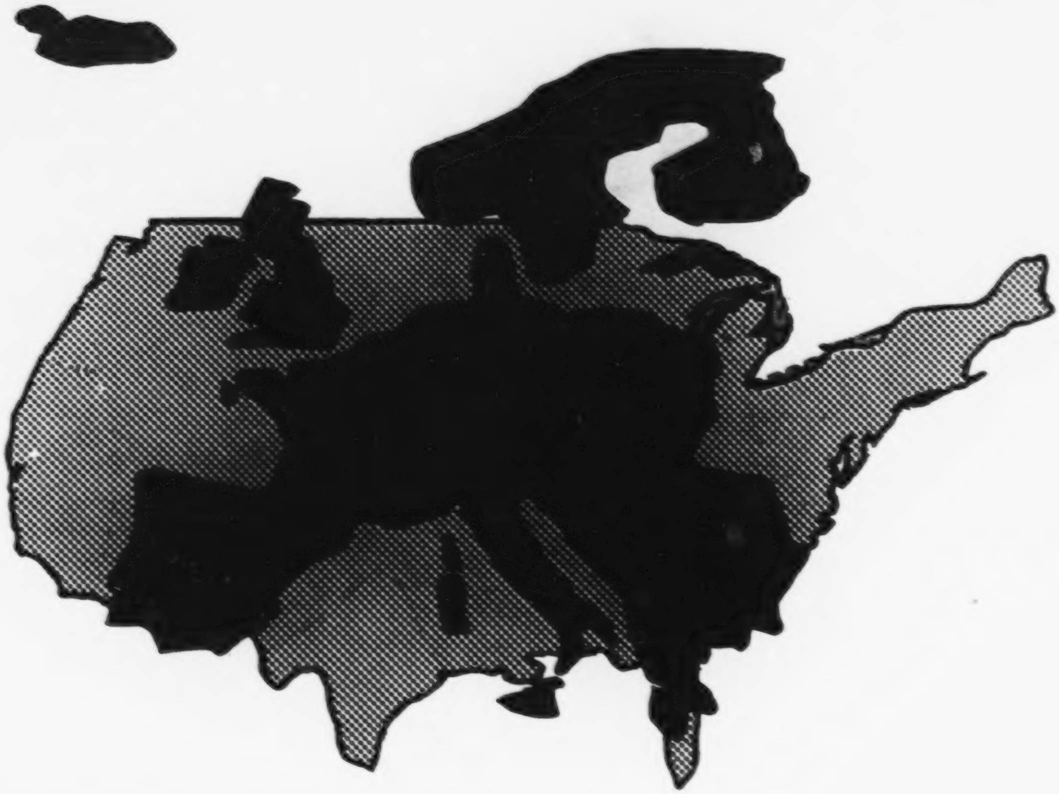
Teenage Unemployment, Selected Nations ... 113
Temperature, Average ... 6
Third Level, Number of Students at ... 115
Topographical and Political Map of Europe ... 2
Trade: See Exports, and also Imports
Trans-European North-South Motorway ... 116 & 117

Unemployment and Employment, Selected Nations ... 113 & 114
Urban Areas, Regional Shares Living in ... 25
Urban Population (percent) ... 24
USSR
  Non-Fuel Minerals ... 13
  Vegetation Zones ... 14
  The Lower 48 Within USSR ... 15
  Ten Largest Cities ... 44
  Political Subdivisions ... 45
  Share of World Steel Production ... 79
  Major Supplies of Selected Agricultural Goods ... 95
  Agricultural Trade with U.S. ... 95
  Overall Foreign Trade ... 96
  Agricultural Imports ... 96
  Imports of U.S. Grain ... 96
  Trade with U.S. ... 96
  Share of World's Primary Energy ... 98
  World's Largest Exporter of Natural Gas ... 104
  World's Largest Consumer of Coal ... 105
  Mineral Fuels ... 109
  Shares of World Totals, 7 Categories ... 111

Vegetation Zones in USSR ... 14
Vital Events, World Distribution by Region ... 38
  (See also: Demographic Statistics; also Natural Increase and Doubling Time)

Warsaw Pact
  And NATO ... 61
  Dependence on Imported Minerals ... 120
West Germany, Map of ... 42
Western Europe
  Minerals of ... 12
  Map by Political Definition ... 28
  Map by Geographical Definition ... 29
  Consumer & Food Prices ... 89
  Political (National) Distribution of Western Europeans ... 97
  A Major Producer of Nuclear Electric Power ... 100
  Share of World's Oil Production ... 101
  Small Reserves of Oil & Gas ... 102
  Importer of 36.7% of World's Crude Oil Flow ... 103
  Shares of World Coal Production ... 108

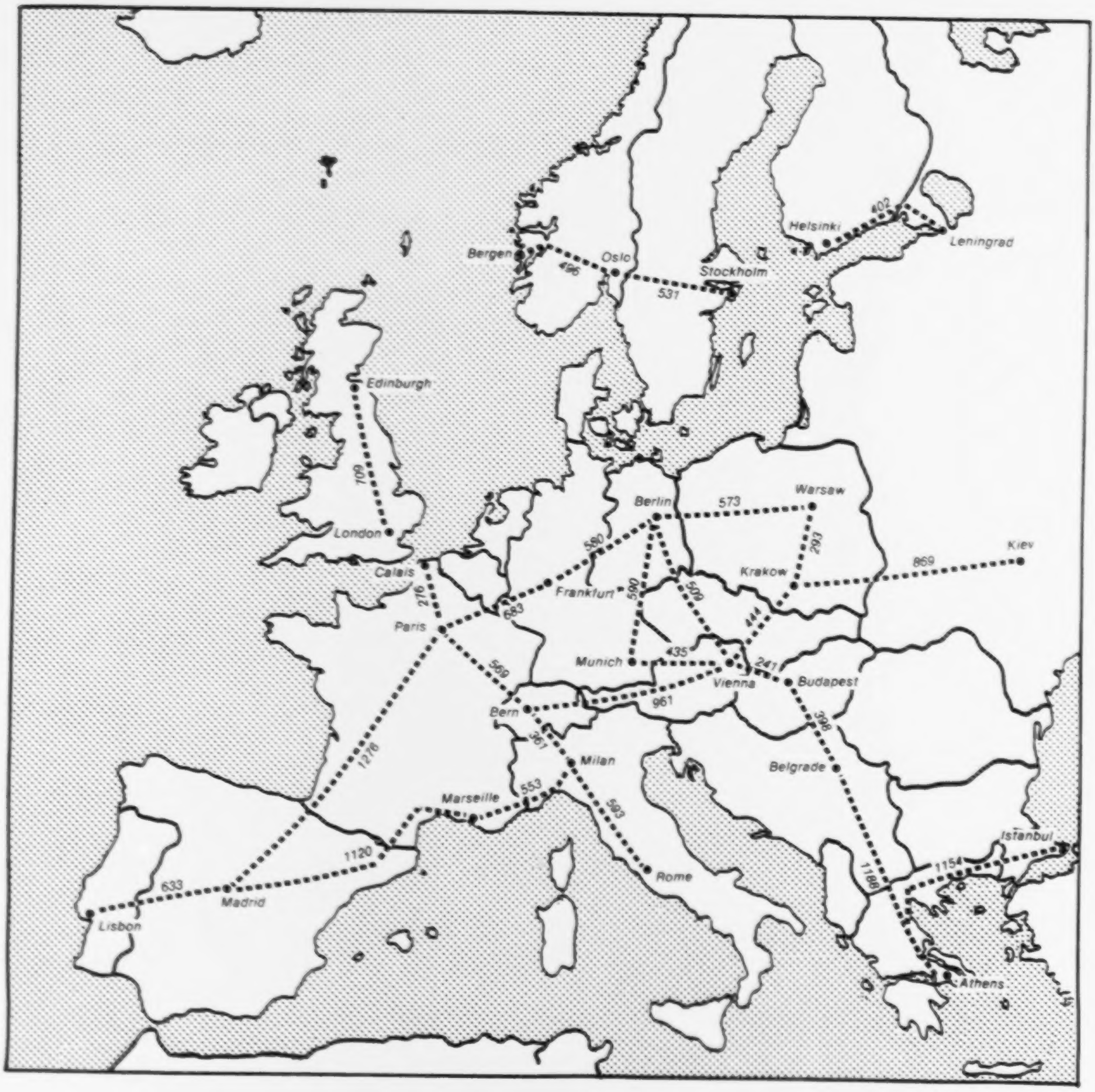
EUROPE PLACED WITHIN THE 48 CONTERMINOUS STATES OF THE U.S.



Total Area of Europe (excluding USSR)
1,856,764 sq. mi.

Total Area (Land & Inland Waters)
of the 48 Continental States of the U.S.
3,022,387 sq. mi.

EUROPE TODAY map. Figures from *The World Almanac and Book of Facts.*


Helsinki
402
Leningrad
Bergen
496
Oslo
Stockholm
531
Edinburgh
709
London
Calais
276
Paris
580
Frankfurt
683
590
509
Berlin
573
Warsaw
293
Krakow
869
Kiev
444
Munich
435
Vienna
241
Budapest
961
Bern
569
361
Milan
398
Belgrade
1276
Marseille
553
593
Rome
1120
Madrid
633
Lisbon
Istanbul
1154
1188
Athens

DRIVING DISTANCES

(in kilometers)

London-Edinburgh	709	Paris-Frankfurt	683
Bergen-Oslo	496	Frankfurt-Berlin	580
Oslo-Stockholm	531	Berlin-Warsaw	573
Helsinki-Leningrad	402	Berlin-Vienna	509
Paris-Calais	276	Berlin-Munich	590
Paris-Madrid	1276	Munich-Vienna	435
Madrid-Lisbon	633	Vienna-Budapest	241
Madrid-Marseille	1120	Budapest-Belgrade	398
Marseille-Milan	553	Belgrade-Athens	1188
Milan-Rome	593	Athens-Istanbul	1154
Bern-Milan	361	Veinna-Krakow	444
Paris-Bern	569	Warsaw-Krakow	293
Bern-Vienna	961	Krakow-Kiev	869

Source: EUROPE TODAY map. Data from American Automobile Association. *Planning Map of Europe 1983.*

EAST EUROPE AS SEEN FROM WEST EUROPE

One of the set of ten Global Perspective Maps

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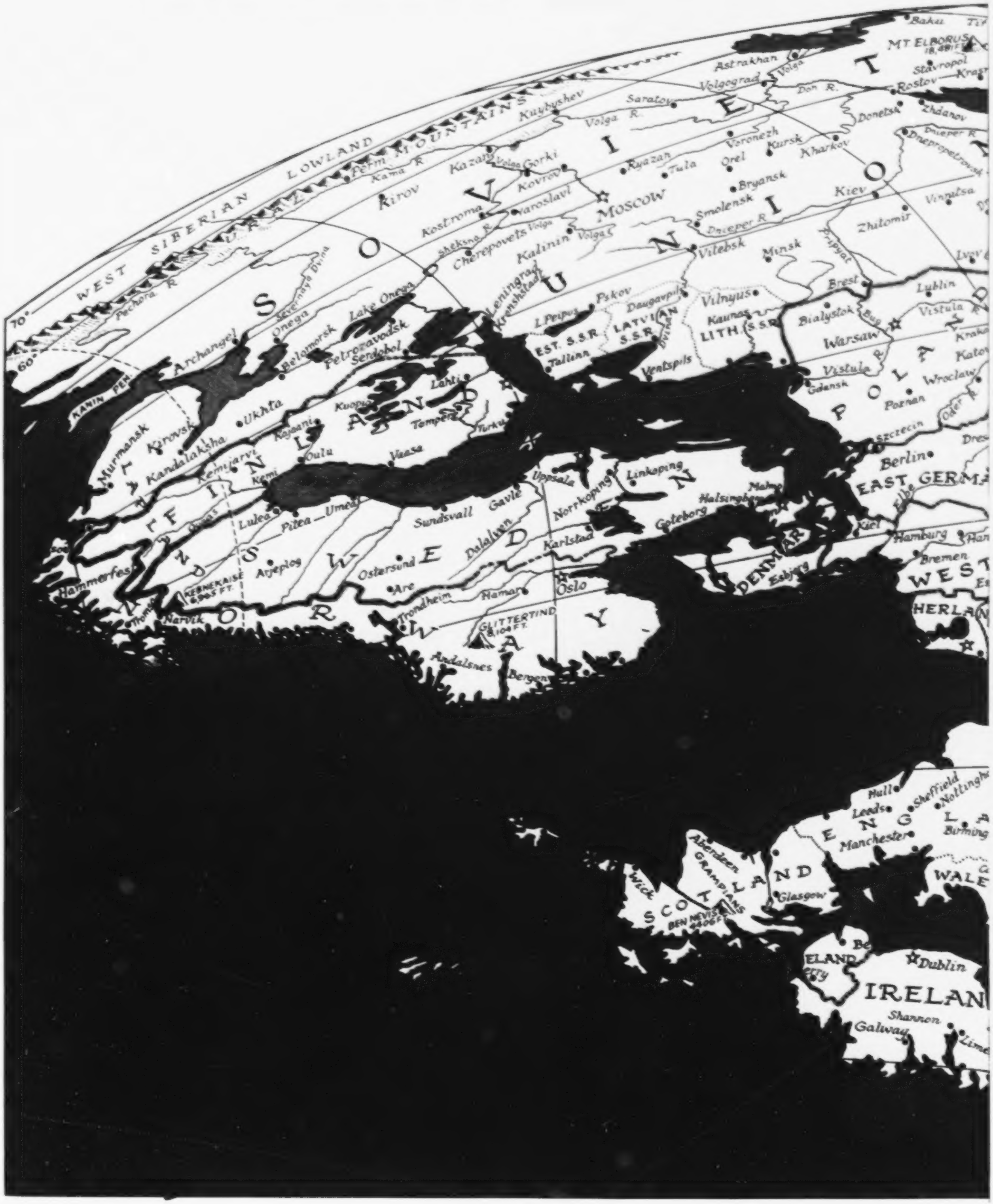
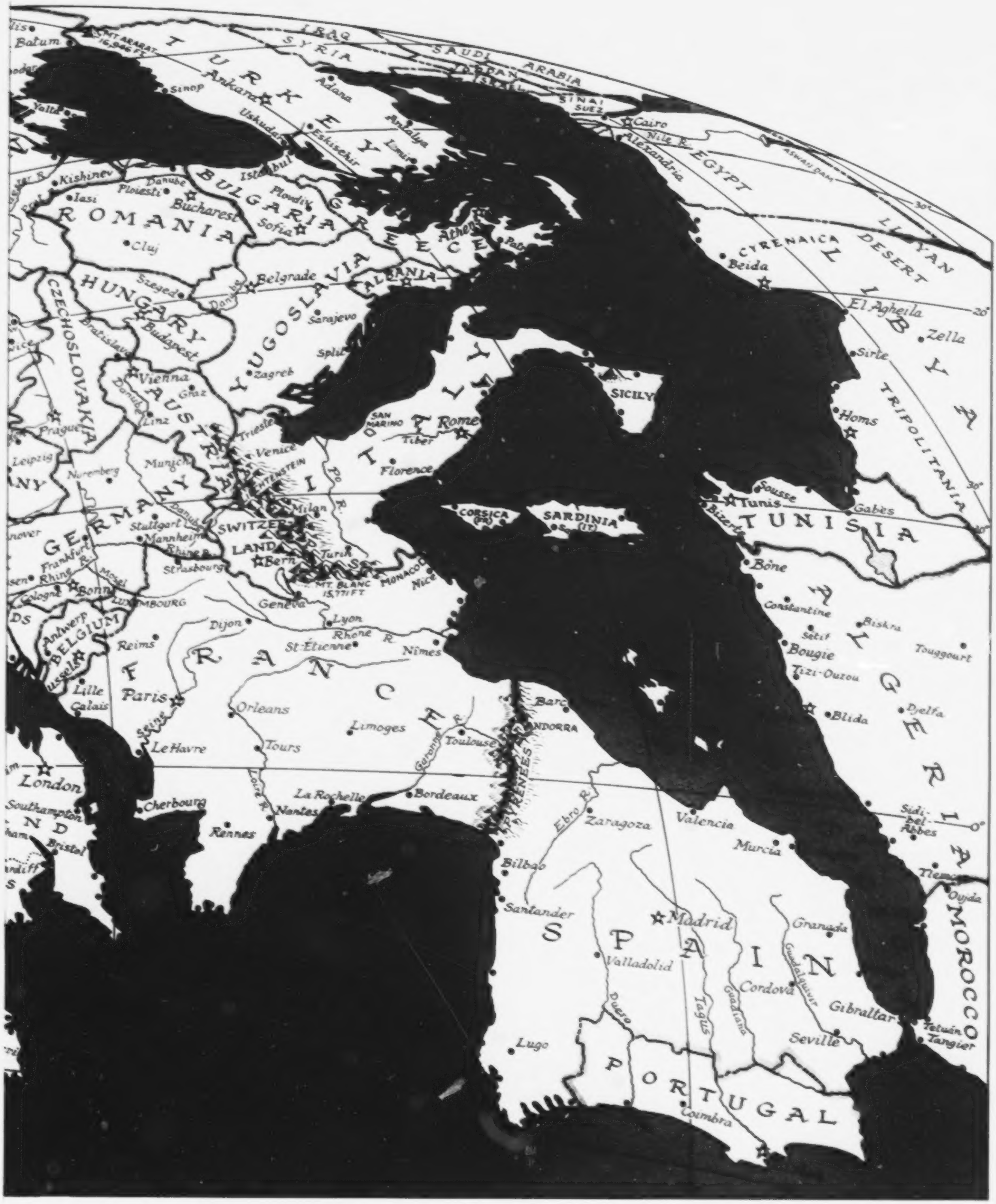

WEST SIBERIAN LOWLAND
URAL
PERM MOUNTAINS
SOVIET UNION
Astrakhan
Volgograd
Volga
MT. ELBORUS 18,481 FT.
Baku
Stavropol
Rostov
Don R.
Saratov
Kuybyshev
Volga R.
Donetsk
Zhdanov
Dnieper R.
Dnepropetrovsk
Voronezh
Kursk
Kharkov
Kazan
Gorki
Kama R.
Kirov
Kovrov
Ryazan
Tula
Orel
Bryansk
Moscow
Kiev
Vinnitsa
Zhitomir
Kostroma
Yaroslavl
Smolensk
Dnieper R.
Sheksna R.
Cherepovets
Kalinin
Vitebsk
Minsk
Pripyat
Brest
Lublin
Lvov
Pechora R.
Severnaya Dvina
Onega
Lake Onega
Leningrad
Kronshtadt
Pskov
L. Peipus
Daugavpils
Vilnyus
Kaunas
LITH. S.S.R.
EST. S.S.R.
Tallinn
LATVIAN S.S.R.
Ventspils
Bialystok
Bug
Warsaw
Vistula R.
Vistula
Krakow
Katowice
Gdansk
Poznan
Wroclaw
Oder R.
POLAND
Szczecin
Dresden
Berlin
EAST GERMANY
Elbe
Hamburg
Hannover
Bremen
Kiel
WEST
Essen
NETHERLANDS
70°
60°
KANIN PEN.
Archangel
Belomorsk
Petrozavodsk
Serdobol
Ukhta
Lahti
Kuopio
Tampere
Turku
FINLAND
Kajaani
Oulu
Vaasa
Murmansk
Kirovsk
Kandalaksha
Kemijarvi
Kemi
Lulea
Pitea
Umea
Sundsvall
Gavle
Uppsala
Linkoping
Norrkoping
Halsingborg
Malmo
Goteborg
Karlstad
SWEDEN
Dalalven
Ostersund
Are
Arjeplog
KEBNEKAISE 6,965 FT.
Hammerfest
Tromso
Narvik
NORWAY
Trondheim
Hamar
Oslo
GLITTERTIND 8,104 FT.
Andalsnes
Bergen
DENMARK
Esbjerg
Hull
Leeds
Sheffield
Nottingham
Manchester
Birmingham
ENGLAND
WALES
Aberdeen
GRAMPIANS
SCOTLAND
Glasgow
Wick
BEN NEVIS 4,406 FT.
Belfast
Dublin
IRELAND
Shannon
Galway
Limerick

EAST EUROPE AS SEEN FROM WEST EUROPE continued



Batum
MT ARARAT 16,946 FT.
TURKEY
IRAQ
SYRIA
SAUDI ARABIA
JORDAN
ISRAEL
SINAI
SUEZ
Cairo
Nile R.
Alexandria
EGYPT
ASWAN DAM
Sinop
Ankara
Adana
Uskudar
Antalya
Eskisehir
Izmir
Yalta
Istanbul
Kishinev
Danube
Ploiesti
Iasi
Bucharest
BULGARIA
Plovdiv
Sofia
GREECE
Athens
ROMANIA
Cluj
CYRENAICA
Beida
LIBYAN DESERT
LIBYA
HUNGARY
Szeged
Danube
Belgrade
YUGOSLAVIA
ALBANIA
Sarajevo
Split
Zagreb
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Bratislava
Budapest
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Graz
Linz
Prague
El Agheila
Zella
Sirte
TRIPOLITANIA
Homs
SICILY
SAN MARINO
Rome
Tiber
ITALY
Trieste
Venice
Florence
Po R.
LIECHTENSTEIN
Milan
Turin
Leipzig
Nuremberg
Munich
GERMANY
Danube
Stuttgart
Mannheim
Frankfurt
Rhine R.
SWITZERLAND
Bern
Strasbourg
Mosel
Cologne
Bonn
LUXEMBOURG
ALPS
MT. BLANC 15,771 FT.
MONACO
Nice
CORSICA (FR)
SARDINIA (IT)
Sousse
Tunis
Bizerte
Gabes
TUNISIA
Bône
Constantine
Biskra
Setif
Bougie
Touggourt
Tizi-Ouzou
Blida
Djelfa
ALGERIA
Antwerp
BELGIUM
Brussels
Geneva
Lyon
Dijon
Rhone R.
Reims
St-Étienne
Nîmes
FRANCE
Lille
Calais
Paris
Seine
Orleans
Limoges
Le Havre
Tours
Toulouse
Garonne R.
Barcelona
ANDORRA
PYRENEES MTS.
London
Southampton
ENGLAND
Bristol
Cardiff
Cherbourg
La Rochelle
Bordeaux
Loire R.
Nantes
Rennes
Ebro R.
Zaragoza
Valencia
Murcia
Sidi-bel-Abbes
Tlemcen
Oujda
MOROCCO
Bilbao
Santander
Madrid
SPAIN
Valladolid
Granada
Guadalquivir
Cordova
Tagus
Guadiana
Duero
Gibraltar
Seville
Tetuán
Tangier
Lugo
PORTUGAL
Coimbra
30°
20°
10°
0°

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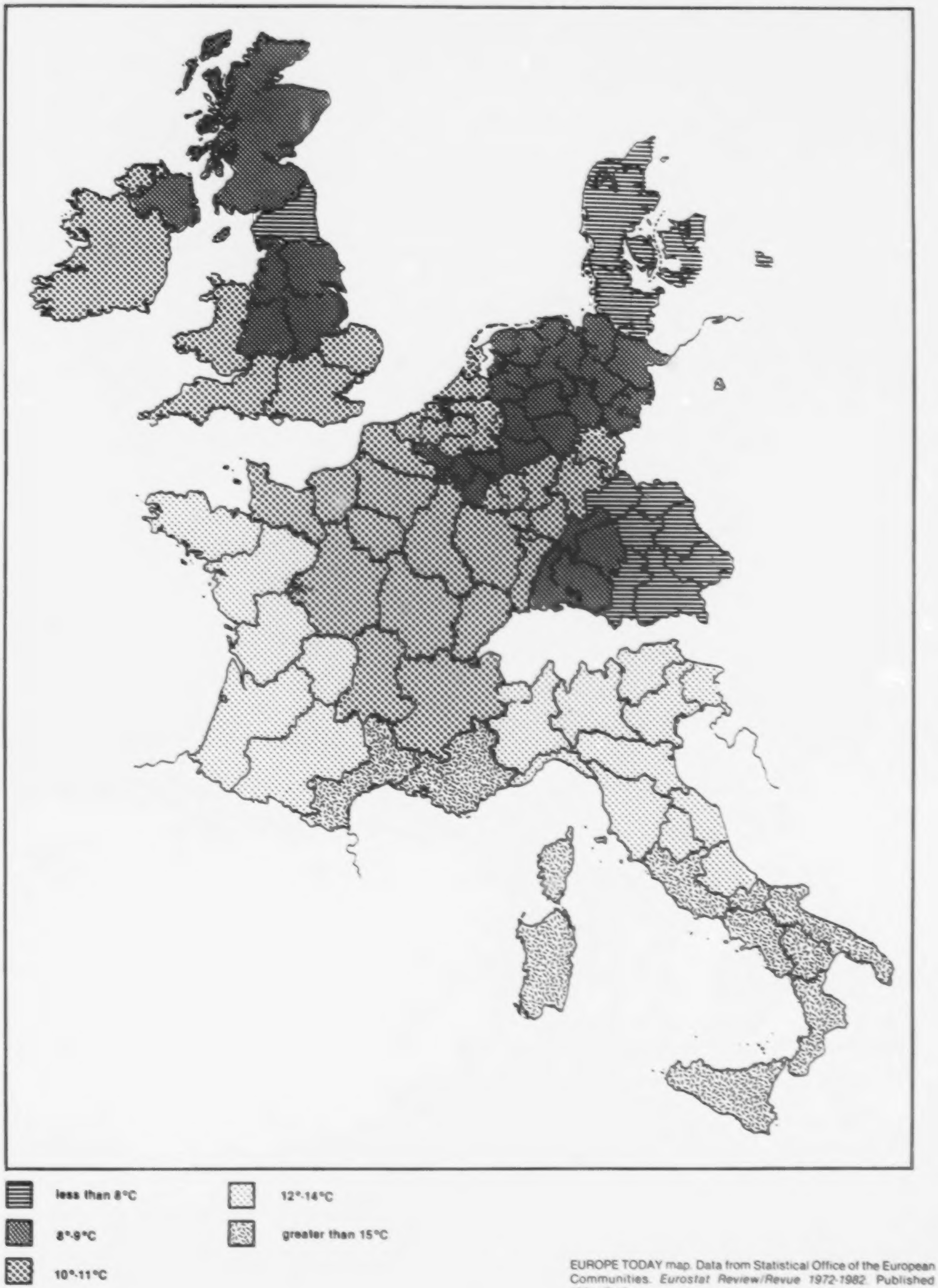
AVERAGE TEMPERATURES IN NINE OF THE TEN EC NATIONS

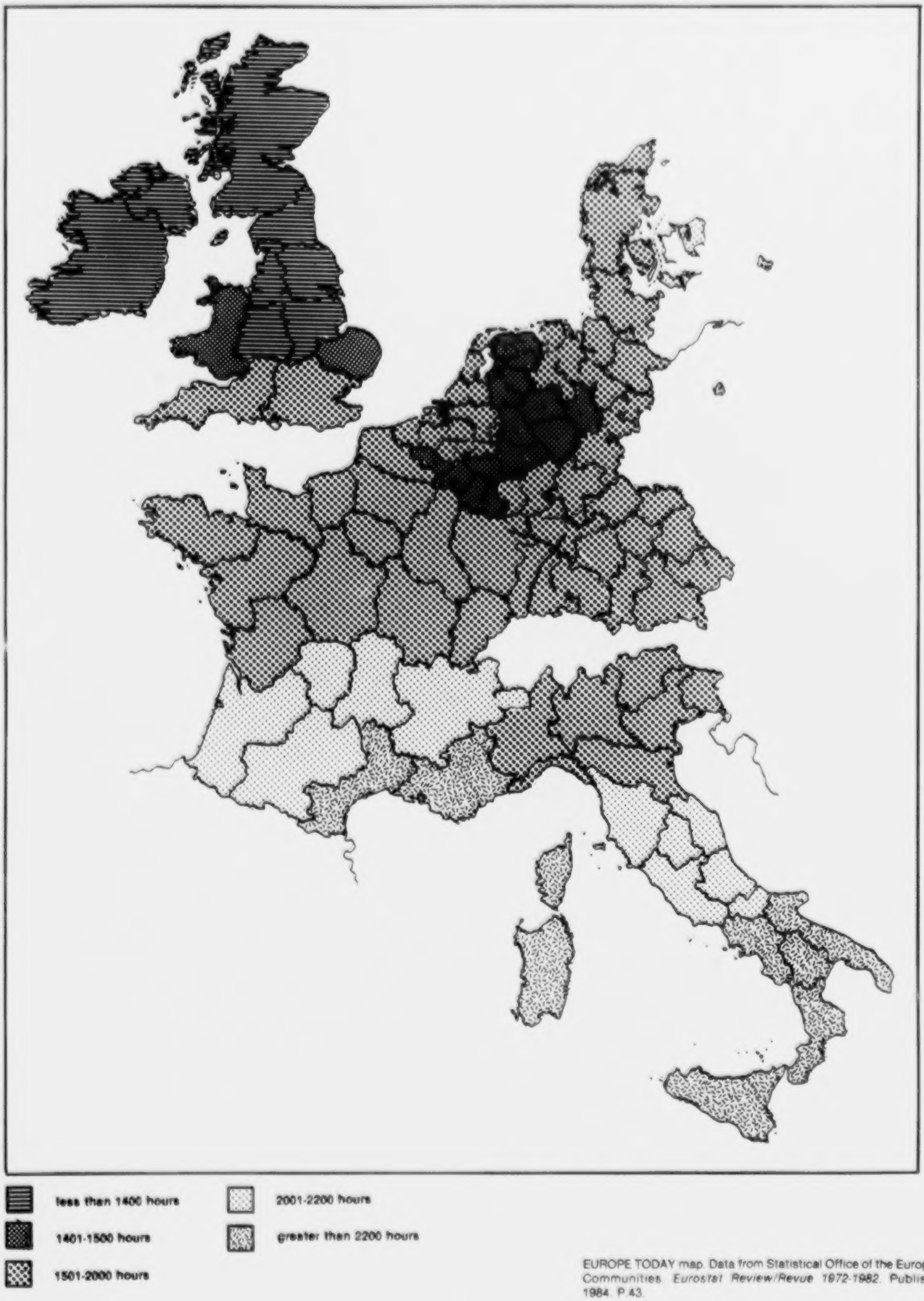
Average Annual Temperature


▤ less than 8°C
▩ 8°-9°C
▦ 10°-11°C
☐ 12°-14°C
▧ greater than 15°C

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from Statistical Office of the European Communities. *Eurostat Review/Revue 1972-1982.* Published 1984. P.42.

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF SUNSHINE IN NINE OF THE TEN EC NATIONS

Per Year


less than 1400 hours
1401-1500 hours
1501-2000 hours
2001-2200 hours
greater than 2200 hours

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from Statistical Office of the European Communities. *Eurostat Review/Revue 1972-1982*. Published 1984. P.43.

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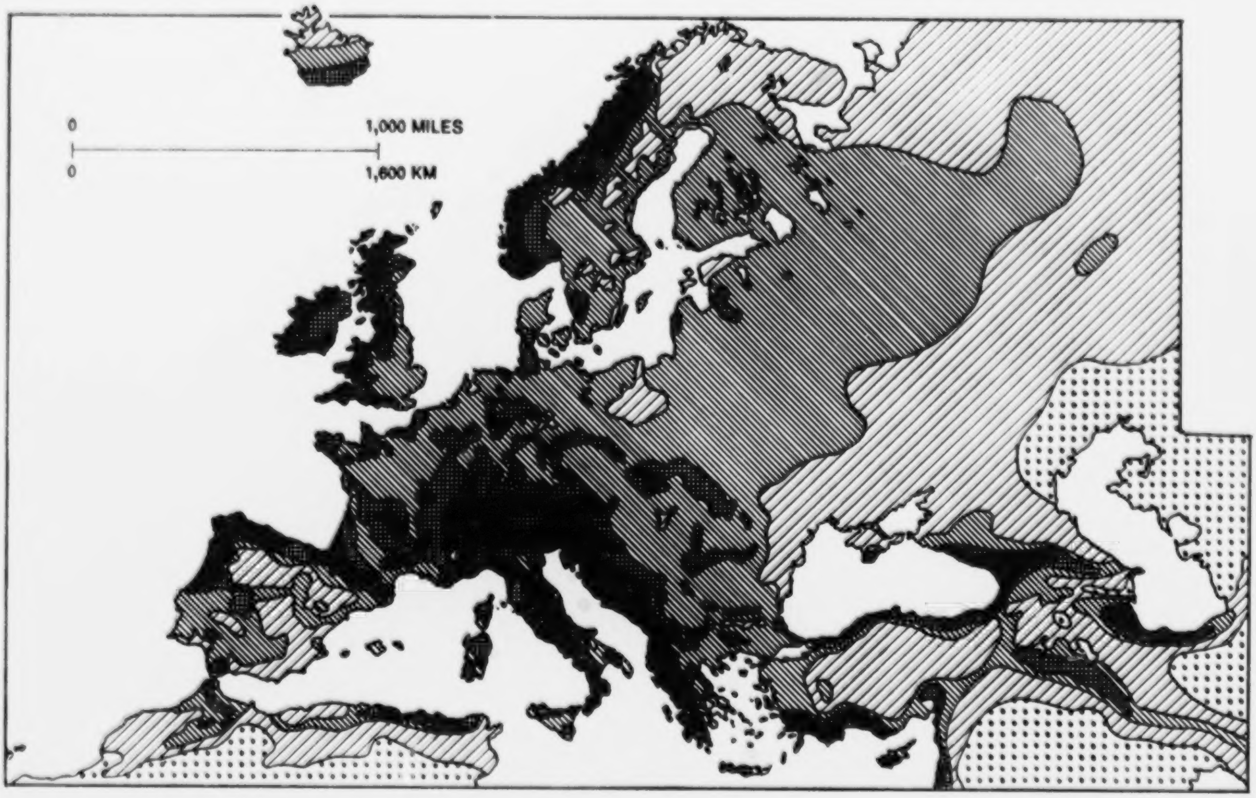
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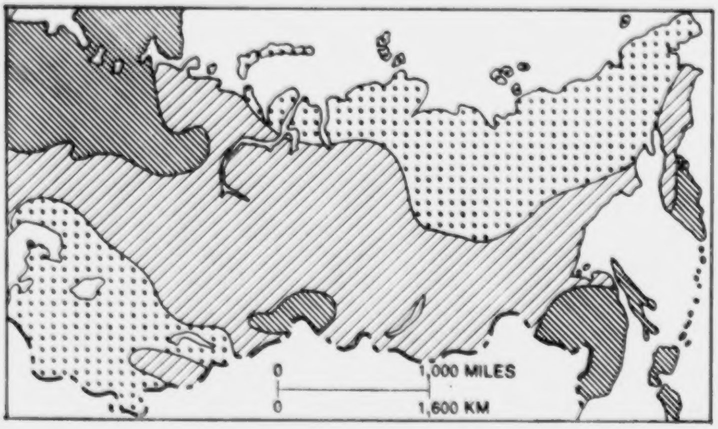
1,000 MILES
0
1,600 KM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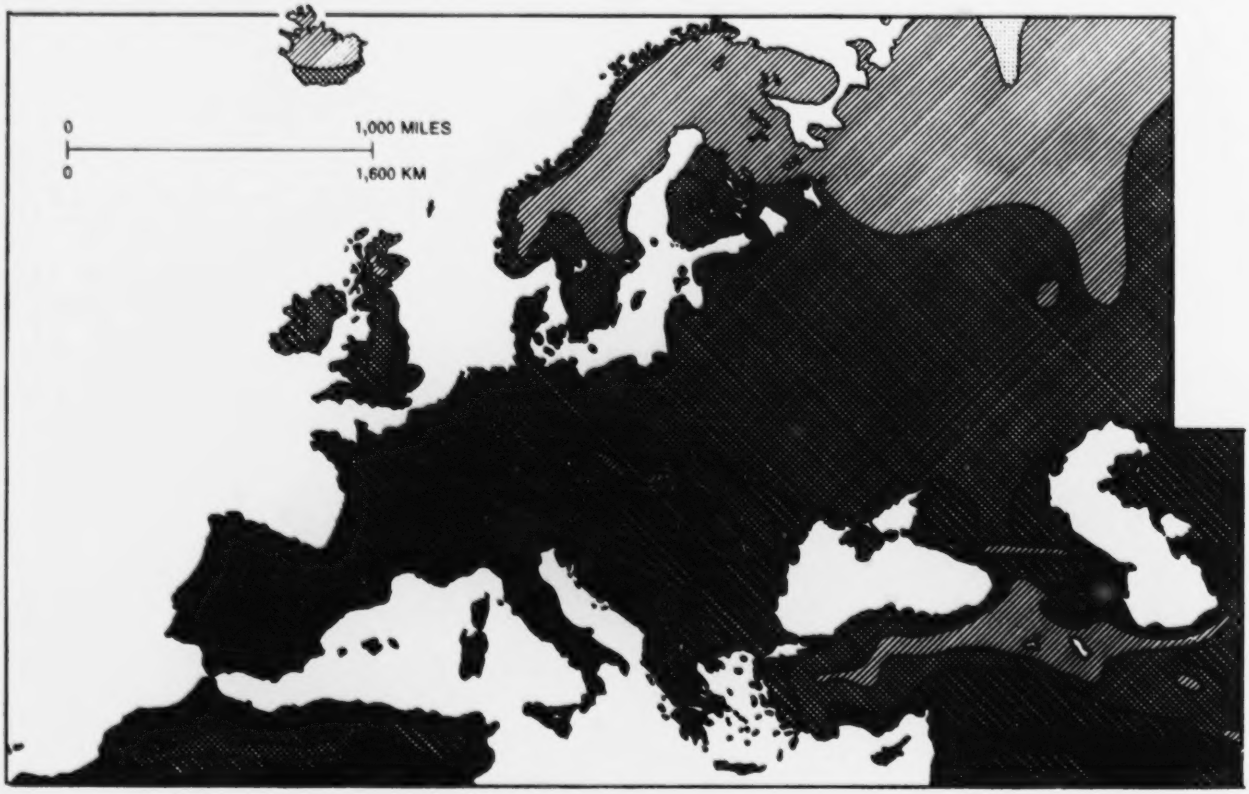
AVERAGE LENGTH OF FROST-FREE SEASON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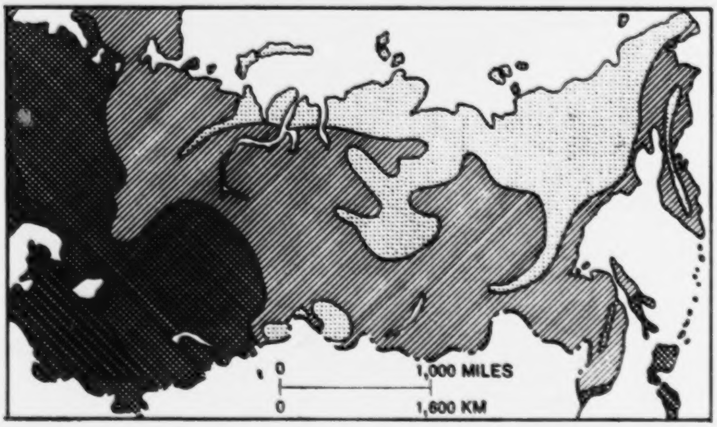
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1,000 MILES
0
1,600 KM

AVERAGE LENGTH OF
FROST FREE SEASON

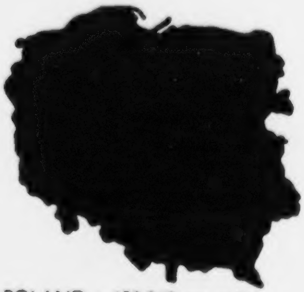
- ☐ under 60 days
- ▨ 60-120
- ■ 120-180
- ■ 180-240
- ■ over 240 days

Source: From *World Atlas of Agriculture*. Authorized reproduction by Istituto Geografico De Agostini, Novara.

SILHOUETTES ...

1 FRANCE : 213,100 sq. miles

4 GERMANY 136,645 sq. miles
W. Germany 95,999 sq. miles
including 184 sq. miles in W. Berlin
E. Germany 40,646 sq. miles

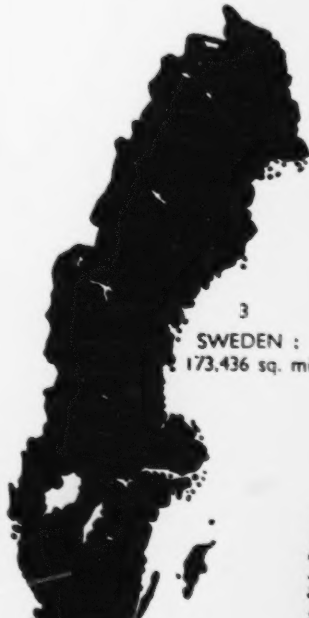


7 POLAND : 120,360 sq. miles

2 SPAIN, including the Canary Islands : 194,424 sq. miles

5 FINLAND : 130,127 sq. miles

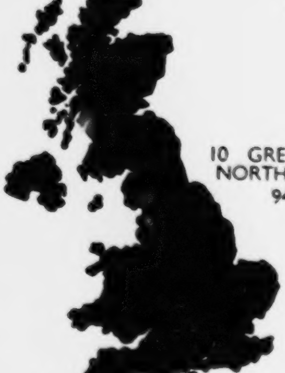
8 ITALY : 116,286 sq. miles



3 SWEDEN : 173,436 sq. miles

6 NORWAY : 124,556 sq. miles

9 YUGOSLAVIA : 99,000 sq. miles

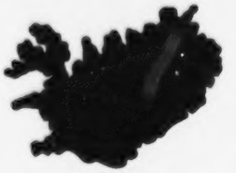


10 GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND : 94,276 sq. miles

Source: Larousse & Co., Inc. *LAROUSSE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GEOGRAPHY: Europe.* 1961. P.430. Reprinted with permission.

... OF EUROPEAN STATES

11 RUMANIA : 89,700 sq. miles

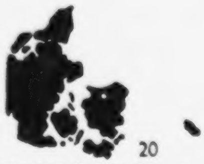

15 ICELAND : 39,758 sq. miles

19 REPUBLIC OF IRELAND : 26,600 sq. miles

24 ALBANIA : 10,629 sq. miles

12 GREECE : 51,168 sq. miles

16 HUNGARY : 35,912 sq. miles


20 DENMARK : 16,580 sq. miles

25 CYPRUS : 3,572 sq. miles

26 LUXEMBOURG : 999 sq. miles

27 ANDORRA : 175 sq. miles

21 SWITZERLAND : 15,944 sq. miles

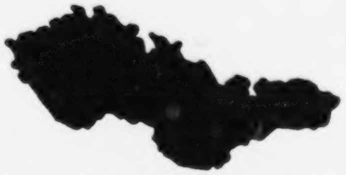
28 MOUNT ATHOS : 122 sq. miles

17 PORTUGAL : 35,404 sq. miles

22 NETHERLANDS : 13,514 sq. miles

29 MALTA, including islands of Gozo and Comino : 121 sq. miles

30 LIECHTENSTEIN : 62 sq. miles


13 CZECHOSLOVAKIA : 49,354 sq. miles

31 SAN MARINO : 38 sq. miles

32 MONACO : 4 sq. miles

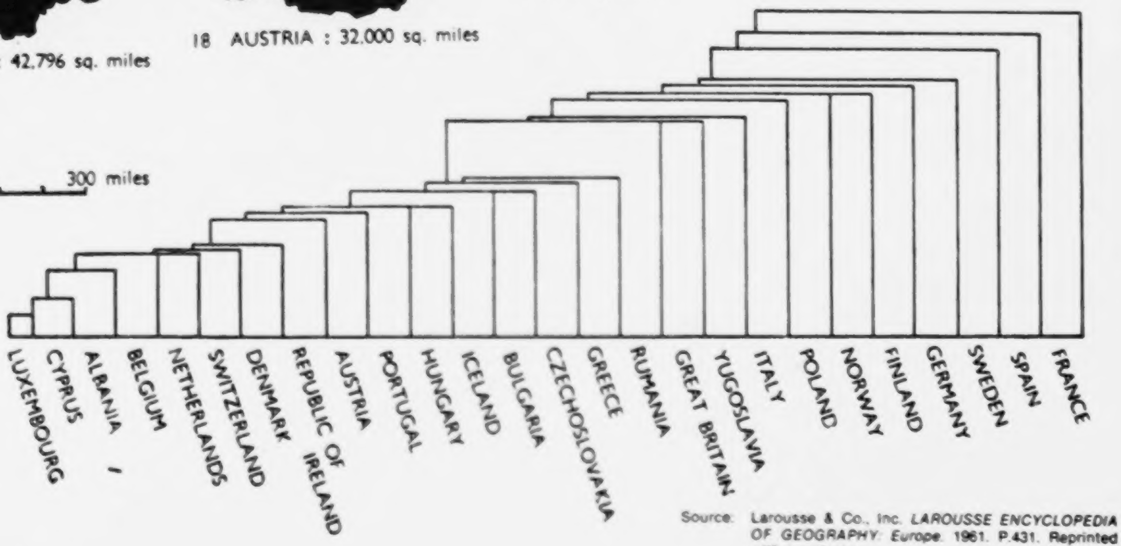
14 BULGARIA : 42,796 sq. miles

18 AUSTRIA : 32,000 sq. miles

23 BELGIUM : 11,755 sq. miles

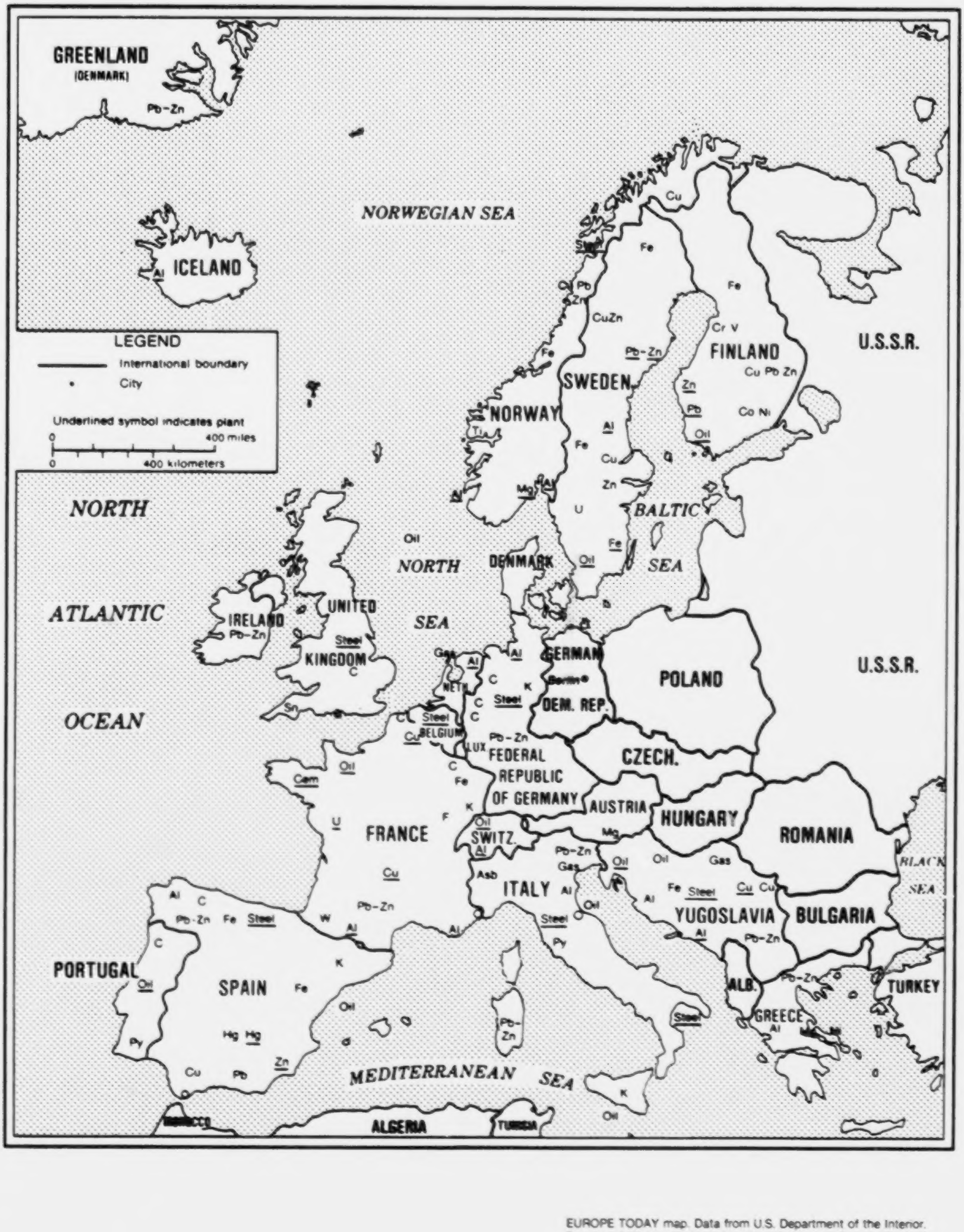
33 VATICAN CITY : 109 acres

0 300 miles



Source: Larousse & Co., Inc. *LAROUSSE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF GEOGRAPHY: Europe.* 1961. P.431. Reprinted with permission.

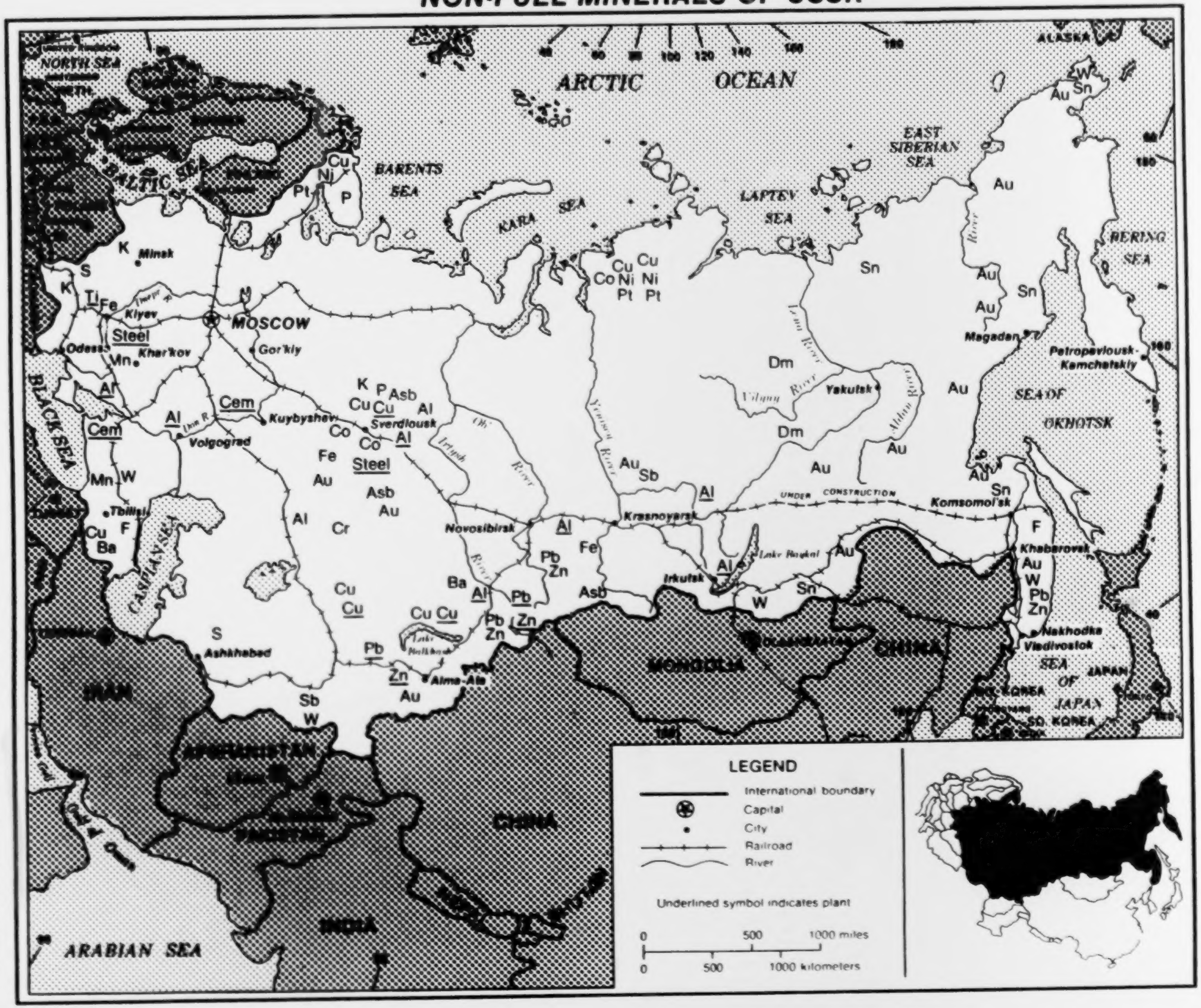
MINERALS OF WESTERN EUROPE


GREENLAND
(DENMARK)
Pb-Zn
ICELAND
Al
NORWEGIAN SEA
LEGEND
International boundary
City
Underlined symbol indicates plant
0 400 miles
0 400 kilometers
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BLACK SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
U.S.S.R.
DENMARK
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
NETH.
BELGIUM
LUX
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
GERMAN DEM. REP.
Berlin
POLAND
CZECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
SWITZ.
FRANCE
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
ALB.
GREECE
TURKEY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
Cu
Fe
Steel
Pb
Zn
CuZn
Pb-Zn
Cr V
Cu Pb Zn
Co Ni
Oil
Al
Ti
Mg
U
C
K
Gas
Sn
Cem
F
Asb
W
Hg
Py

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industry of Western Europe*, P.4.

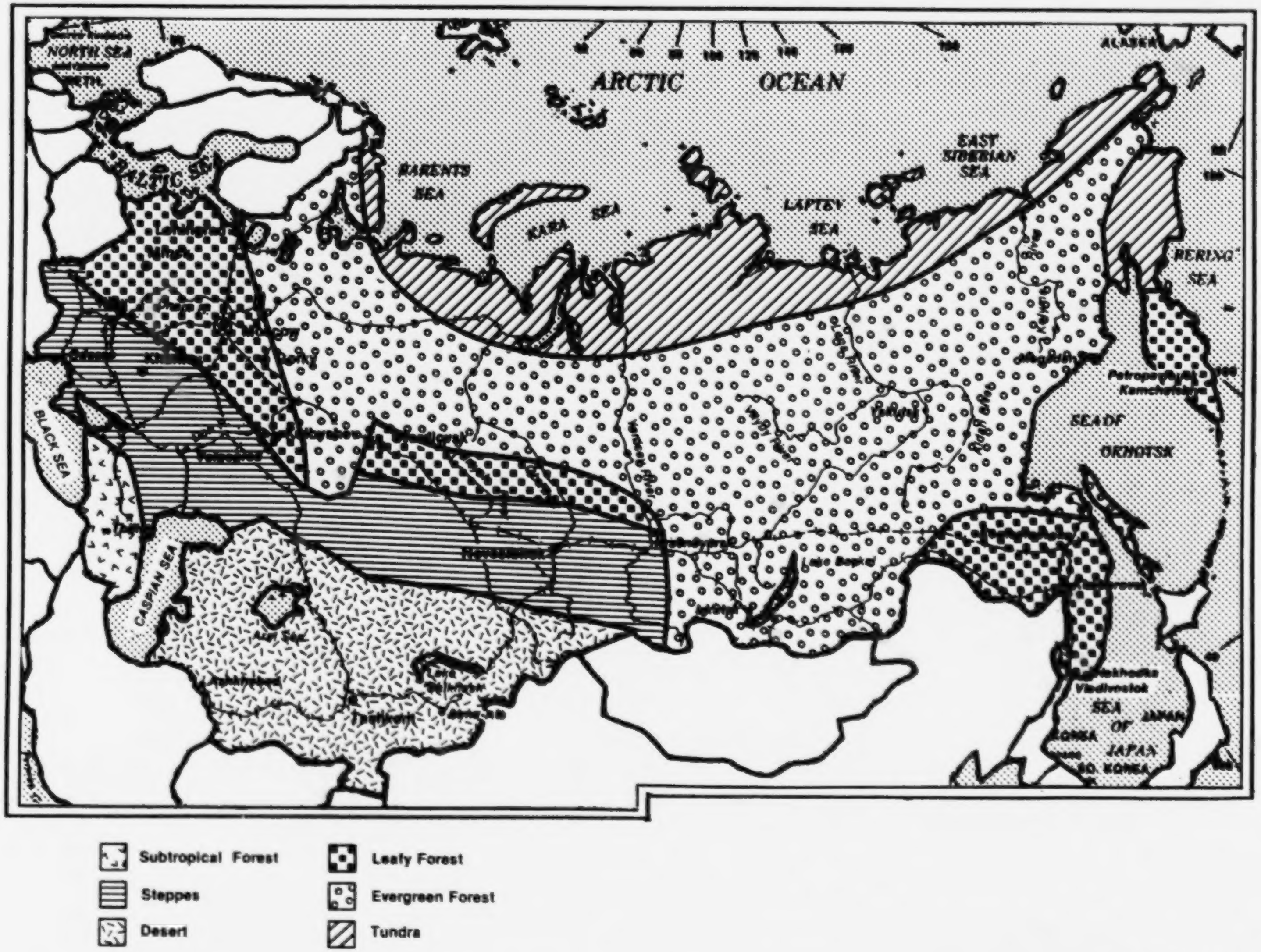
EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

NON-FUEL MINERALS OF USSR


ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
ALASKA
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
CHINA
MONGOLIA
JAPAN
N. KOREA
SO. KOREA
MOSCOW
Minsk
Kiyev
Odessa
Khar'kov
Gor'kiy
Kuybyshev
Volgograd
Sverdlovsk
Tbilisi
Ashkhabad
Alma-Ata
Novosibirsk
Krasnoyarsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Magadan
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Komsomol'sk
Khabarovsk
Nakhodka
Vladivostok
Lake Baykal
Lake Balkhash
Lena River
Vilyuy River
Aldan River
Yenisey River
Ob' River
Irtysh River
Don R.
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
Cu Ni Pt P
K S Ti Fe Steel Mn Al Cem W Cu Ba F
K P Asb Cu Cu Al Co Co Fe Au Steel Asb Au Al Cr Cu Cu Cu Cu Pb Zn Au S Sb W
Ba Al Pb Zn Pb Zn Fe Asb Al Au Sb Co Cu Ni Pt Cu Ni Pt Dm Dm Au Al Au W Sn
Sn Au Au Au Sn Au Au Sn Au W Sn F Au W Pb Zn
LEGEND
International boundary
Capital
City
Railroad
River
Underlined symbol indicates plant
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, *Mineral Industries of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.*, P.26.

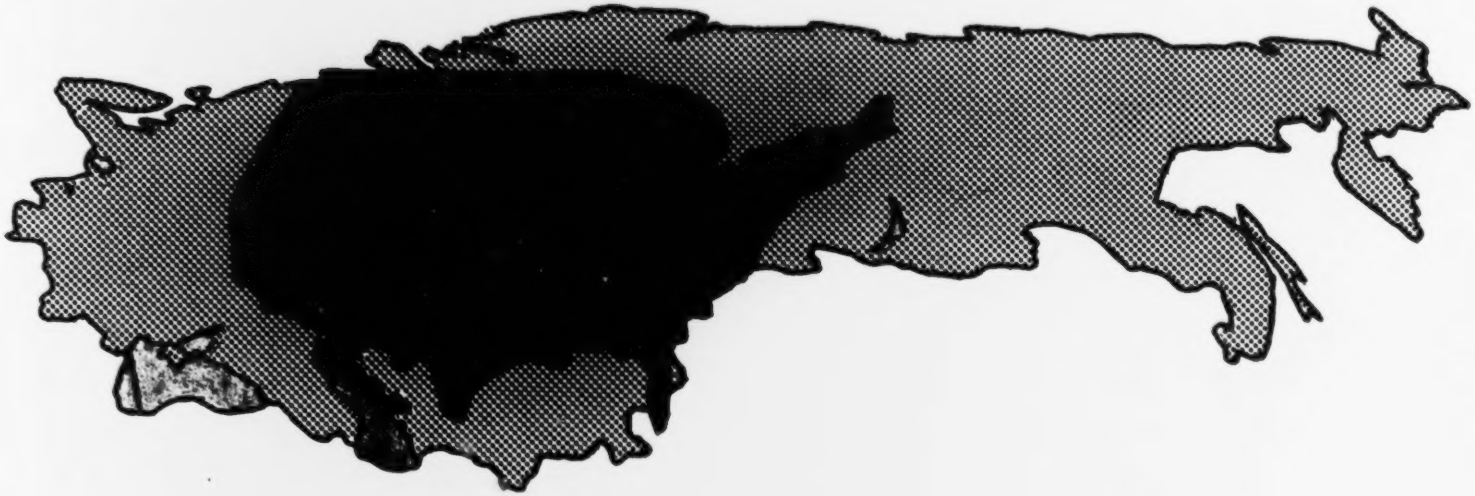
VEGETATION ZONES IN USSR


NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
ALASKA
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy
Nakhodka
Vladivostok
SEA OF JAPAN
KOREA
SO. KOREA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Aral Sea
Lake Balkhash
Tashkent
Novosibirsk
Lake Baikal
Subtropical Forest
Steppes
Desert
Leafy Forest
Evergreen Forest
Tundra

EUROPE TODAY map.

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

THE CONTERMINOUS 48 WITHIN USSR

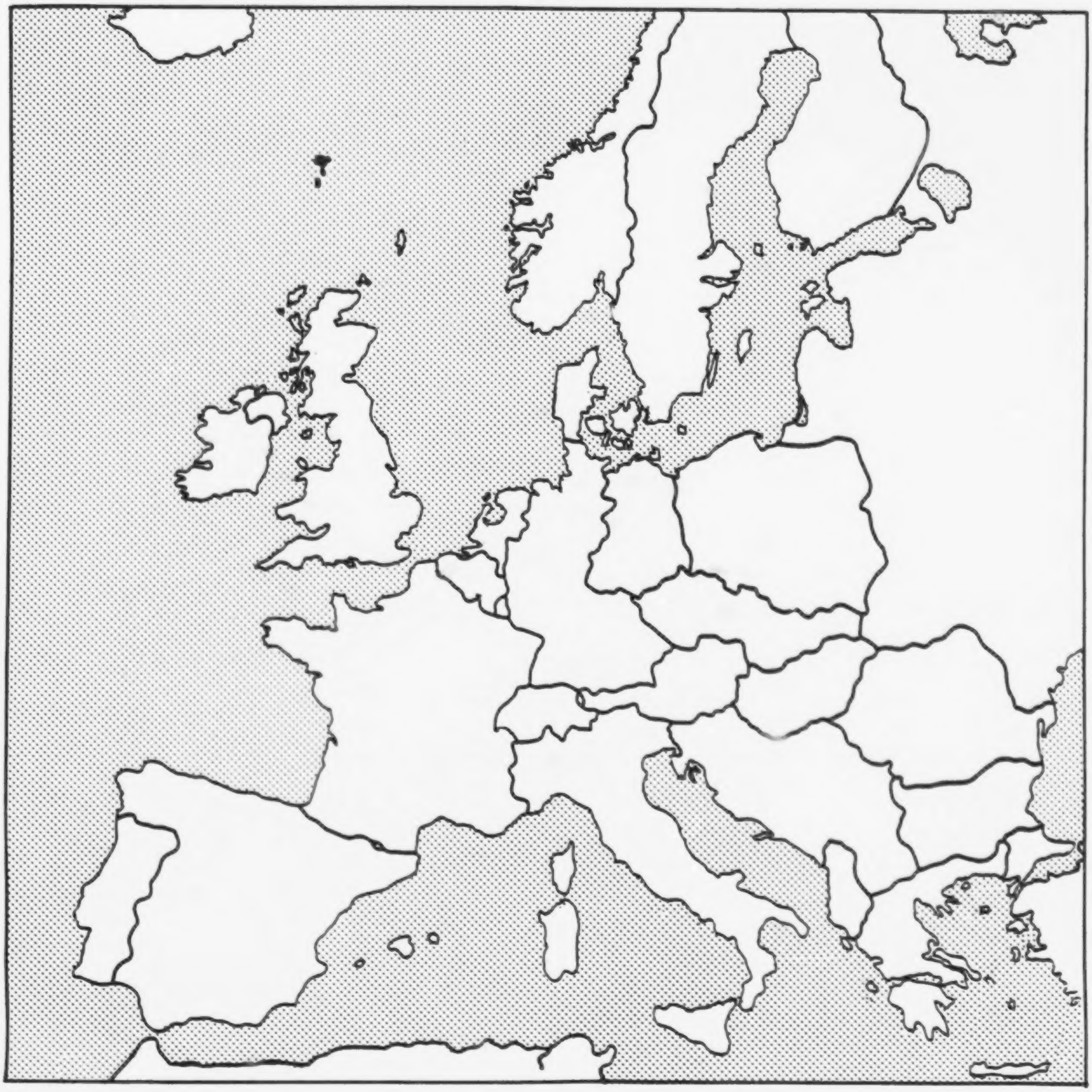


**Total Area (Land & Inland Waters)
of the 48 Continental States of the U.S.
3,022,387 sq. mi.**

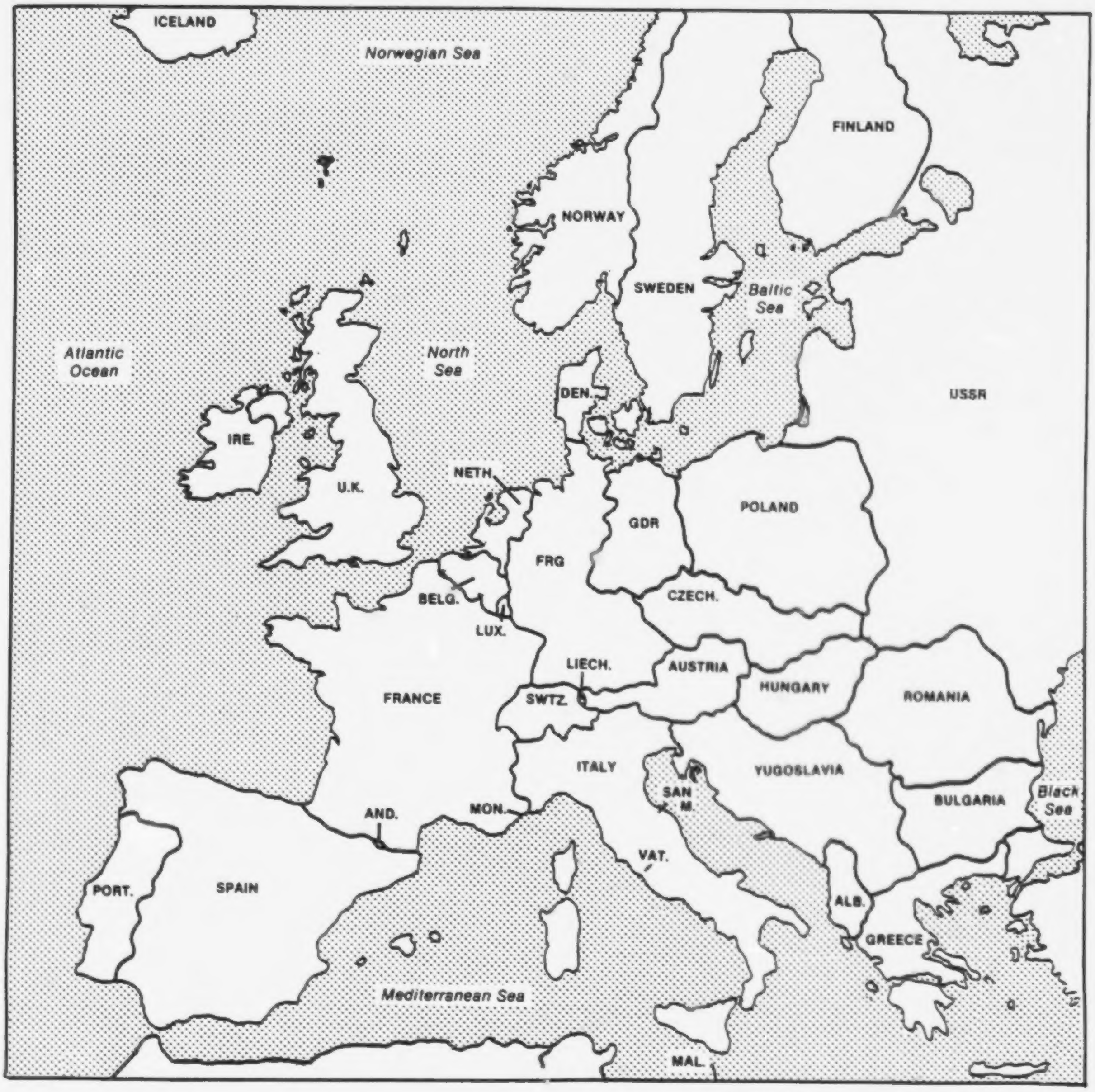
**Total Area of USSR
8,649,489 sq. mi.**

EUROPE TODAY map. Figures from *The World Almanac and Book of Facts.*

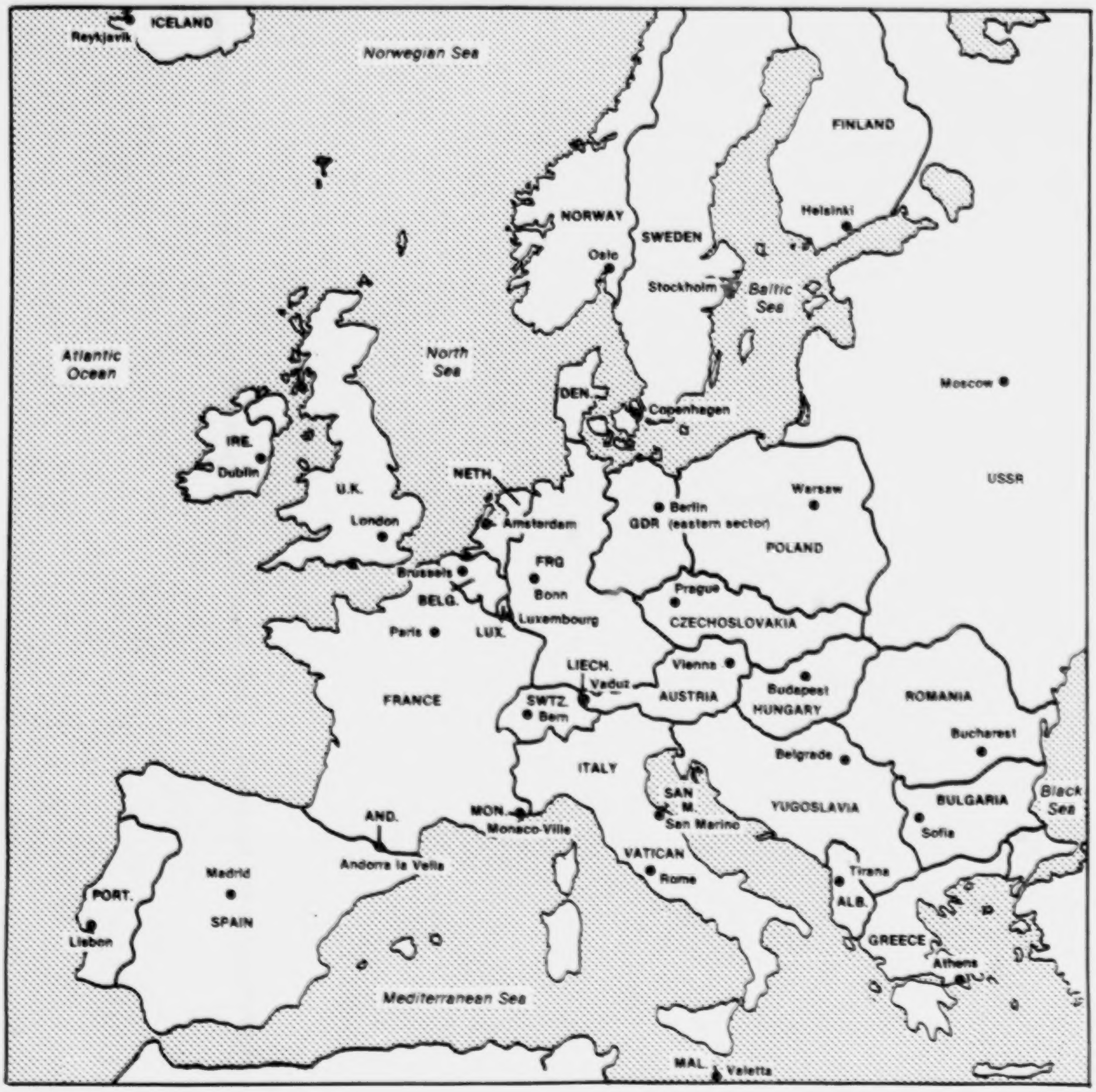
POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE



POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
USSR
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
POLAND
GDR
FRG
CZECH.
BELG.
LUX.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
BULGARIA
Black Sea
AND.
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS


ICELAND
Reykjavik
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
Helsinki
NORWAY
Oslo
SWEDEN
Stockholm
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
Moscow
DEN.
Copenhagen
IRE.
Dublin
U.K.
London
NETH.
Amsterdam
USSR
Warsaw
Berlin
GDR (eastern sector)
POLAND
Brussels
BELG.
FRG
Bonn
Prague
Luxembourg
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Paris
LUX.
LIECH.
Vaduz
Vienna
AUSTRIA
Budapest
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
Bern
Bucharest
Belgrade
ITALY
SAN M.
San Marino
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
Sofia
AND.
MON.
Monaco-Ville
Andorra la Vella
VATICAN
Rome
Tirana
Madrid
PORT.
ALB.
SPAIN
Lisbon
GREECE
Athens
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.
Valetta

COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, AND POPULATIONS

Country	Est'd 1984 Population [1]	Capital	Est'd Population [1]	
Albania	2,900,000	Tirana	198,000	1980
Andorra (1982)	38,050	Andorra la Vella	--	--
Austria	7,600,000	Vienna	1,504,200	1981 cen.
Belgium	9,900,000	Brussels	1,000,221 (met.)	1981
Bulgaria	9,000,000	Sofia	1,056,900	1980
Czechoslavakia	15,500,000	Prague	1,100,000	1981
Denmark	5,100,000	Copenhagen	654,437	1980
Finland	4,900,000	Helsinki	490,204	1982
France	54,800,000	Paris	2,296,945	1975 cen.
Germany, East	16,700,000	Berlin (eastern sector)	1,145,743	1980
Germany, West	61,400,000	Bonn	285,000	1977
Greece	10,000,000	Athens	3,300,000 (met.)	1980
Hungary	10,700,000	Budapest	2,085,615	1978
Iceland	200,000	Reykjavik	84,600	1981
Ireland	3,600,000	Dublin	525,360	1981
Italy	57,000,000	Rome	2,900,000	1980
Liechtenstein (1982)	26,000	Vaduz	5,000	1980
Luxembourg	400,000	Luxembourg	80,000	1982
Malta	400,000	Valetta	14,000	1981
Monaco (1982)	26,000	Monaco-Ville	1,700	1979
Netherlands	14,400,000	Amsterdam	712,294	1981
Norway	4,100,000	Oslo	452,023	1981
Poland	36,900,000	Warsaw	1,500,000	1979
Portugal	10,100,000	Lisbon	812,400	1981
Romania	22,700,000	Bucharest	1,861,007	1980
San Marino (1980)	21,537	San Marino	3,000	1981
Spain	38,400,000	Madrid	3,520,320	1978
Sweden	8,300,000	Stockholm	1,386,980	1980
Switzerland	6,500,000	Bern	145,000	1982
United Kingdom	56,500,000	London	6,696,008	1981 cen.
Vatican (1981)	738	---	--	--
Yugoslavia	23,000,000	Belgrade	1,300,000	1980

Total Population for the 32 countries above: 491,112,325

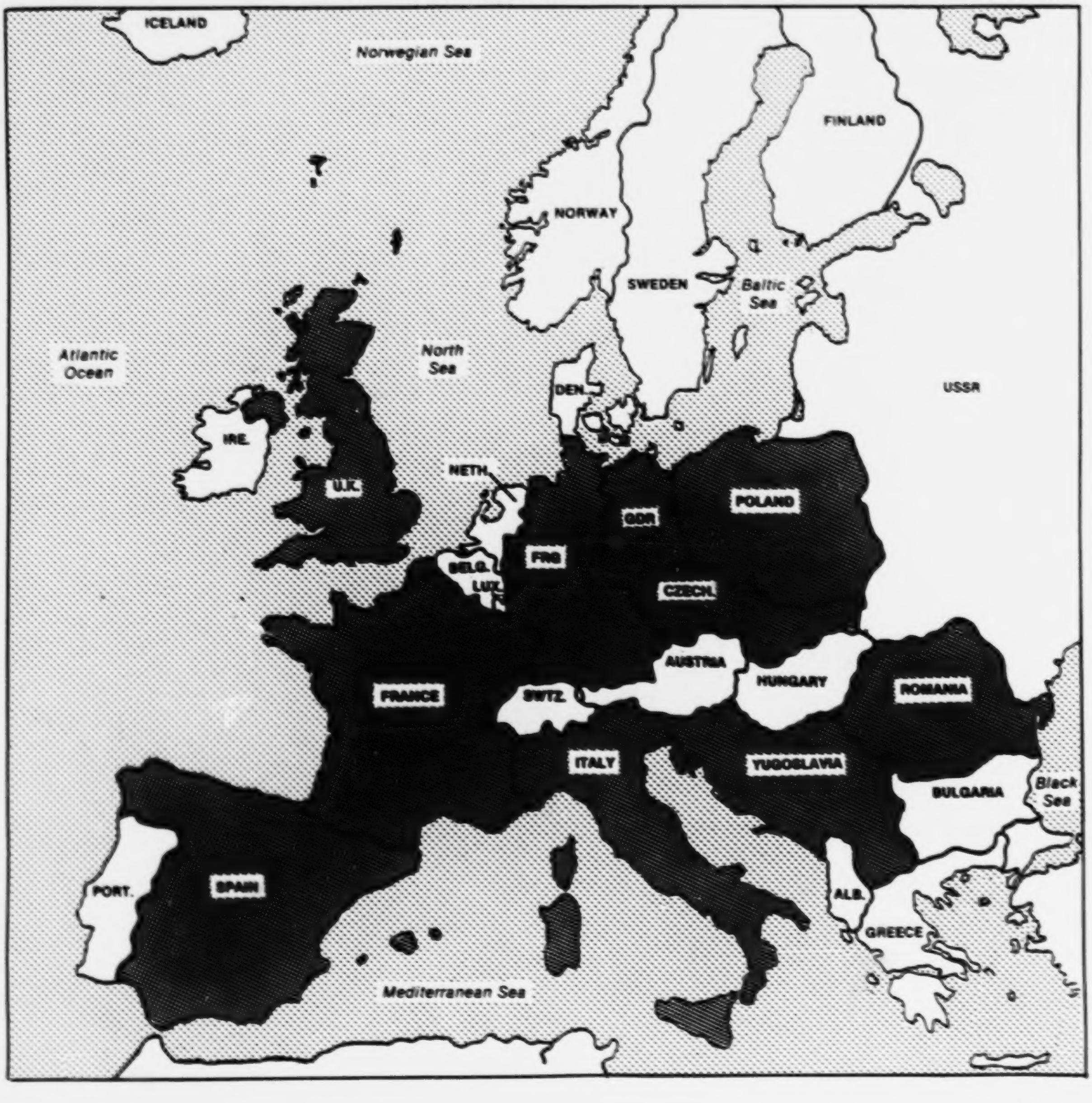
USSR	274,000,000	Moscow	8,200,000	1981

---

[1] Based upon data from a recent census or by incorporating estimates made by the UN, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and official country publications.

Population figures for countries except five cited in next sentence are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., *1984 World Population Data Sheet*. Population figures for Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, Vatican and for all capitals are from *1984 The World Almanac and Book of Facts*.

THE TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES

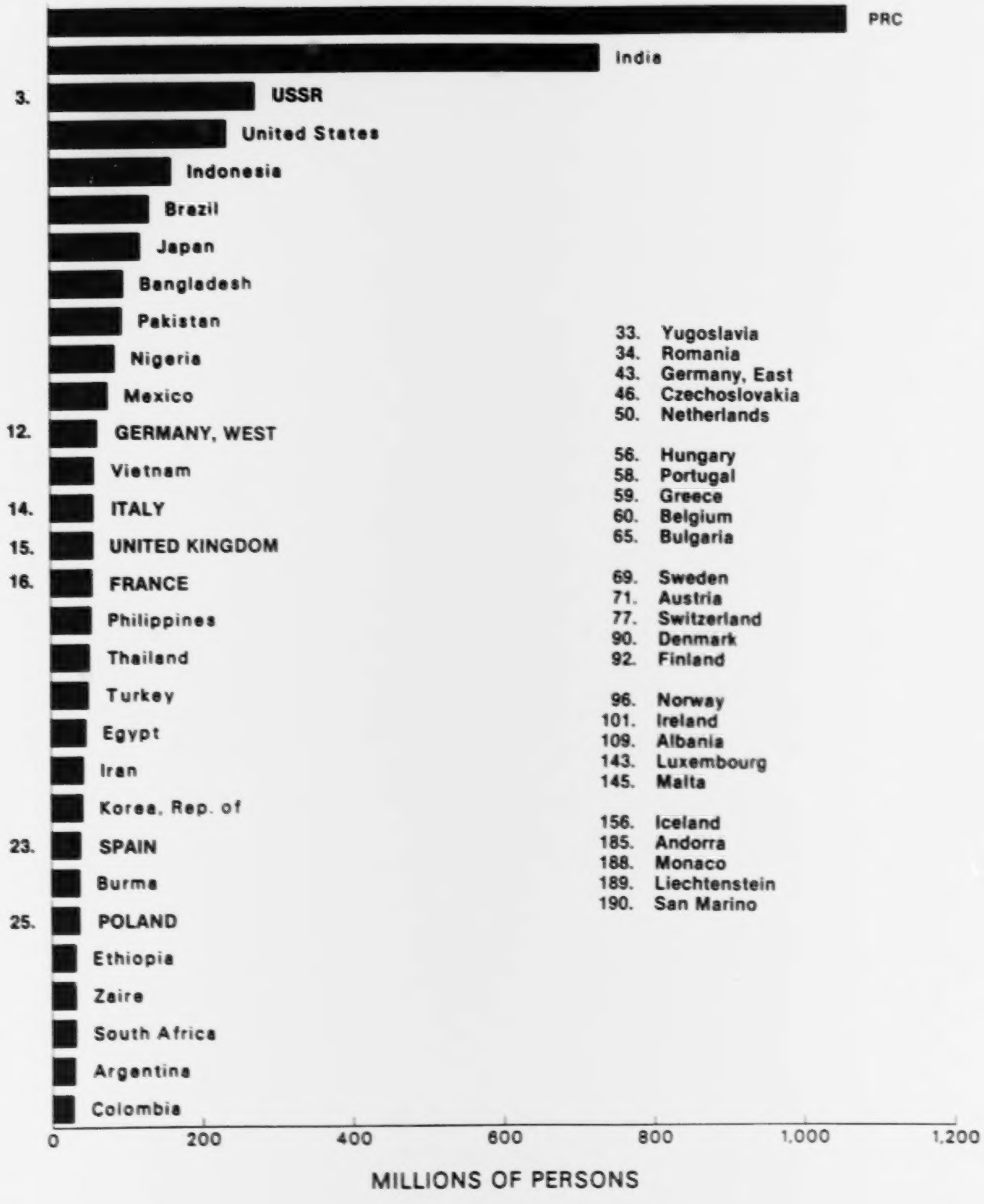

ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
USSR
DEN.
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
POLAND
GDR
FRG
BELG.
LUX.
CZECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea

Czechoslovakia	15,000,000	Poland	36,900,000
France	54,800,000	Romania	22,700,000
Germany, East	16,700,000	Spain	38,400,000
Germany, West	61,400,000	Yugoslavia	23,000,000
Italy	57,000,000	United Kingdom	56,500,000

Total of these ten: 382,900,000 out of Europe's total of 491,000,000

USSR 274,000,000

POPULATIONS OF THE WORLD'S 30 MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES, 1983



EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. ISP-WP-83. *World Population 1983: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World.* Issued December 1983. P.36.

30

POPULATION ESTIMATED FOR 1984, AND PROJECTED TO YEARS 2000 AND 2020

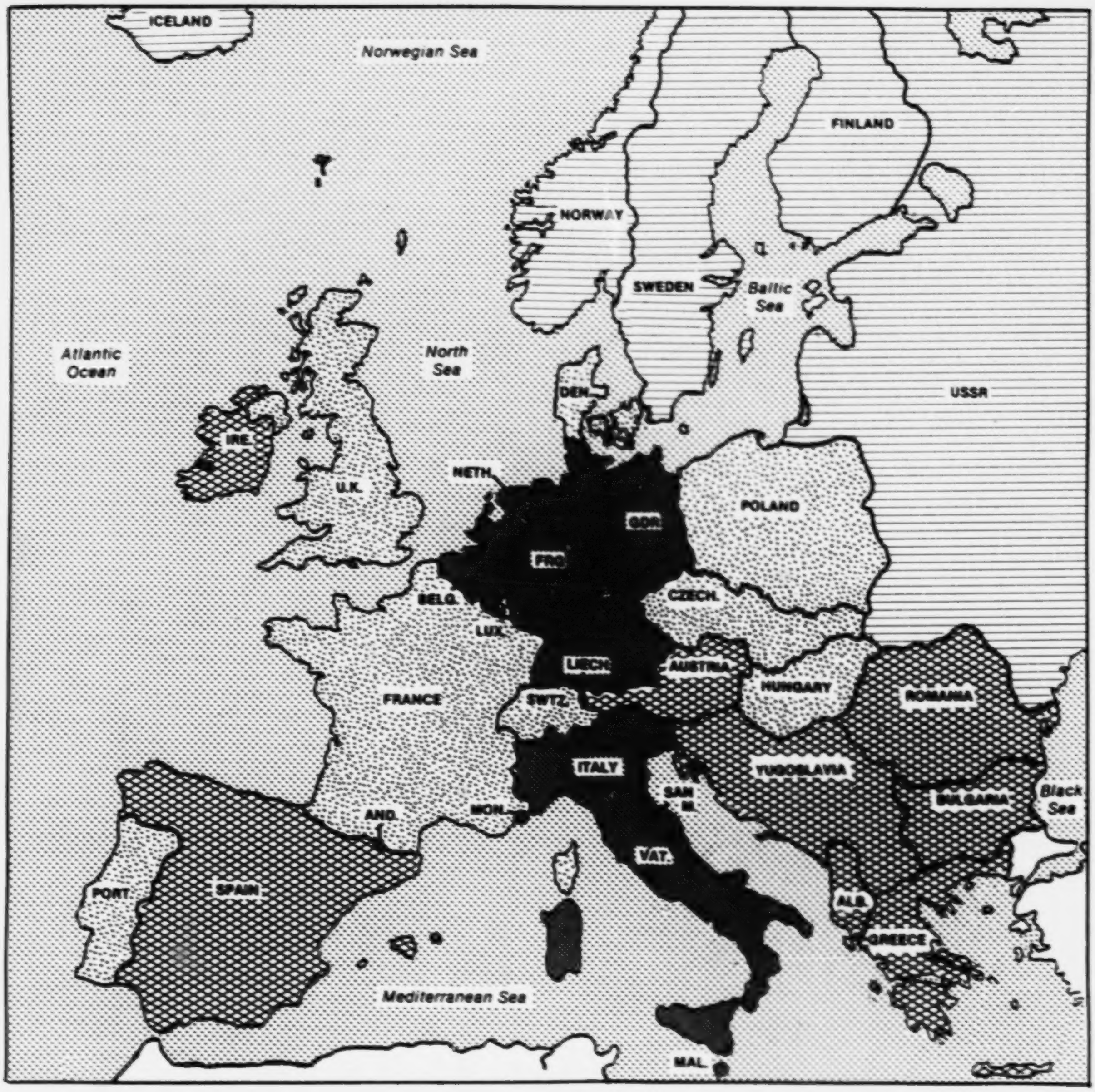
Country	1984	2000 [1]	2020 [1]
Albania	2,900,000	3,800,000	4,700,000
Andorra	38,050	--	--
Austria	7,600,000	7,600,000	7,300,000
Belgium	9,900,000	9,800,000	9,200,000
Bulgaria	9,000,000	9,400,000	9,300,000
Czechoslavakia	15,500,000	16,500,000	17,300,000
Denmark	5,100,000	5,000,000	4,600,000
Finland	4,900,000	5,000,000	4,900,000
France	54,800,000	57,700,000	59,300,000
Germany, East	16,700,000	16,900,000	16,800,000
Germany, West	61,400,000	59,300,000	51,800,000
Greece	10,000,000	10,900,000	11,600,000
Hungary	10,700,000	10,900,000	10,500,000
Iceland	200,000	300,000	300,000
Ireland	3,600,000	4,300,000	5,000,000
Italy	57,000,000	57,800,000	54,800,000
Liechtenstein	(1982) 26,000	--	--
Luxembourg	400,000	400,000	300,000
Malta	400,000	400,000	400,000
Monaco	(1982) 26,000	--	--
Netherlands	14,400,000	14,600,000	13,900,000
Norway	4,100,000	4,200,000	4,100,000
Poland	36,900,000	40,900,000	44,700,000
Portugal	10,100,000	11,100,000	12,100,000
Romania	22,700,000	25,400,000	28,000,000
San Marino	(1980) 21,537	--	--
Spain	38,400,000	41,700,000	43,400,000
Sweden	8,300,000	7,900,000	7,400,000
Switzerland	6,500,000	6,400,000	5,900,000
United Kingdom	56,500,000	57,100,000	56,600,000
Vatican	(1981) 738	--	--
Yugoslavia	23,000,000	24,600,000	25,000,000
Totals of Above	491,112,325	509,900,000	509,200,000
USSR	274,000,000	316,000,000	364,000,000
World	4,762,000,000	6,250,000,000	8,086,000,000
U.S.A.	236,300,000	268,000,000	296,300,000
Canada	25,100,000	28,800,000	31,600,000

---

[1] For most countries, projected by applying growth rates incorporated in projections prepared by the UN, the World Bank, or the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For countries with low fertility (a total fertility rate of 2.0 or less), Population Reference Bureau projections incorporating an assumption of constant fertility were used. Projections to 2020 are, of course, subject to particularly wide margins of error.

Source: All population figures are from Population Reference Bureau, Inc., *1984 World Population Data Sheet* except figures for Andorra, Liechtenstein, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican which are from *1984 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.*

POPULATION DENSITY


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
USSR
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
GDR
POLAND
FRG
BELG.
CZECH.
LUX.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
BULGARIA
Black Sea
AND.
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

Albania	236	Greece	190	Poland	296
Andorra	181	Hungary	298	Portugal	281
Austria	232	Iceland	6	Romania	243
Belgium	842	Ireland	122	San Marino	#
Bulgaria	207	Italy	490	Spain	193
Czechoslovakia	310	Liechtenstein	416	Sweden	48
Denmark	308	Luxembourg	360	Switzerland	398
Finland	37	Malta	#	United Kingdom	325
France	252	Monaco	#	Vatican	#
Germany, East	413	Netherlands	1,003	Yugoslavia	226
Germany, West	642	Norway	34	USSR	31

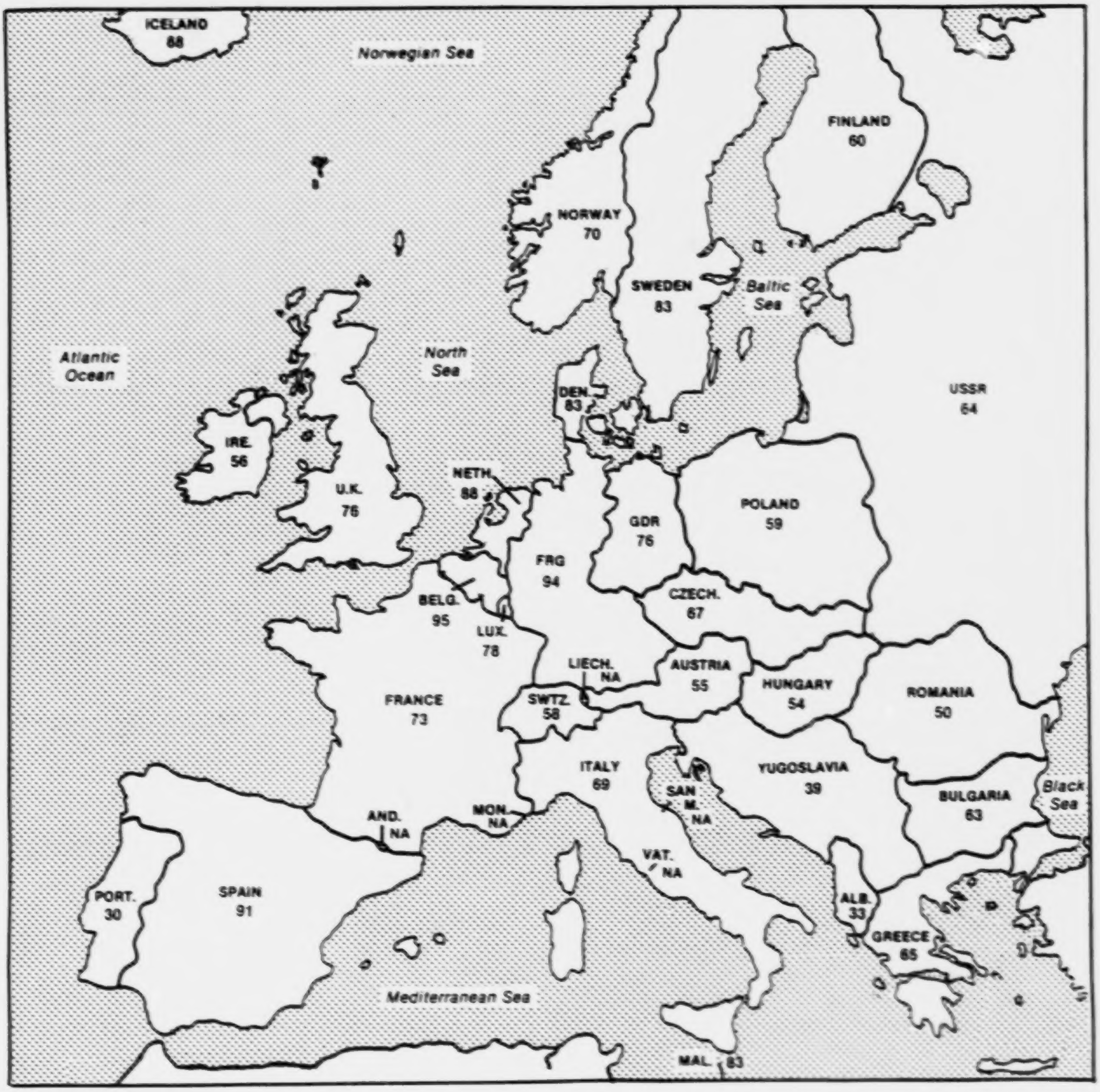
Comparison perhaps not meaningful.

▤ under 100
▩ 100-250
▨ 251-400
■ 401-1,003
● Special category

EUROPE TODAY *map. Figures from 1984 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.*

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

(Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country. Estimates refer to some point in the 1970s or early 1980s.)


ICELAND 88
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND 60
NORWAY 70
SWEDEN 83
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN. 83
USSR 64
IRE. 56
U.K. 76
NETH. 88
POLAND 59
GDR 76
FRG 94
CZECH. 67
BELG. 95
LUX. 78
LIECH. NA
AUSTRIA 55
HUNGARY 54
ROMANIA 50
FRANCE 73
SWTZ. 58
ITALY 69
YUGOSLAVIA 39
SAN M. NA
BULGARIA 63
Black Sea
AND. NA
MON. NA
VAT. NA
PORT. 30
SPAIN 91
ALB. 33
GREECE 65
Mediterranean Sea
MAL. 83

Some Comparisons

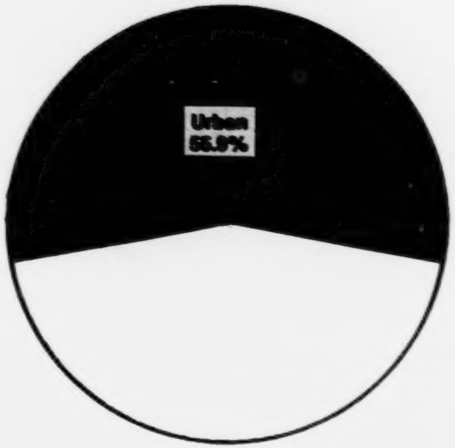
Argentina	82	Japan	76
Brazil	68	Mexico	67
Canada	76	U.S.A.	74
China	21		
India	23	World	40

N.A. - Not available

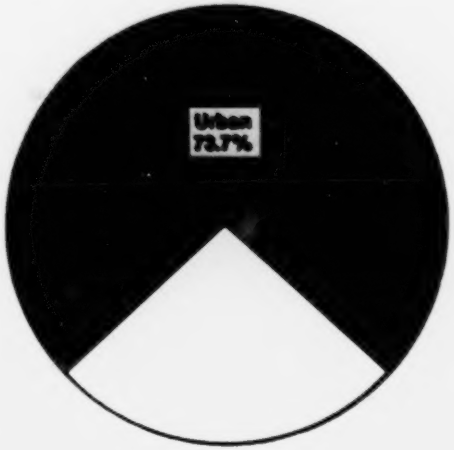
EUROPE TODAY map. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet.*

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

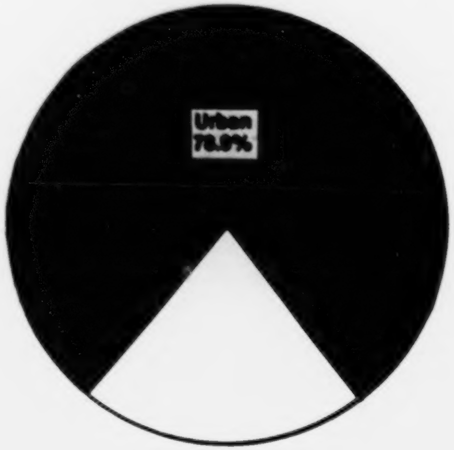
PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION LIVING IN URBAN AREAS



EUROPE 1950



EUROPE 1985



EUROPE 2000

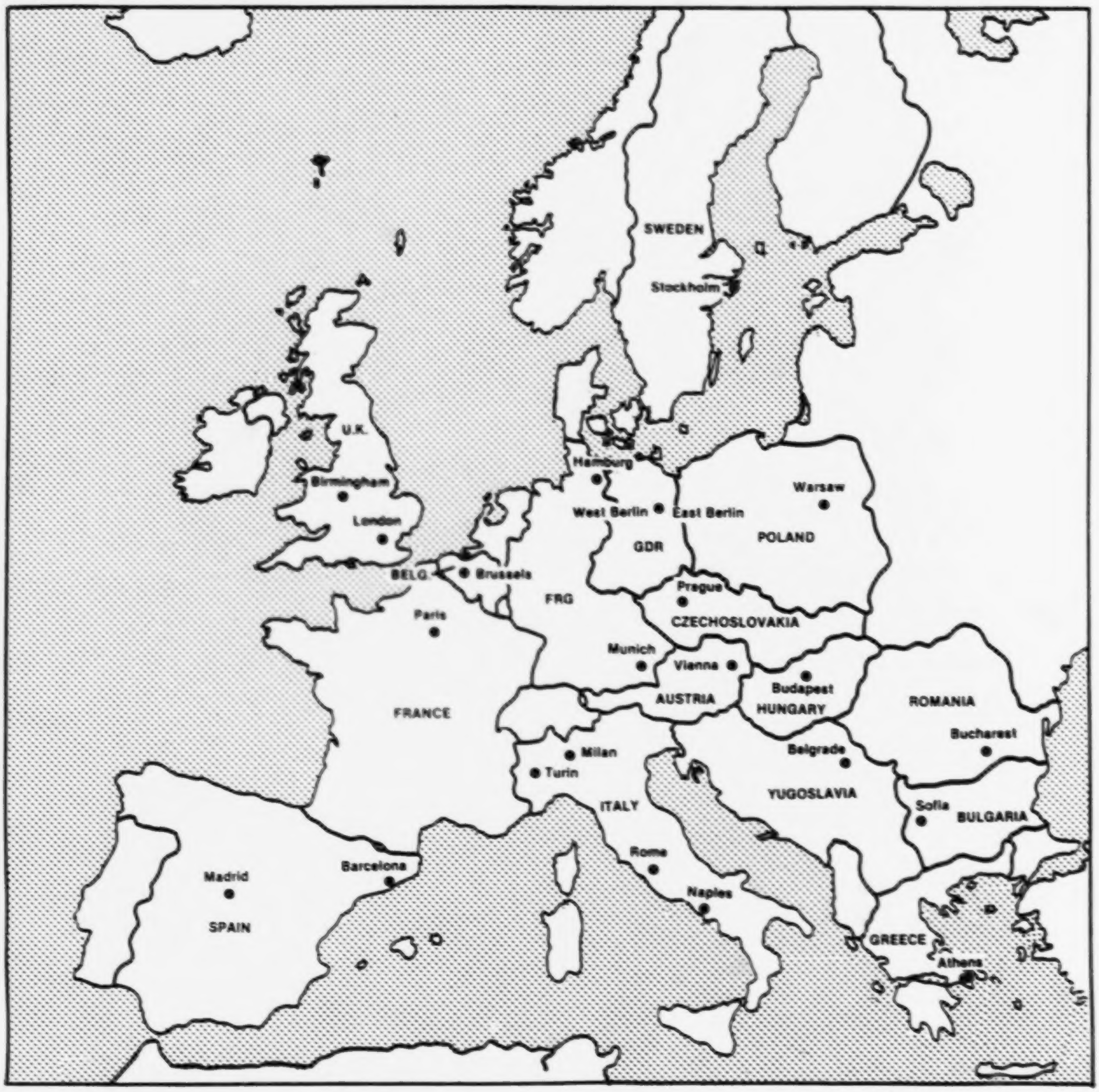
(by Region, Medium Variant, 1950, 1985, and 2000)

Year	Latin America	Northern America	East Asia	South Asia	Africa	EUROPE	USSR	Oceania	World
1950	41.1	63.9	17.8	16.1	14.8	55.9	39.3	61.2	29.4
1985	69.0	74.3	28.9	27.7	32.1	73.7	66.3	71.7	41.6
2000	76.9	78.0	34.2	36.8	42.2	78.9	74.3	73.1	48.2

Source: Results of United Nations demographic estimates and projections as assessed in 1982.

Source: EUROPE TODAY chart based on data from *The World Population Situation in 1983.* United Nations. ST/ESA/SER.A/85. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Population Studies, No. 85. New York. 1984.

THE 23 CITIES OF EUROPE WITH A POPULATION OVER 1 MILLION


SWEDEN
Stockholm
U.K.
Birmingham
London
Hamburg
West Berlin
East Berlin
Warsaw
POLAND
GDR
BELG.
Brussels
FRG
Prague
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Paris
Munich
Vienna
Budapest
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
Bucharest
Milan
Turin
Belgrade
YUGOSLAVIA
ITALY
Sofia
BULGARIA
Madrid
Barcelona
SPAIN
Rome
Naples
GREECE
Athens

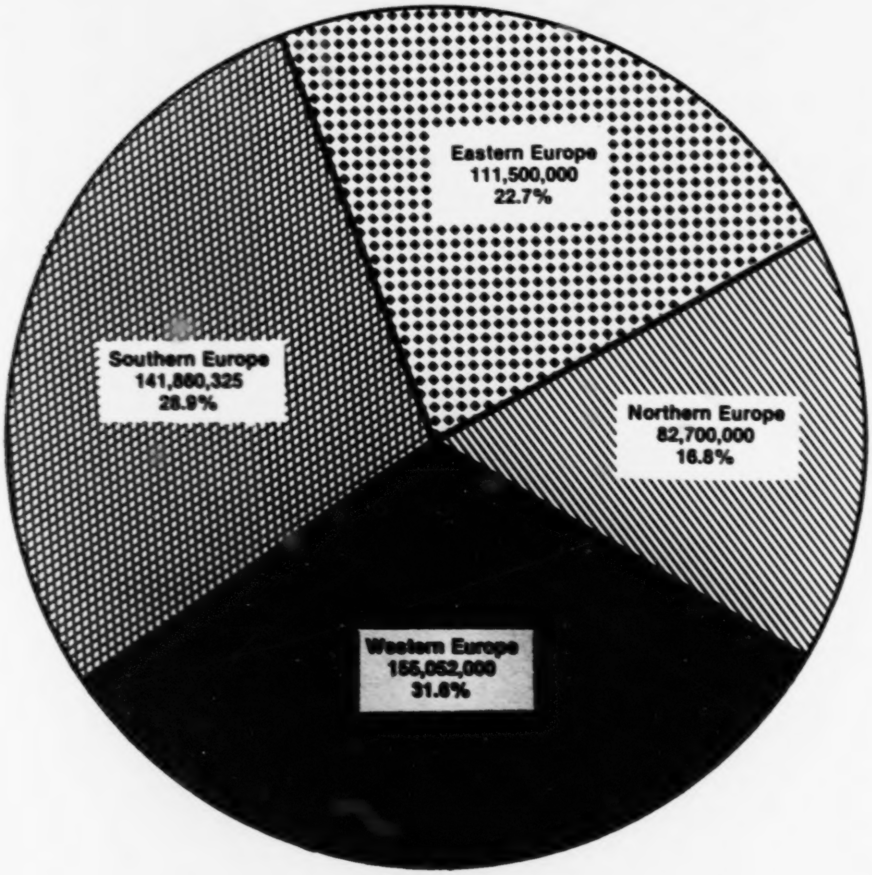
Athens (metropolitan area)	3,300,000
Barcelona	1,809,722
Belgrade	1,300,000
Birmingham	1,058,800
Brussels (metropolitan area)	1,000,221
Bucharest	1,861,007
Budapest	2,085,615
East Berlin	1,145,743
Hamburg	2,000,000
London	6,696,008
Madrid	3,520,000
Milan	1,600,000
Munich	1,300,000
Naples	1,200,000
Paris	2,296,945
Prague	1,100,000
Rome	2,900,000
Sofia	1,056,900
Stockholm	1,386,980
Turin	1,100,000
Vienna	1,504,200
Warsaw	1,500,000
West Berlin	2,000,000

In Comparison, The Six U.S. Cities Over 1 Million in Population:

New York	7,086,096
Los Angeles	3,022,247
Chicago	2.997,155
Houston	1,725,617
Philadelphia	1,665,382
Detroit	1,138,717

Data from 1984 *The World Almanac and Book of Facts.*

POPULATION BY REGIONS, SHARE OF TOTAL



Total Population of Europe, Estimated Mid-Year 1984 491,000,000
(exclusive of USSR)

Northern Europe

Country	Population
Denmark	5,100,000
Finland	4,900,000
Iceland	200,000
Ireland	3,600,000
Norway	4,100,000
Sweden	8,300,000
United Kingdom	56,500,000

Western Europe By Geographical Definition

Country	Population
Austria	7,600,000
Belgium	9,900,000
France	54,800,000
Germany, West	61,400,000
Liechtenstein	26,000
Luxembourg	400,000
Monaco	26,000
Netherlands	14,400,000
Switzerland	6,500,000

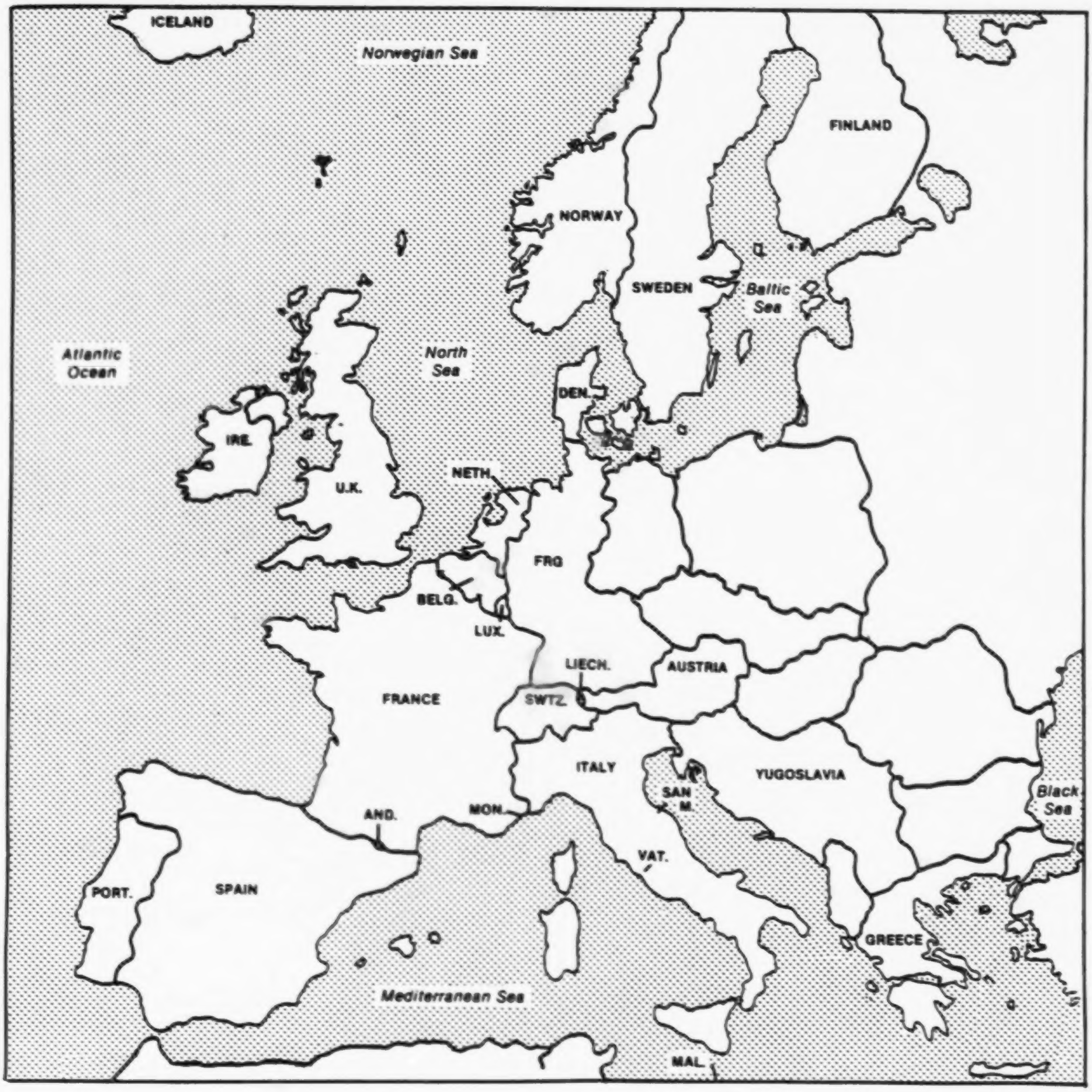
Southern Europe

Country	Population
Albania	2,900,000
Andorra	38,050
Greece	10,000,000
Italy	57,000,000
Malta	400,000
Portugal	10,100,000
San Marino	21,537
Spain	38,400,000
Vatican	738
Yugoslavia	23,000,000

Eastern Europe

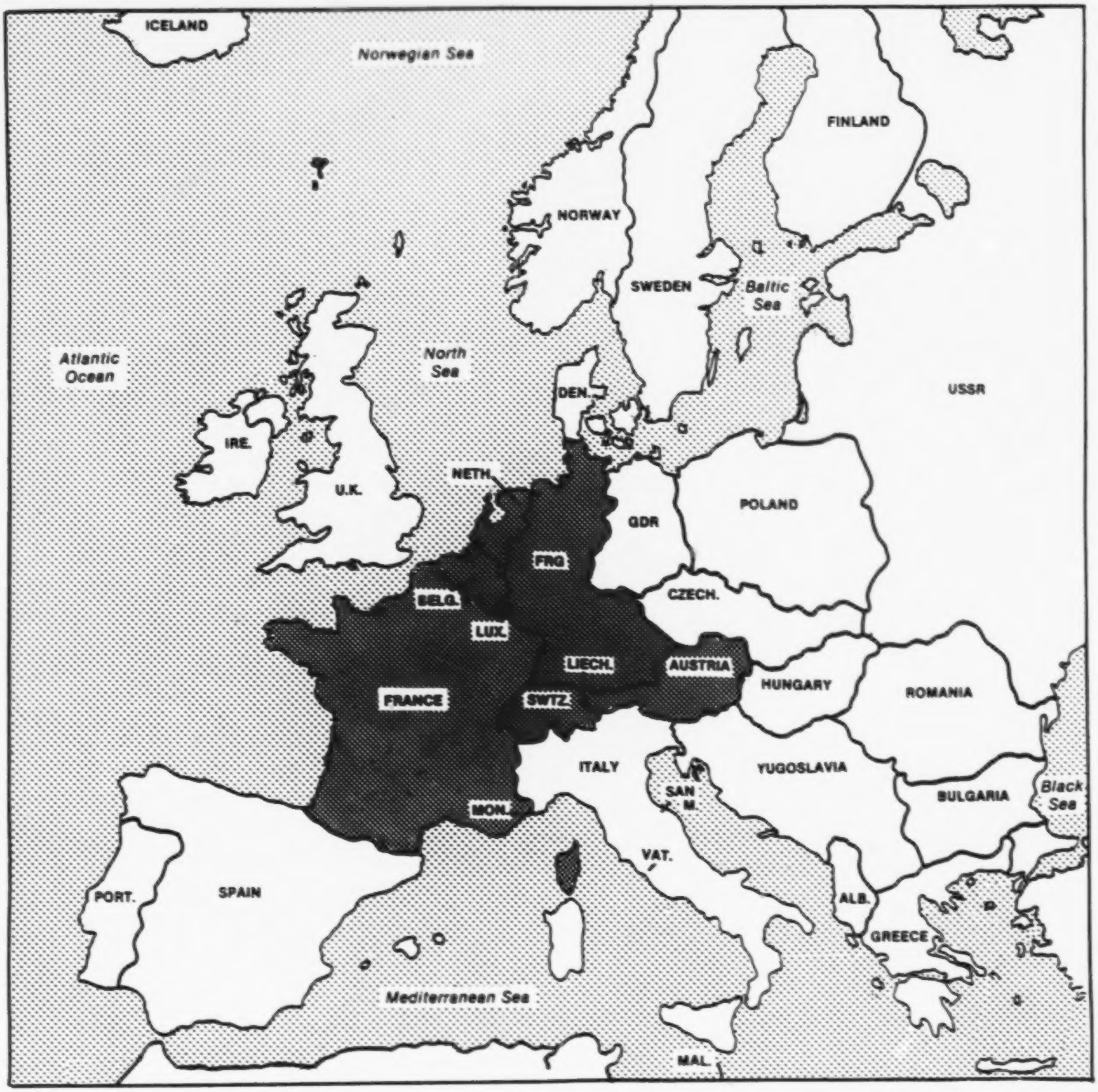
Country	Population
Bulgaria	9,000,000
Czechoslovakia	15,500,000
Germany, East	16,700,000
Hungary	10,700,000
Poland	36,900,000
Romania	22,700,000

WESTERN EUROPE, BY POLITICAL DEFINITION*


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
FRG
BELG.
LUX.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
Black Sea
AND.
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

* For map of Western Europe, by Geographical Definition, see page 29.

WESTERN EUROPE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITION*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Norwegian Sea
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AUSTRIA
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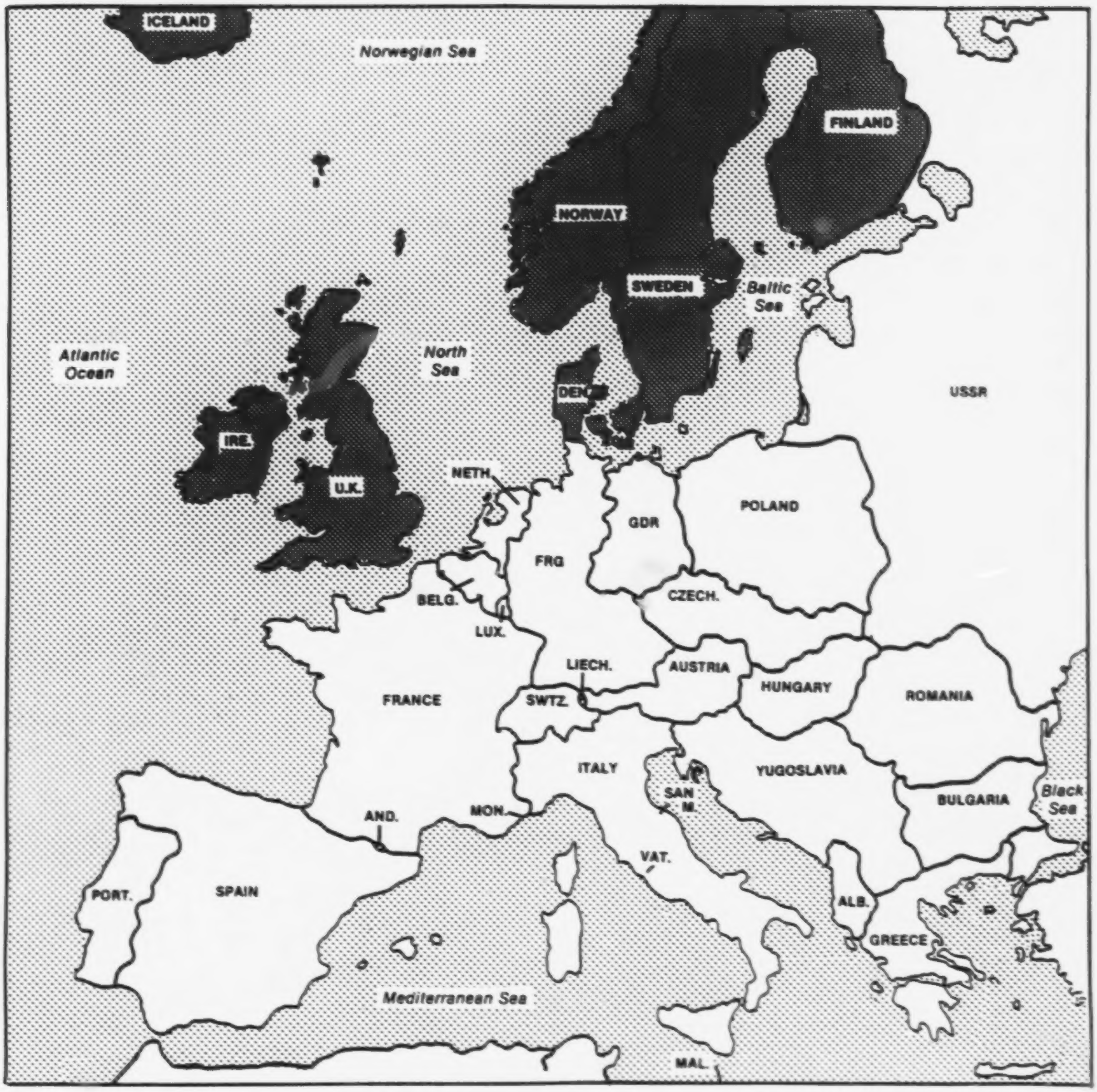
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
BULGARIA
Black Sea
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Austria	7,600,000	83,851
Belgium	9,900,000	30,513
France	54,800,000	551,600
Germany, West	61,400,000	248,161
Liechtenstein	26,000	157
Luxembourg	400,000	2,586
Monaco	26,000	0.73 sq.mi.
Netherlands	14,400,000	36,175
Switzerland	6,500,000	41,288

* For map of Western Europe, by Political Definition, see page 26.

NORTHERN EUROPE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SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
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USSR
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CZECH.
LUX.
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AUSTRIA
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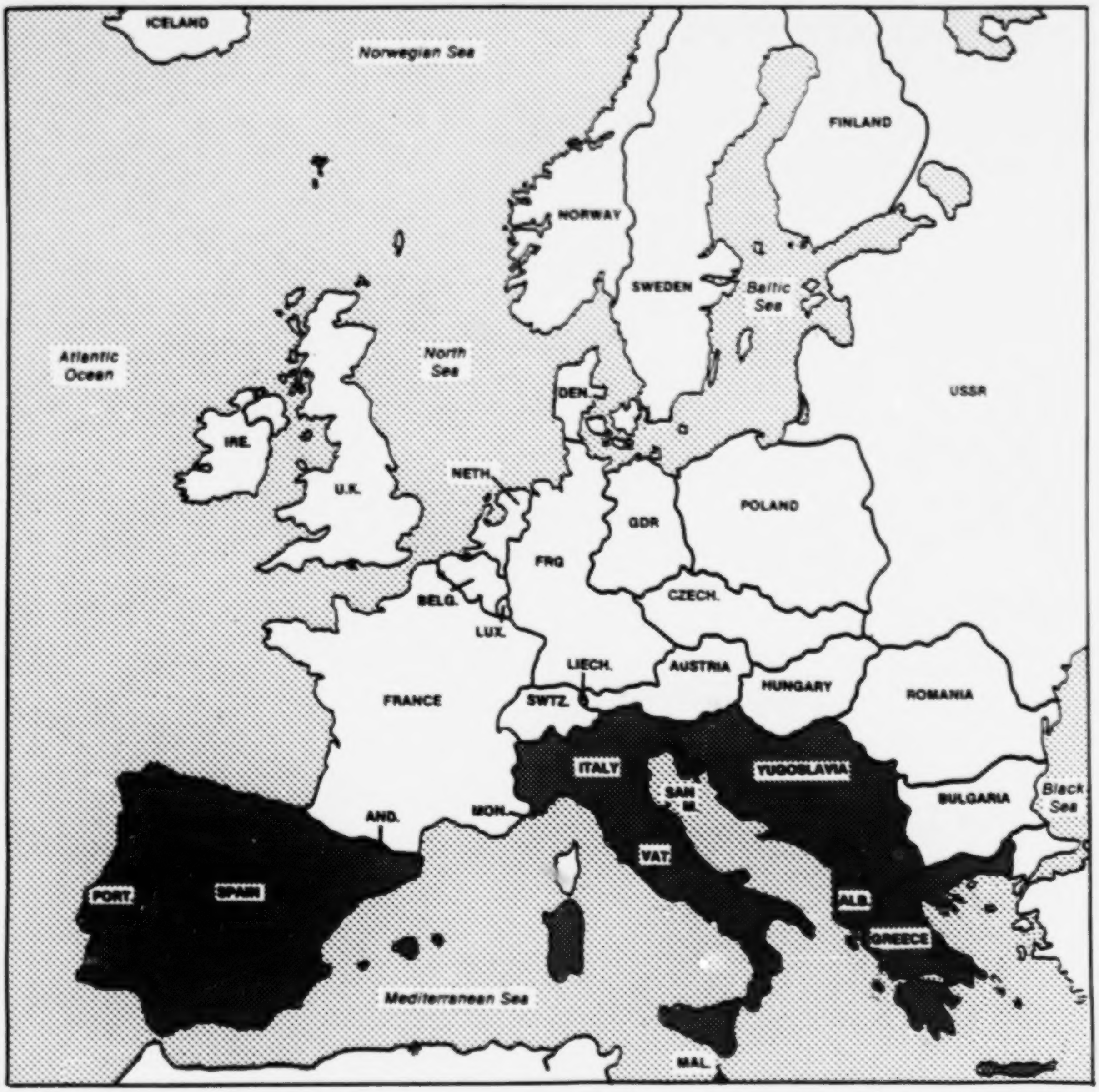
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
Black Sea
BULGARIA
AND.
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Denmark	5,100,000	43,033
Finland	4,900,000	337,009
Iceland	200,000	102,828
Ireland	3,600,000	68,894
Norway	4,100,000	324,219
Sweden	8,300,000	449,792
United Kingdom	56,500,000	244,108

SOUTHERN EUROPE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AUSTRIA
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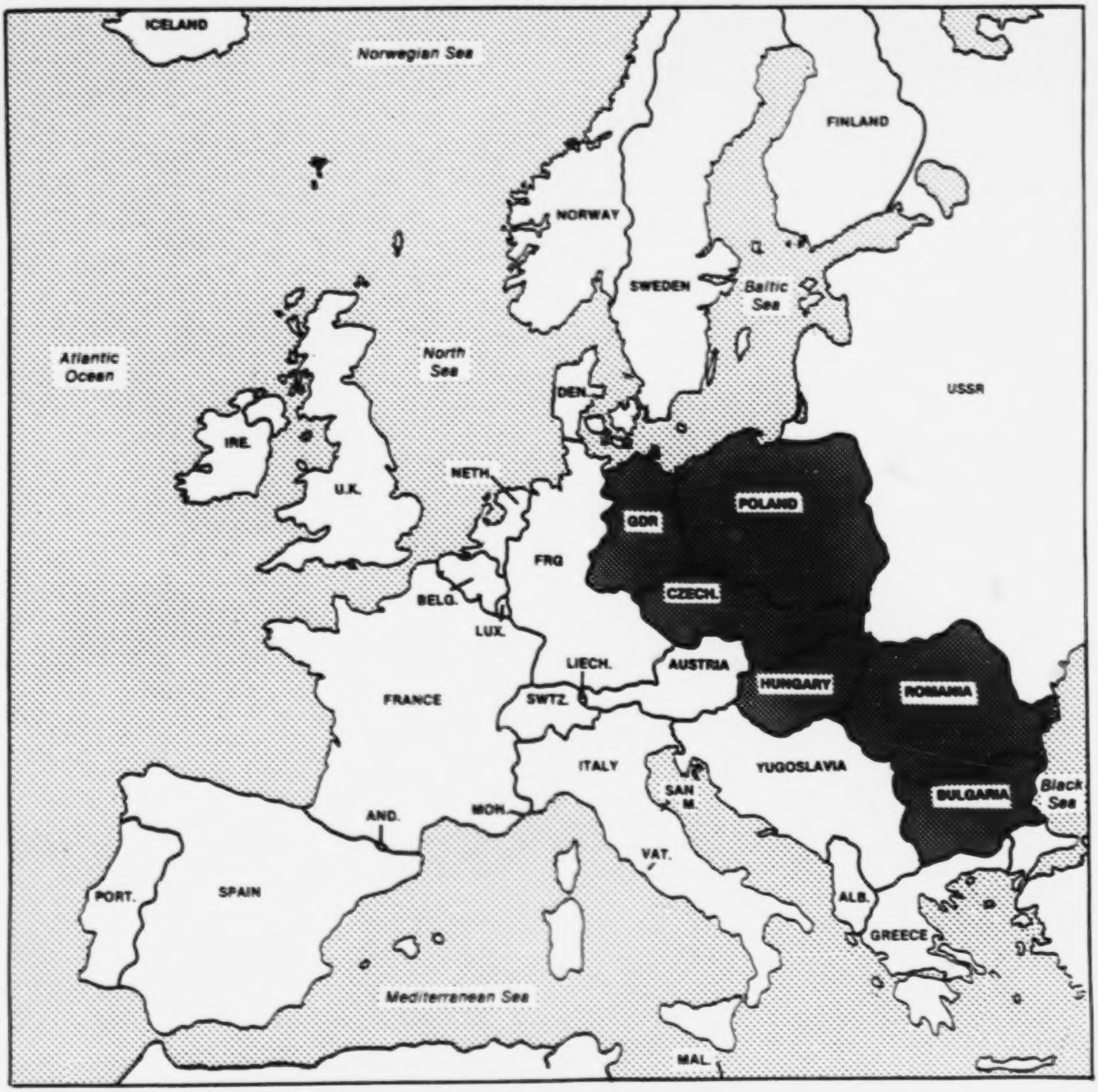
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
Black Sea
BULGARIA
AND.
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Albania	2,900,000	28,748
Andorra	38,050	453
Greece	10,000,000	130,917
Italy	57,000,000	301,225
Malta	400,000	316
Portugal	10,100,000	91,531
San Marino	21,537	62
Spain	38,400,000	504,750
Vatican	736	0.44
Yugoslavia	23,000,000	255,804

EASTERN EUROPE


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
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Atlantic Ocean
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AUSTRIA
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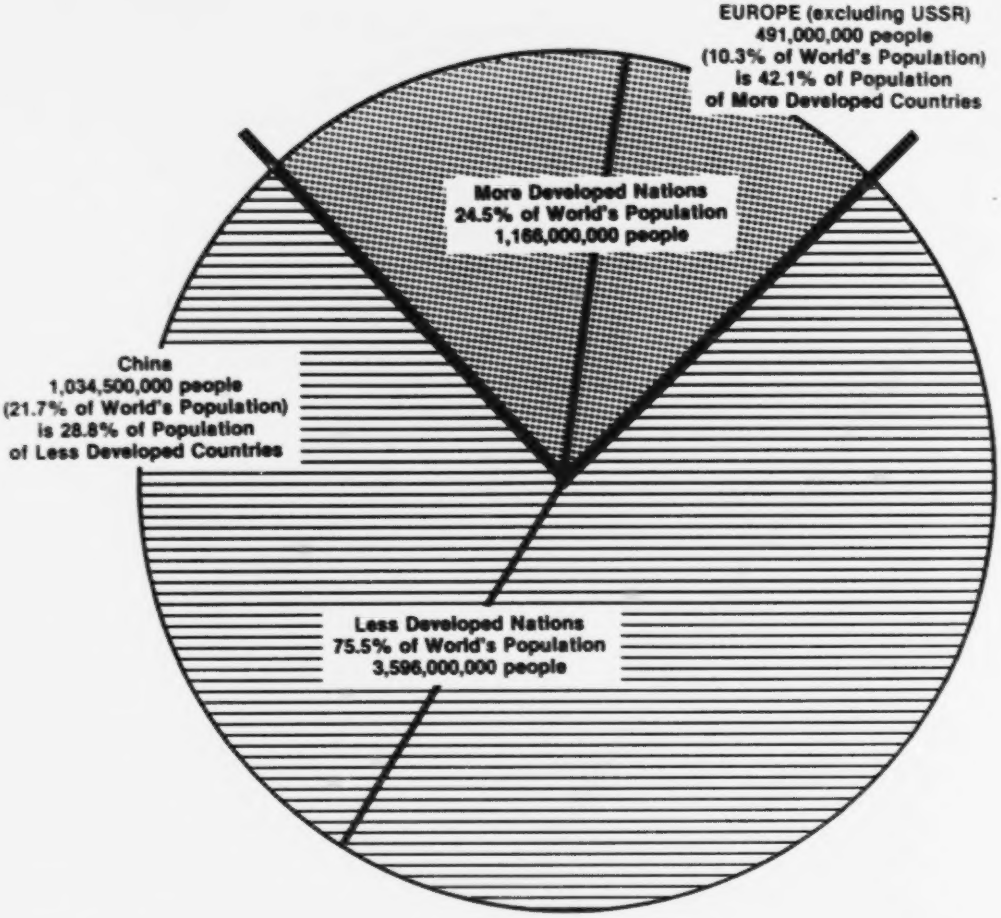
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
SAN M.
Black Sea
BULGARIA
AND.
MON.
VAT.
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MAL.

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Bulgaria	9,000,000	110,912
Czechoslovakia	15,500,000	127,877
Germany, East	16,700,000	195,273
Hungary	10,700,000	93,030
Poland	36,900,000	311,730
Romania	22,700,000	237,500

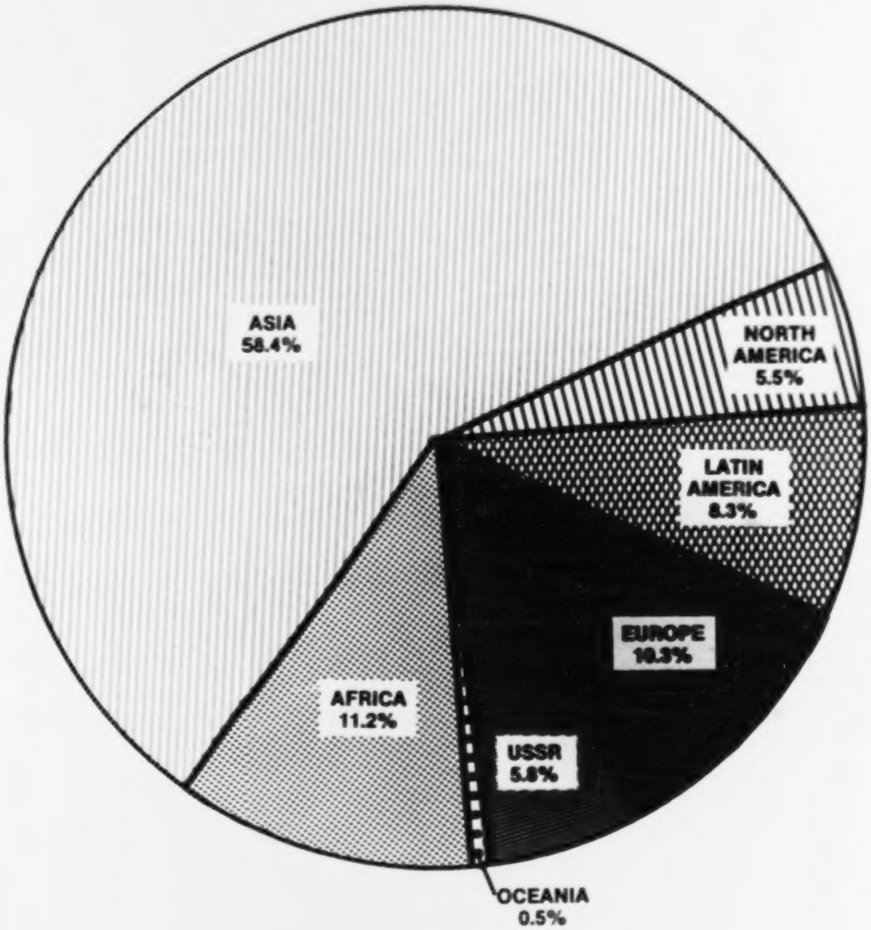
24.5% OF WORLD LIVES IN MORE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES 42.1% OF THOSE ARE IN EUROPE



Estimated World Population mid-1984
4,762,000,000

EUROPE TODAY chart. Figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet.*

WORLD POPULATION, BY REGION

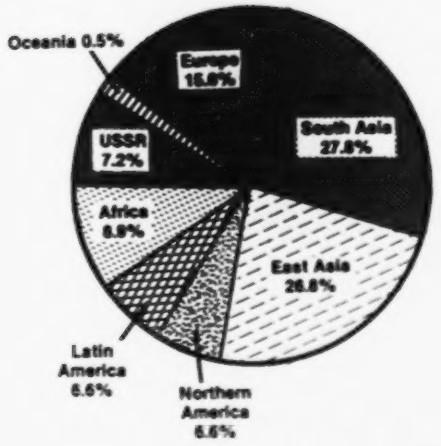


Estimated World Population Mid-1984
4,762,000,000

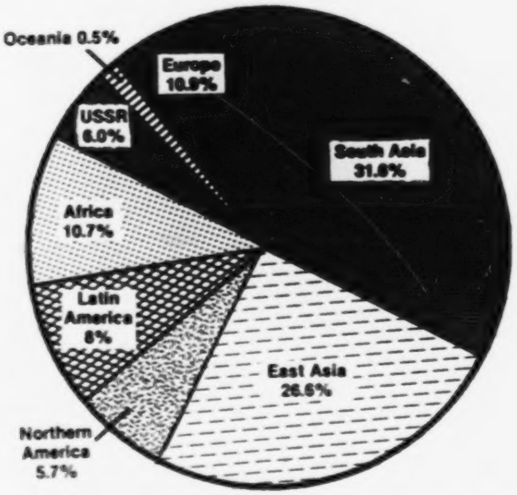
Africa	531,000,000
Asia	2,782,000,000
North America	262,000,000
Latin America	397,000,000
→ EUROPE	491,000,000 ←
USSR	274,000,000
Oceania	24,000,000

EUROPE TODAY chart. Figures from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet.*

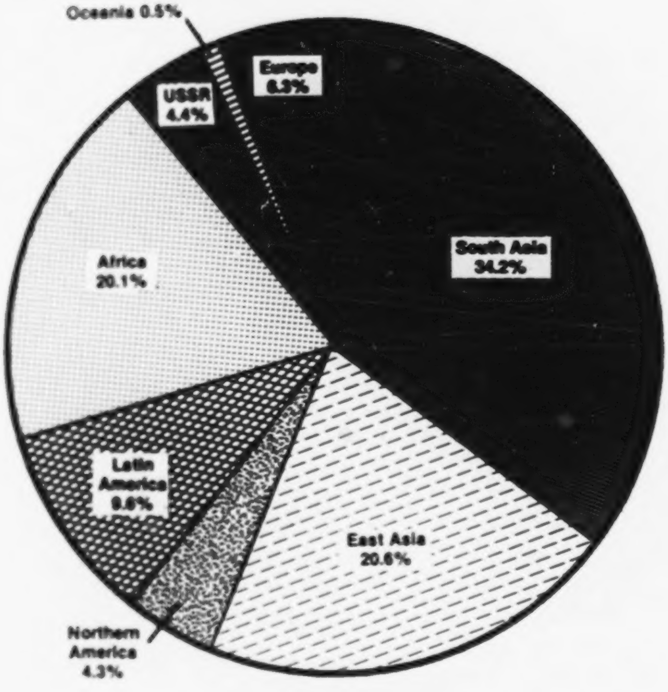
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION, BY REGION IN 1950, 1980, 2025



1950: 2.5 billion



1980: 4.5 billion

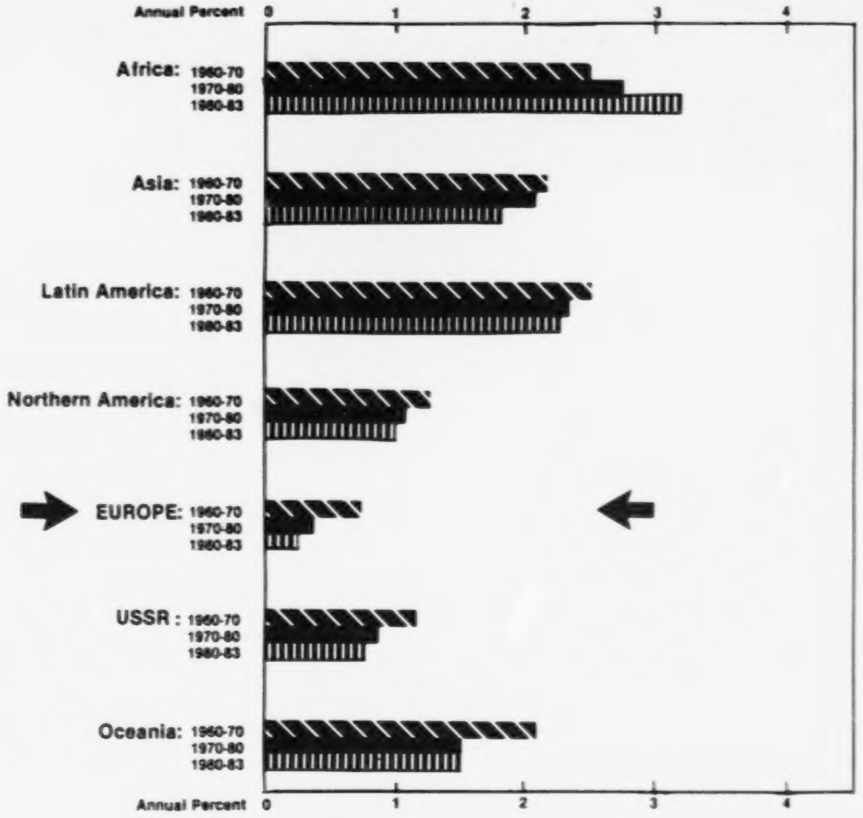


2025: 8.2 billion

This page reprinted from *WORLD EAGLE* September 1984, p.3.
WORLD EAGLE chart based on one using UN data printed in *Development Forum*, May 1984. P.6.

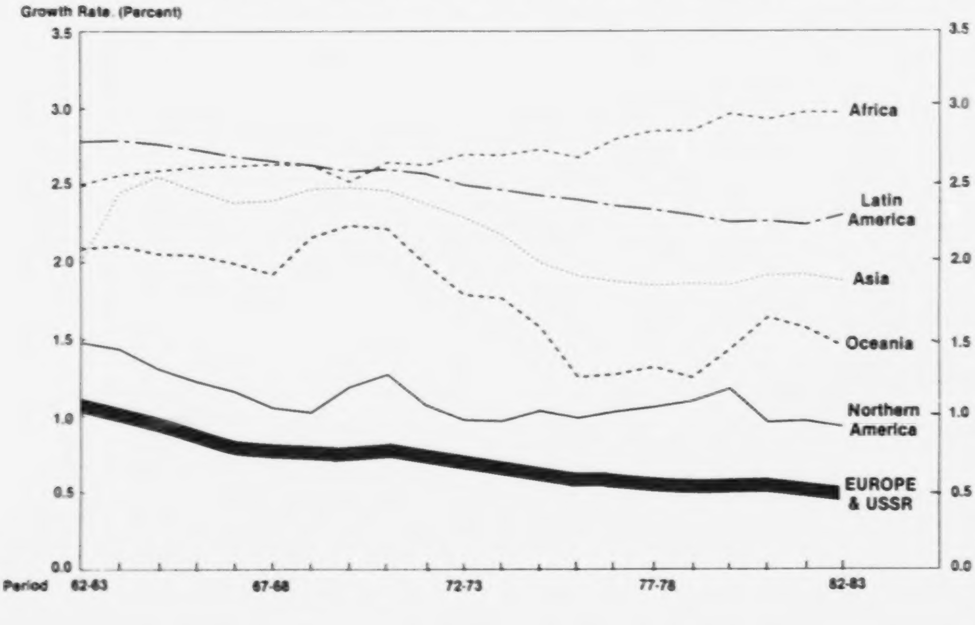
EUROPE HAS THE LOWEST POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Average Annual Growth Rates



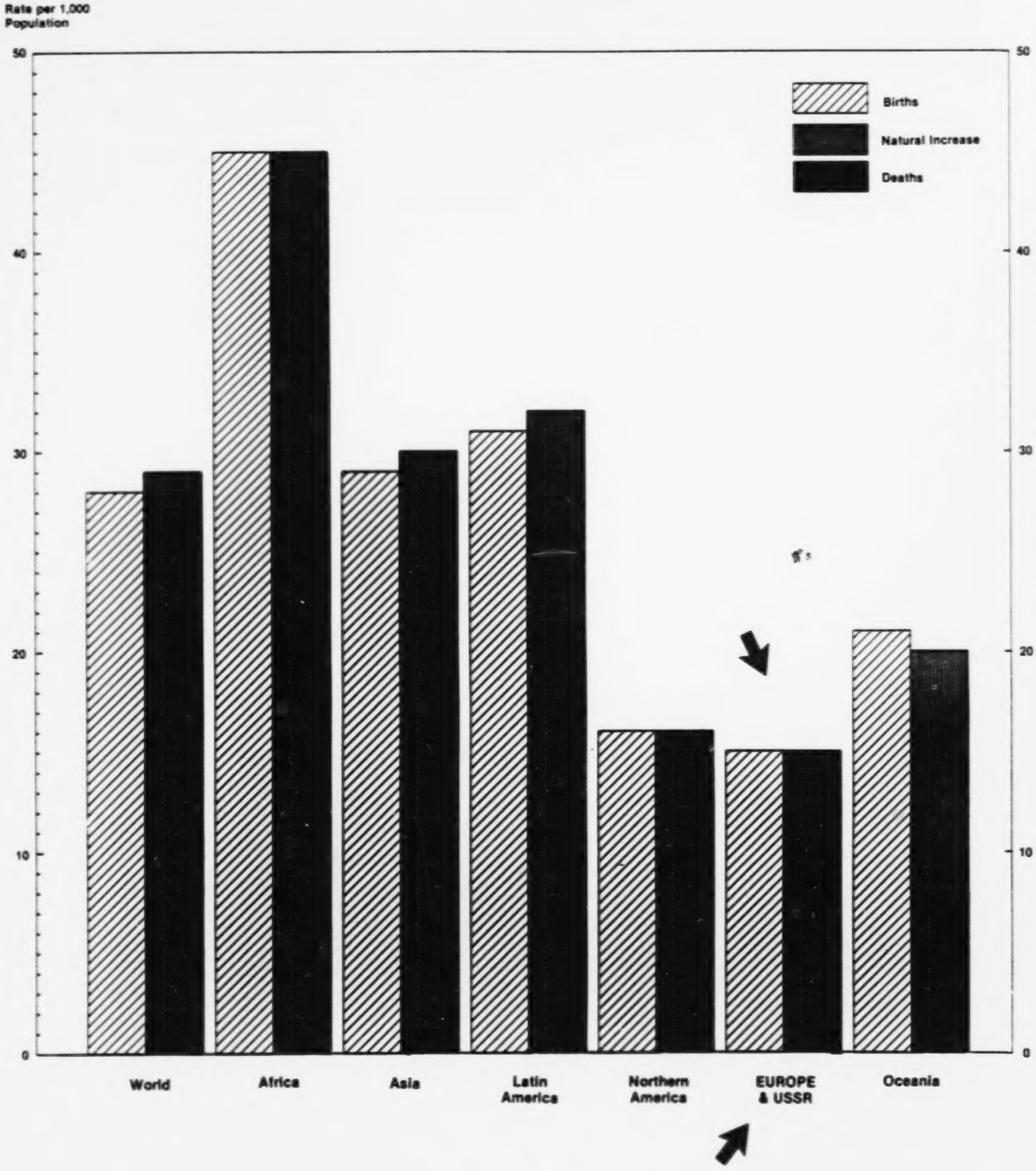
EUROPE TODAY chart based on one in U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1984*, P. 852.

Annual Population Growth Rates For Regions Of The World, 1962-63 To 1982-83



EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, ISP-WP-83, *World Population 1983: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World*, issued December 1983. P.40.

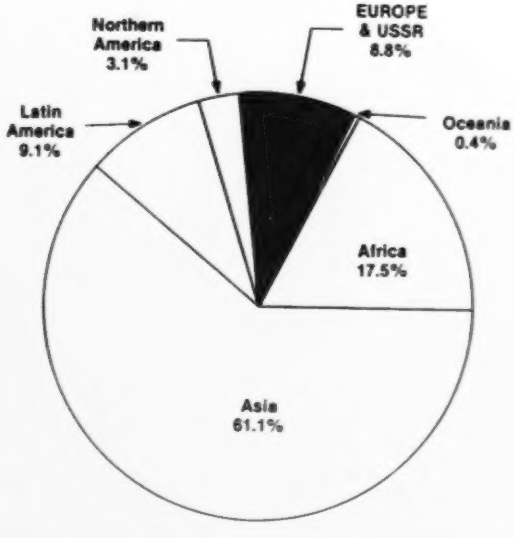
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND RATES OF NATURAL INCREASE FOR THE WORLD AND REGIONS, 1983



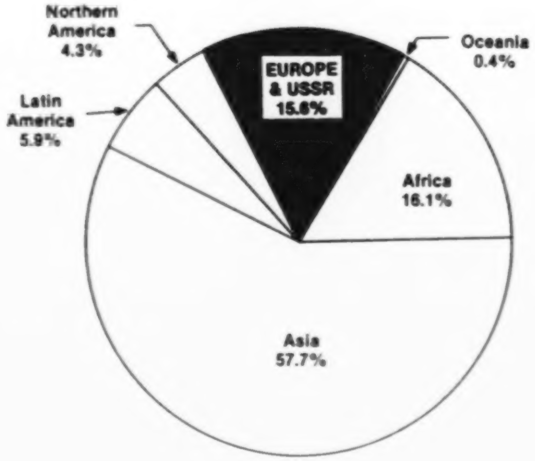
EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. ISP-WP-83. *World Population 1983: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World.* Issued December 1983. P.38.

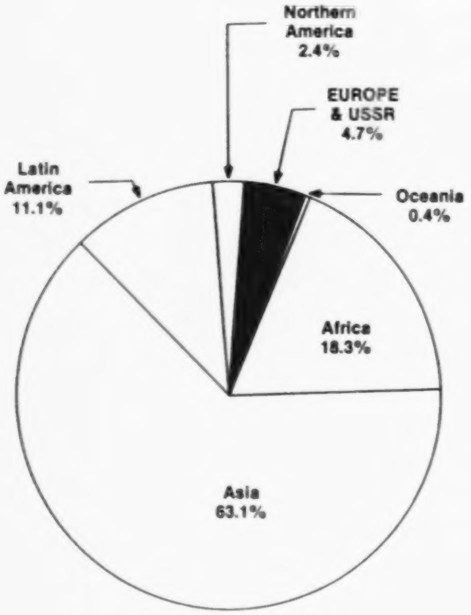
WORLD VITAL EVENTS, PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY REGION, 1983

BIRTHS



DEATHS





NATURAL INCREASE

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. ISP-WP-83. *World Population 1983: Recent Demographic Estimates for the Countries and Regions of the World.* Issued December 1983. P.39.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

	Crude Birth Rate (%) [1]	Crude Death Rate (%) [1]	Infant Mortality Rate (%) [2]	Total Fertility Rate (%) [3]	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years) [4]
Albania	28	7	47.0	3.9	70
Andorra	--	--	--	--	--
Austria	12	12	12.8	1.7	73
Belgium	12	11	11.7	1.6	72
Bulgaria	14	11	18.2	2.0	72
Czechoslavakia	15	12	16.1	2.1	70
Denmark	10	11	8.4	1.4	74
Finland	14	9	6.5	1.6	74
France	15	10	9.3	1.9	74
Germany, East	14	14	12.3	1.9	72
Germany, West	10	12	10.9	1.4	73
Greece	14	9	14.3	2.1	73
Hungary	12	14	19.7	1.8	70
Iceland	18	7	7.1	2.2	77
Ireland	20	9	10.6	3.0	73
Italy	11	10	13.1	1.6	73
Liechtenstein	--	--	--	--	--
Luxembourg	12	12	7.2	1.6	72
Malta	14	8	13.9	2.1	71
Monaco	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	12	8	8.3	1.5	76
Norway	12	10	7.5	1.7	76
Poland	19	9	20.4	2.3	71
Portugal	16	10	26.0	2.1	71
Romania	15	10	28.6	2.2	71
San Marino	--	--	--	--	--
Spain	13	7	9.4	2.0	73
Sweden	11	11	6.8	1.6	76
Switzerland	12	9	7.6	1.6	75
United Kingdom	13	12	11.0	1.8	73
Vatican	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	16	9	29.9	2.1	70
USSR	20	10	32.0	2.5	69

---

[1] Annual number of births or deaths per 1,000 population. For more developed countries (MDCs) with complete registration of vital events, nearly all rates refer to 1981 or 1982. For less developed countries (LDCs), most of whom lack complete registration systems, estimates refer to some point in the early 1980s. "Crude" rates, particularly the crude death rate, can be affected by a population's age composition; thus, the higher death rates for MDCs are a reflection of the larger proportion of the older population in those countries (which is in turn caused by lower birth rates in MDCs).

[2] Annual number of deaths to infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a given year. For countries with complete or nearly complete registration as considered by the UN, nearly all data refer to 1981 or 1982 and are from the UN Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Report, Data Available as of 1 January 1984* (forthcoming) or official country publications; these rates are shown to one decimal place. For countries with incomplete data, estimated rates are generally from the late 1970s to early 1980s and are based upon UN Population Division estimates published in *Infant Mortality: World Estimates and Projections, 1950-2025, Population Bulletin of the United Nations No. 14, 1983*, official country data, or special studies.

[3] The total fertility rate (TFR) indicates the average number of children that would be born to each woman if each were to live through her childbearing lifetime (usually considered ages 15-49) bearing children at the same rate as women of those ages actually did in a given year. A TFR of 2.1 to 2.5, depending upon mortality conditions, indicates "replacement level" fertility: the level at which a country's population would eventually stop growing (or declining), assuming no net migration. Most TFRs shown here refer to the 1975-1980 period for less developed countries and are from the UN Population Division's *1980 Assessment* . . . or survey estimates such as those of the World Fertility Survey. For more developed countries, rates are the latest officially reported as shown in the source noted above or from Alain Monnier, *L'Europe et les pays developpes d'outre-mer. Donnees statistiques, Population*, 38:4/5, Institut national d'etudes demographiques, Paris, 1983, and refer to 1981-1982.

[4] Average years an infant can be expected to live under current mortality conditions. Estimates are primarily those of the UN Population Division or the *Demographic Yearbook* and refer to the late 1970s or early 1980s.

Source: Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet.*

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE AND DOUBLING TIME IN YEARS AT CURRENT RATE

Country	Natural Increase Annual % [1]	Doubling Time in Years (at current rate) [2]
Albania	2.1	33
Andorra	--	--
Austria	0.1	1,386
Belgium	0.1	866
Bulgaria	0.3	257
Czechoslavakia	0.4	198
Denmark	-0.1	--
Finland	0.5	147
France	0.5	151
Germany, East	0.0	2,310
Germany, West	-0.2	--
Greece	0.6	122
Hungary	-0.1	--
Iceland	1.2	59
Ireland	1.1	64
Italy	0.2	408
Liechtenstein	--	--
Luxembourg	0.0	1,733
Malta	0.6	117
Monaco	--	--
Netherlands	0.4	182
Norway	0.2	289
Poland	1.0	68
Portugal	0.6	108
Romania	0.5	131
San Marino	--	--
Spain	0.6	114
Sweden	0.0	3,465
Switzerland	0.2	277
United Kingdom	0.1	693
Vatican	--	--
Yugoslavia	0.8	91
USSR	1.0	68
World	1.7	40
U.S.A.	0.7	100
Canada	0.8	85

---

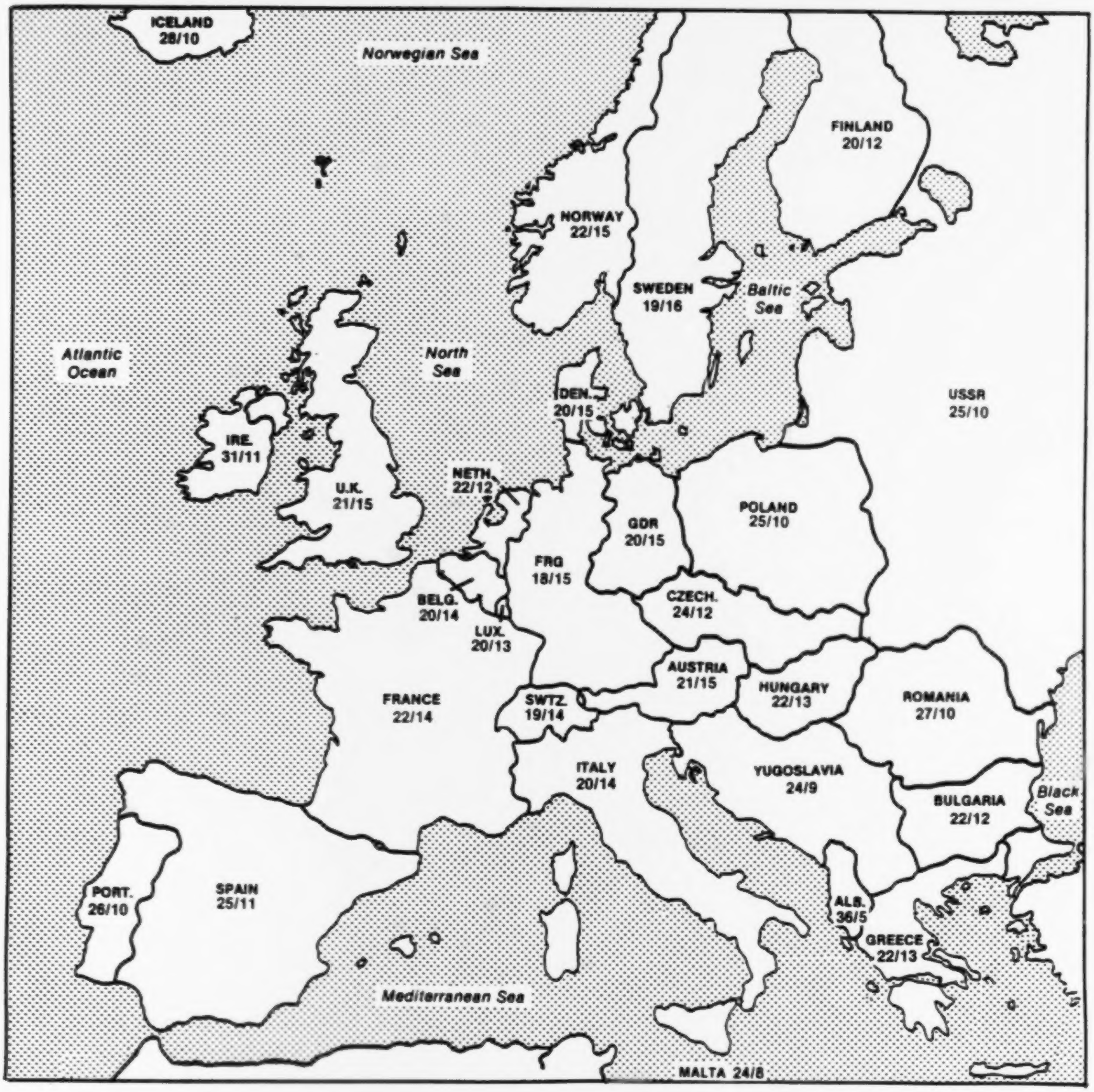
[1] Birth rate minus death rate; since the rates were based on the unrounded birth and death rate, they do not always exactly equal the difference between the rates.

[2] Based on the current *unrounded* rate of natural increase (RNI). This figure is provided to give some indication of the potential effect of different levels of the RNI and is *not intended* to forecast the actual doubling of any population. The figures on projected populations in 2000 and 2020 should be consulted for the change in population size actually anticipated under a reasonable set of assumptions regarding future birth and death rates. (See page 22.)

Figures for this table from Population Reference Bureau, Inc.
1984 World Population Data Sheet.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percentages of the population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e., in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families. These figures are taken from the UN *Demographic Indicators . . .*, the *Demographic Yearbook, 1982*, and official country data.

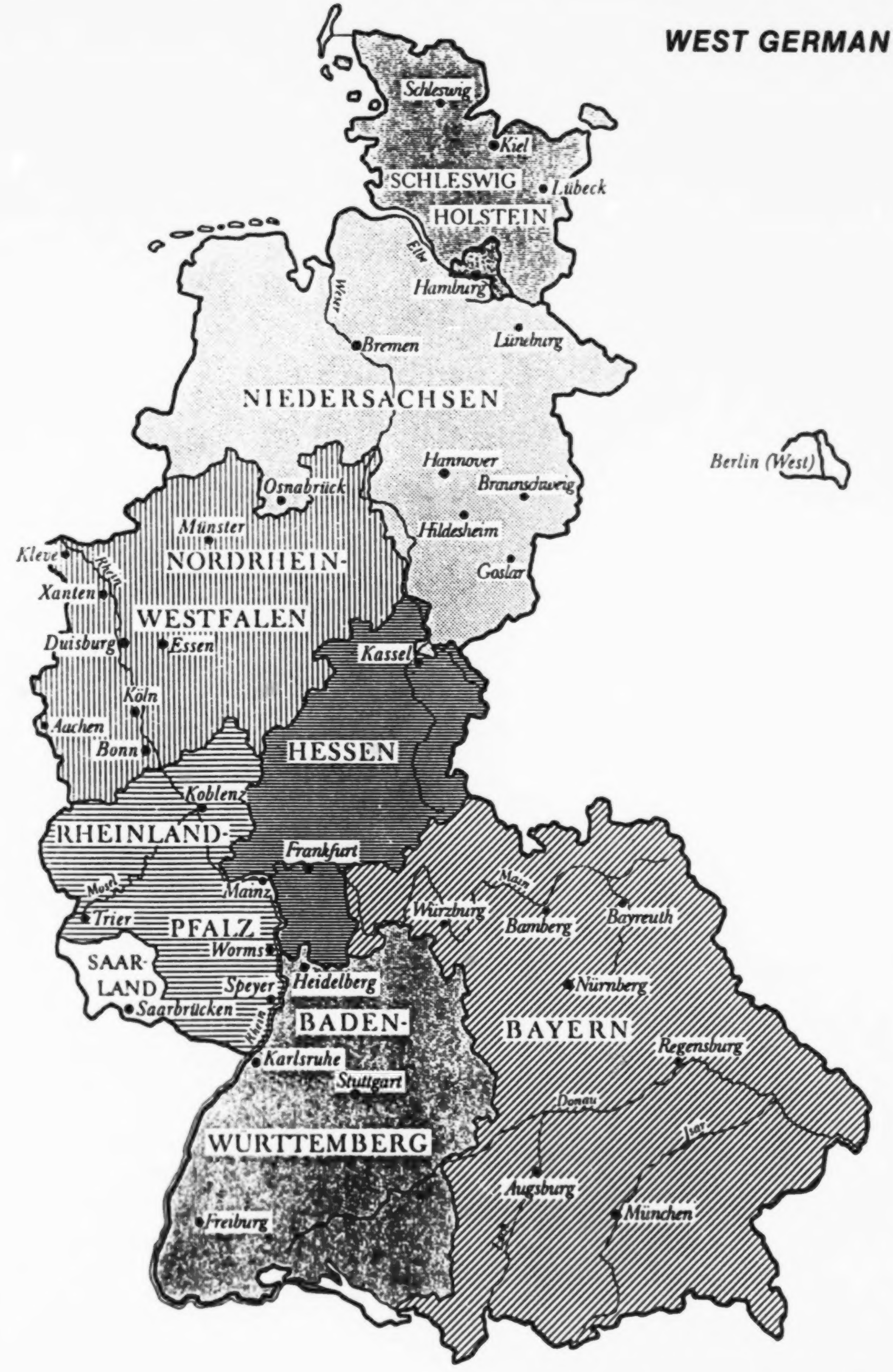

ICELAND 28/10
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND 20/12
NORWAY 22/15
SWEDEN 19/16
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN. 20/15
USSR 25/10
IRE. 31/11
U.K. 21/15
NETH. 22/12
POLAND 25/10
GDR 20/15
FRG 18/15
BELG. 20/14
CZECH. 24/12
LUX. 20/13
AUSTRIA 21/15
HUNGARY 22/13
ROMANIA 27/10
FRANCE 22/14
SWTZ. 19/14
ITALY 20/14
YUGOSLAVIA 24/9
BULGARIA 22/12
Black Sea
PORT. 26/10
SPAIN 25/11
ALB. 36/5
GREECE 22/13
Mediterranean Sea
MALTA 24/8

Some Comparisons

Argentina	30/8	Japan	23/9
China	34/5	Mexico	44/4
Ethiopia	43/5	Nigeria	48/2
India	39/3	Philippines	43/3
Indonesia	39/3	Turkey	39/5
Iran	45/3	U.S.A.	22/12

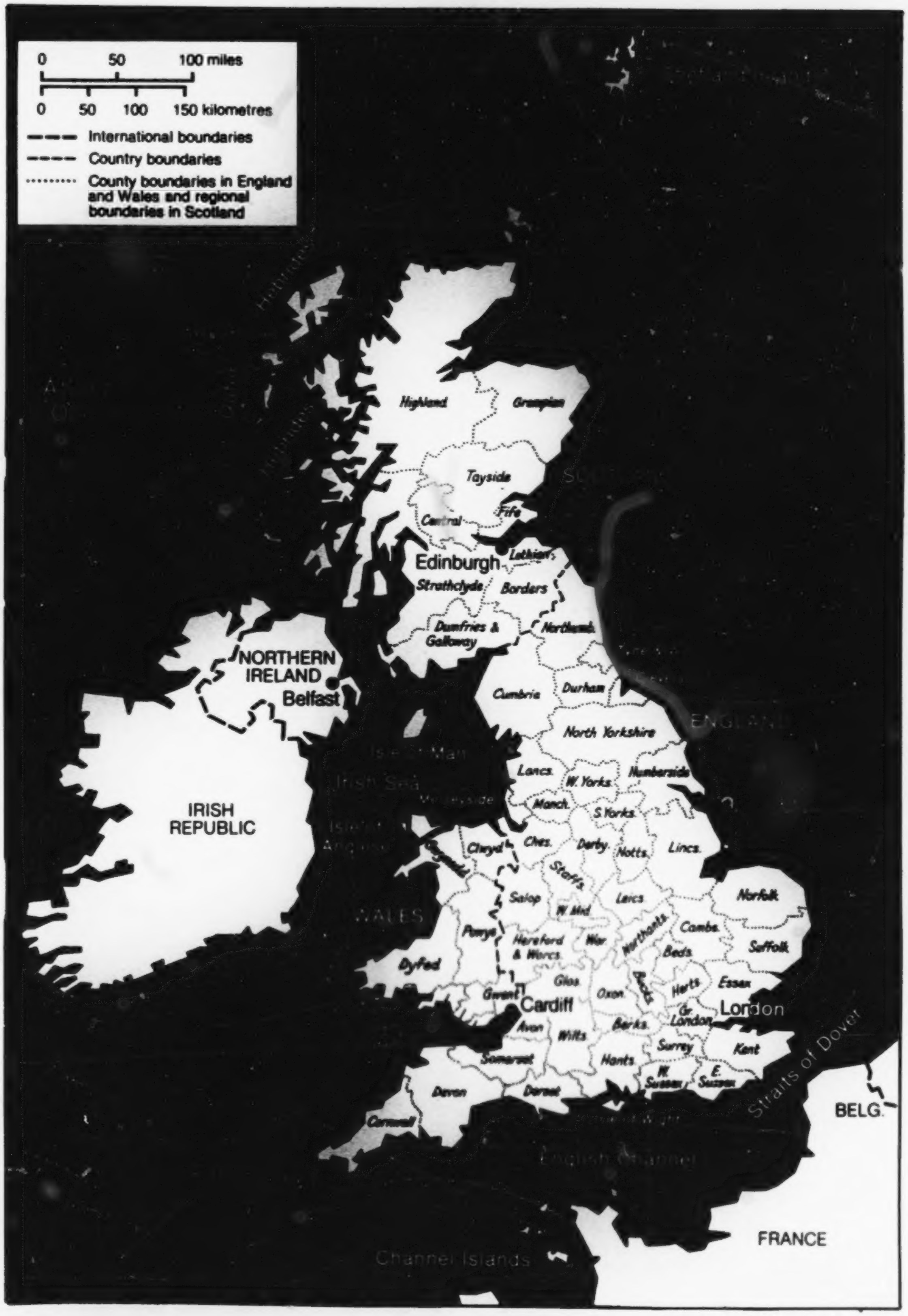
Source: Data and headnote from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet.*

WEST GERMANY


Schleswig
Kiel
Lübeck
SCHLESWIG
HOLSTEIN
Elbe
Hamburg
Weser
Bremen
Lüneburg
NIEDERSACHSEN
Berlin (West)
Hannover
Braunschweig
Hildesheim
Goslar
Osnabrück
Münster
Kleve
Rhein
NORDRHEIN-
WESTFALEN
Xanten
Duisburg
Essen
Kassel
Köln
Aachen
Bonn
HESSEN
Koblenz
RHEINLAND-
Frankfurt
Mosel
Mainz
Main
Trier
PFALZ
Würzburg
Bamberg
Bayreuth
SAAR-
LAND
Worms
Speyer
Heidelberg
Nürnberg
Saarbrücken
Rhein
BADEN-
BAYERN
Regensburg
Karlsruhe
Stuttgart
Donau
WURTTEMBERG
Isar
Augsburg
München
Freiburg
Lech

Source: Federal Republic of Germany. German Information Center.

BRITAIN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50
100 miles
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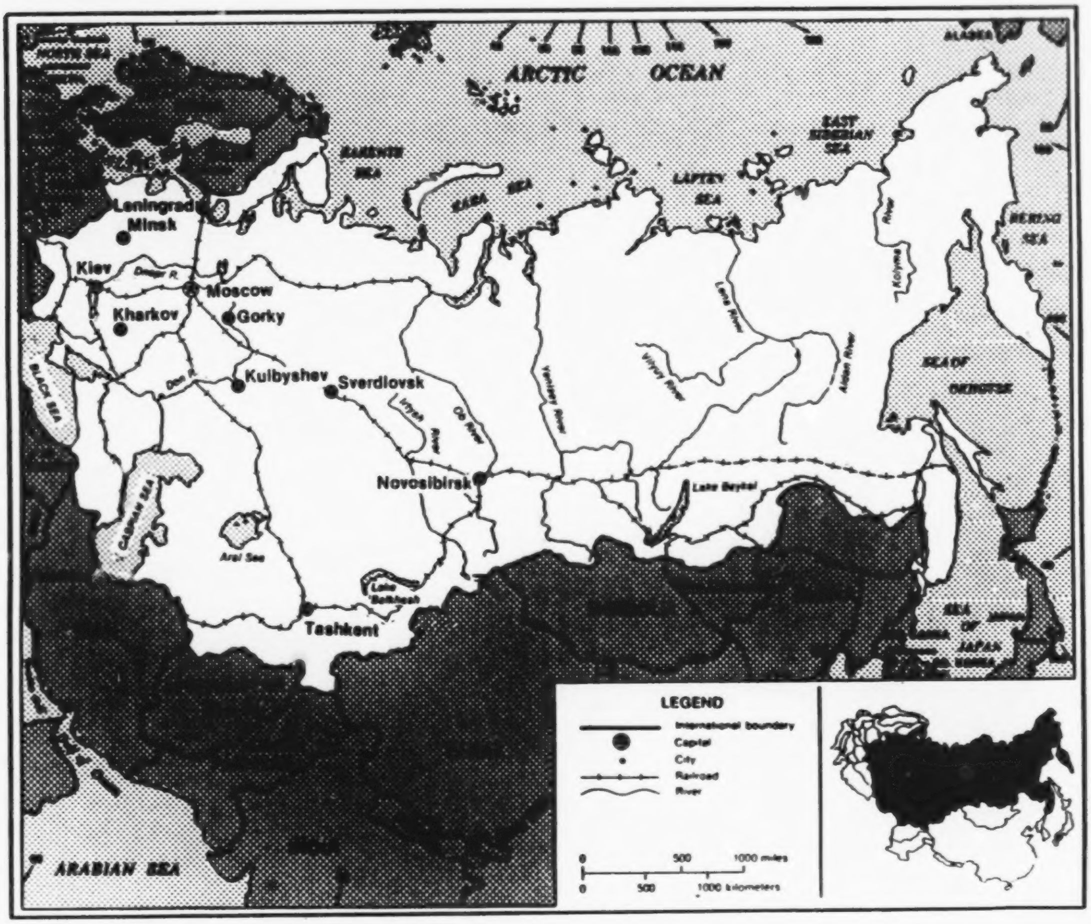
100
150 kilometres
International boundaries
Country boundaries
County boundaries in England and Wales and regional boundaries in Scotland
Hebrides
Highland
Grampian
Tayside
Fife
Central
Lothian
Edinburgh
Strathclyde
Borders
Dumfries & Galloway
Northumb.
NORTHERN IRELAND
Belfast
Cumbria
Durham
North Yorkshire
ENGLAND
Isle of Man
Irish Sea
Merseyside
Lancs.
W. Yorks.
Humberside
Manch.
S. Yorks.
IRISH REPUBLIC
Isle of Anglesey
Gwynedd
Clwyd
Ches.
Derby.
Notts.
Lincs.
Staffs.
Salop
Leics
Norfolk
W. Mid.
WALES
Powys
Hereford & Worcs.
War.
Northants.
Cambs.
Suffolk
Beds.
Dyfed
Glos.
Bucks.
Herts.
Essex
Gwent
Cardiff
Oxon.
London
Gr. London
Avon
Wilts.
Berks.
Surrey
Kent
Somerset
Hants.
W. Sussex
E. Sussex
Straits of Dover
Devon
Dorset
BELG.
Cornwall
Isle of Wight
English Channel
FRANCE
Channel Islands

Source: British Information Services.

THE TEN LARGEST CITIES OF USSR

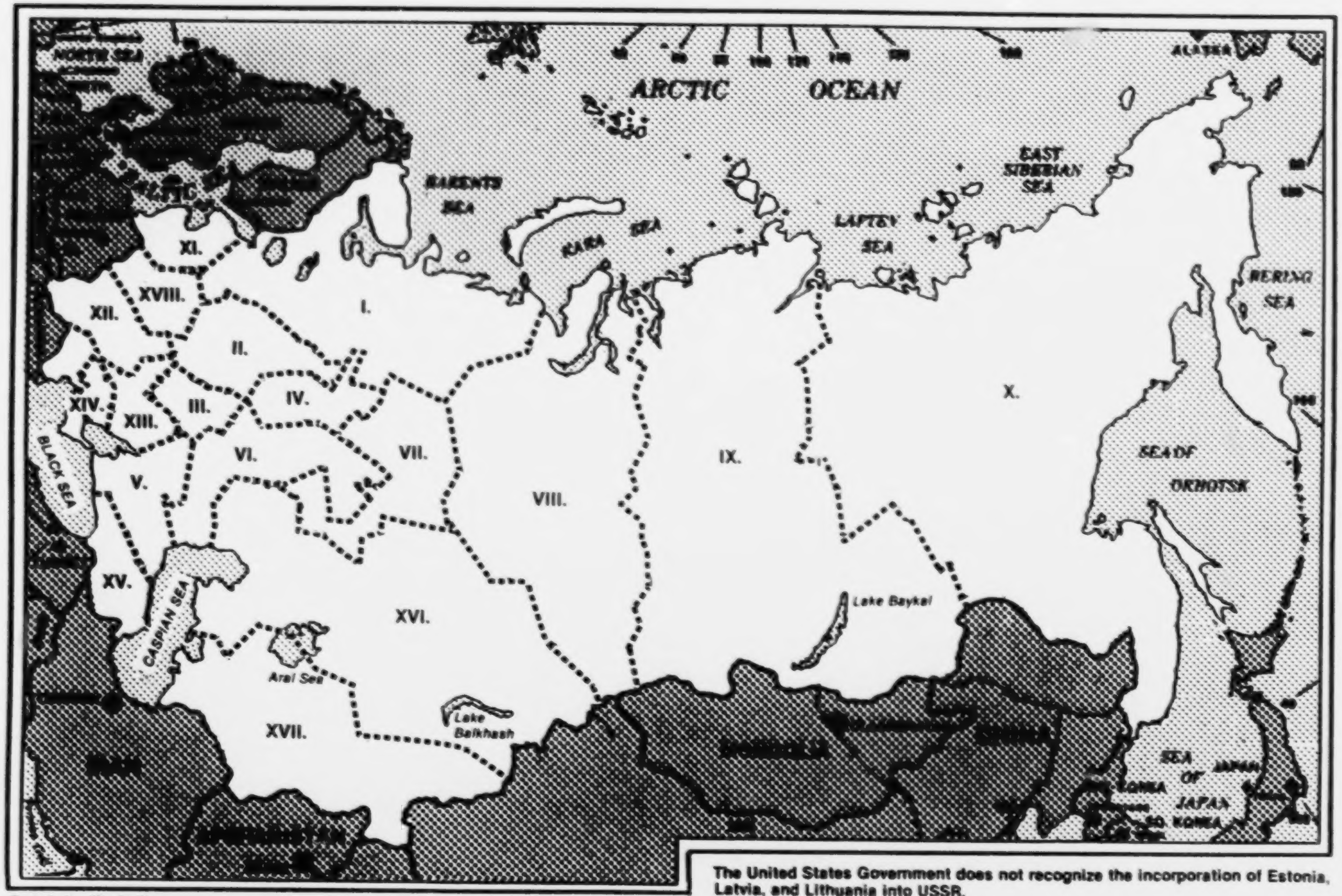

ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
Leningrad
Minsk
Kiev
Dnepr R.
Moscow
Gorky
Kharkov
Don R.
Kuibyshev
Sverdlovsk
Irtysh River
Ob River
Yenisey River
Lena River
Novosibirsk
Lake Baykal
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Aral Sea
Lake Balkhash
Tashkent
ARABIAN SEA
LEGEND
International boundary
Capital
City
Railroad
River
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Moscow	8,200,000	Gorky	1,300,000
Leningrad	4,600,000	Novosibirsk	1,300,000
Kiev	2,200,000	Minsk	1,300,000
Tashkent	1,800,000	Kuibyshev	1,200,000
Kharkov	1,400,000	Sverdlovsk	1,200,000

Source: *1984 The World Almanac and Book of Facts.*

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OF USSR


NORTH SEA
ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
ALASKA
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
SO. KOREA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
Aral Sea
Lake Balkhash
Lake Baykal
I.
II.
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.
XII.
XIII.
XIV.
XV.
XVI.
XVII.
XVIII.

The United States Government does not recognize the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into USSR.

Boundaries Illustrative

I.	Northwest
II.	Central
III.	Central-Chernozem
IV.	Volga-Vyatka
V.	North Caucasus
VI.	Volga
VII.	Ural
VIII.	West Siberia
IX.	East Siberia
X.	Far East
XI.	Baltic
XII.	Southwest
XIII.	Donets-Dnepr
XIV.	South
XV.	Transcaucasus
XVI.	Kazakhstan
XVII.	Central Asia
XVIII.	Belorussia

EUROPE TODAY map based on data from U.S. Department of State.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (EC)

The European Community (EC)
is also known as
the European Communities, and as the Common Market

- **It is the collective designation of three organizations with common membership:**
  - the European Economic Community (Common Market)
  - the European Coal and Steel Community
  - the European Atomic Energy Community

- **Its ten member nations are:**

Belgium
Denmark
France
Germany, West
Greece
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Netherlands
United Kingdom

In addition, Spain and Portugal
"are negotiating" to enter EC.

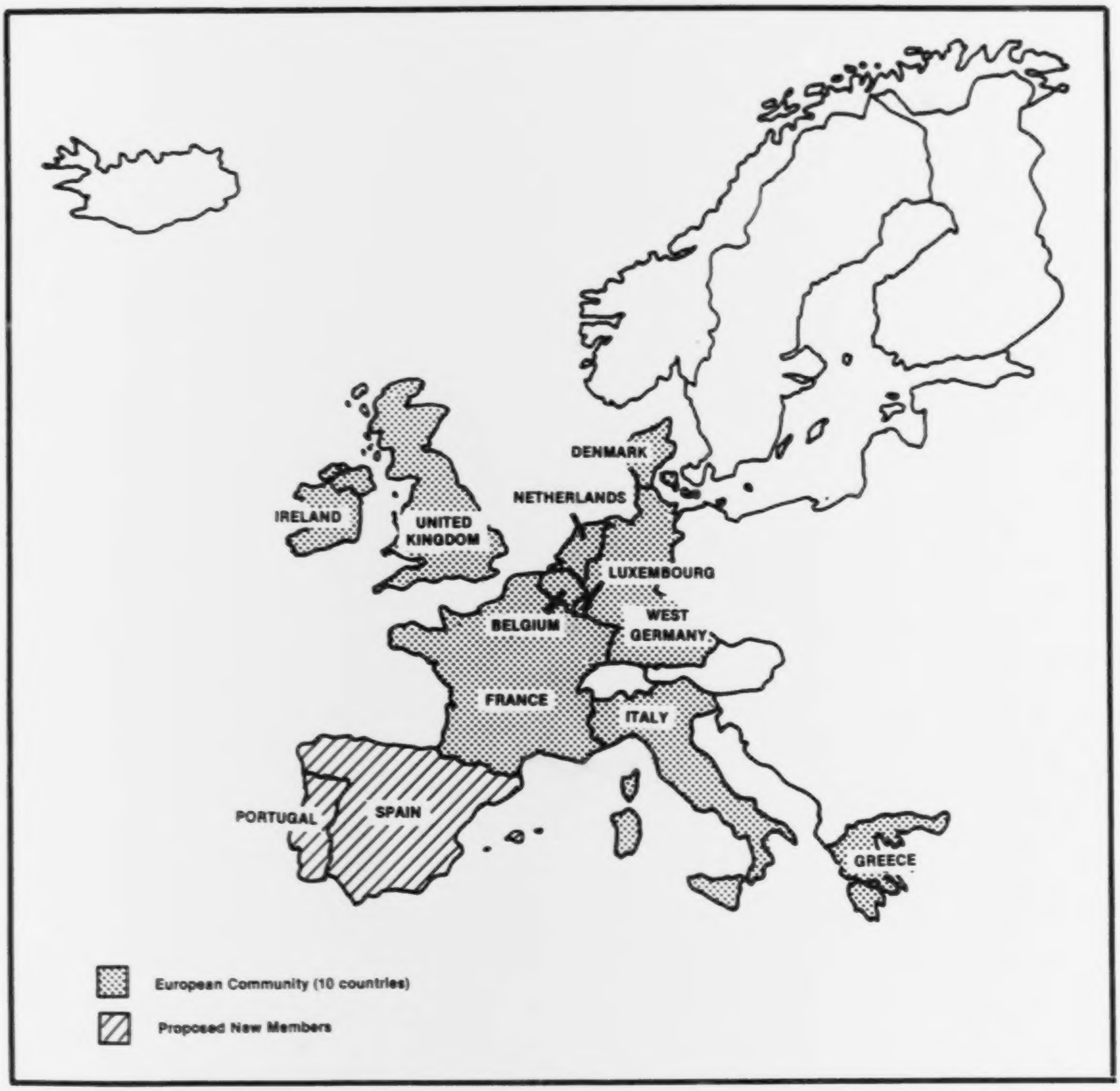
- **Its objectives are:**
  - 'to preserve and strengthen peace and liberty';
  - 'to lay the foundations of an ever closer union among the peoples of Europe';
  - 'to ensure the economic and social progress of their countries by common action to eliminate the barriers which divide Europe';
  - to promote 'the constant improvement of the living and working conditions of their peoples'.

- **Its institutions are:**
  - *The European Parliament* represents the people of the Community and exercises democratic control on their behalf.
  - *The Council of Ministers* consists of 10 members, (with one minister from each government), takes decisions and adopts "Community laws". Actual membership varies with the item under consideration (ministers of agriculture to discuss farm policy, ministers of finance to discuss the budget, etc.)
  - *The Commission* consists of 14 independent members, two each from France, West Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and one each from the other six countries. It drafts Community legislation, ensures compliance with Community treaties and administers common policies.
  - *The Court of Justice* is responsible for interpreting Community law and for settling disputes arising as to the application of this law.

There is an advisory *Economic and Social Committee* on which representatives of both sides of industry from all 10 countries meet to discuss European integration and there is a *Court of Auditors* to check the management of Community finance.

Source: The European Community.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY


DENMARK
NETHERLANDS
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
LUXEMBOURG
BELGIUM
WEST GERMANY
FRANCE
ITALY
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
GREECE
European Community (10 countries)
Proposed New Members

Each of the countries of the European Community used to charge tariffs on goods imported from each other. These have now been removed in order to create:

- a larger home market
- cheaper goods
- a wider range of goods and
- a better standard of living for community citizens.

All citizens of the European Community are free to seek jobs in any Community country, on equal terms with the nationals of that country. Work permits are automatically granted and there is no loss of social security rights.

The Community countries are all members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the Council of Europe. They also maintain close relations with numerous other international bodies such as the U.N.'s specialized agencies.

Source: The European Community

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The European Communities (also known as the European Community) is made up of three Communities: the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) (established in 1952), the European Economic Community (EEC) (1958), and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) (1958). Responsibility for achieving the aims of the three Communities lies with four institutions: the European Parliament, the Council, the Commission, and the Court of Justice, with the support of the Court of Auditors.

Drawn from across the political spectrum, the European Parliament's elected members represent the interests of 273 million citizens to ensure that decisions affecting their daily lives are not taken solely by technicians, civil servants or industrialists.

Parliamentary supervision is exercised first and foremost over the Commission, the institution which initiates Community legislation, but it extends to the activities of the ministers of the Ten who, meeting in the Council, take decisions on the proposals initiated by the Commission.

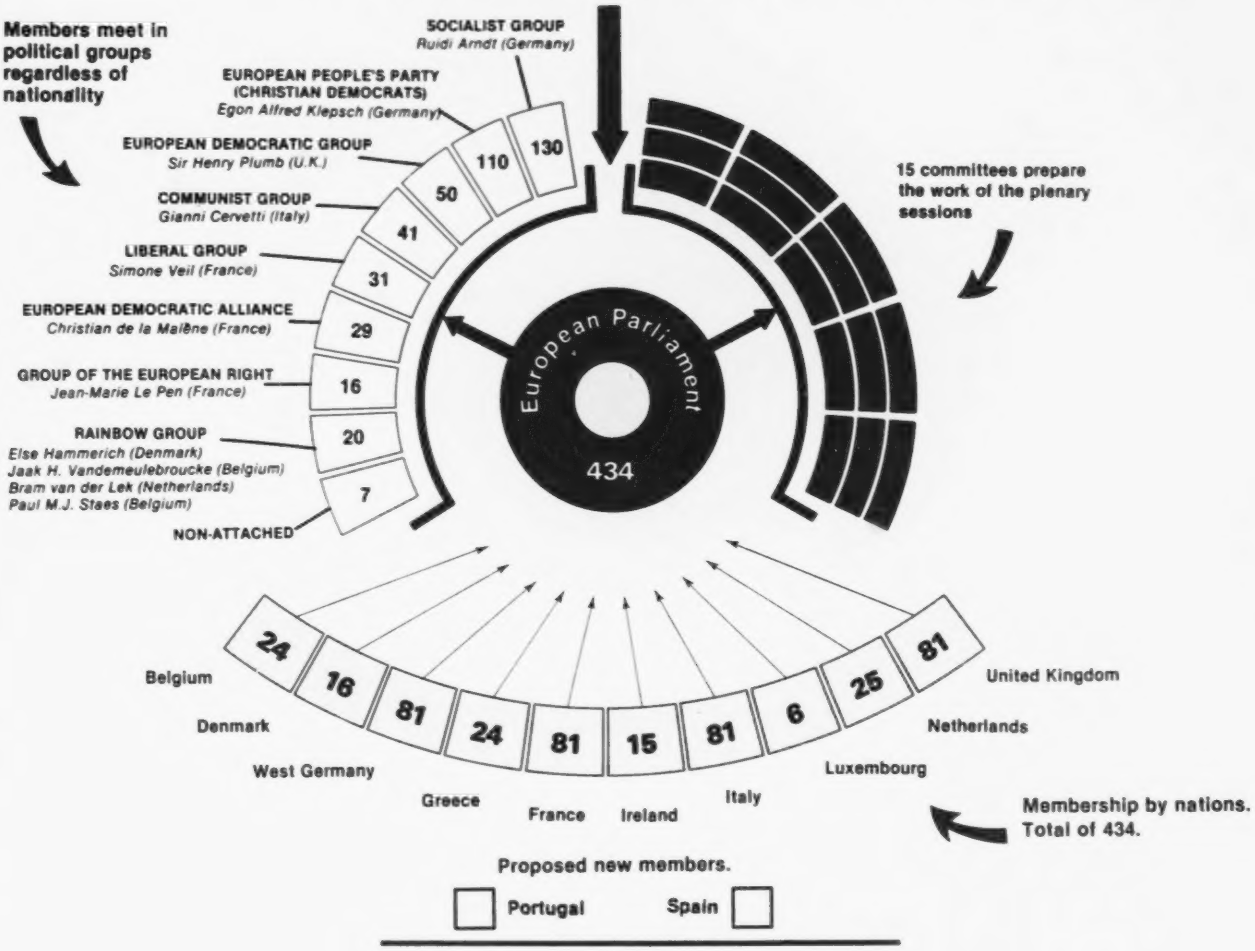
Before taking its decisions, the Council must, in most cases, consult Parliament. The two institutions share the responsibility for Europe's finances.

Parliament deals with all aspects of Community activity, in other words economic and social policy in the broadest sense and it devotes particular attention to cooperation in foreign policy between Member States.

The European Parliament reacts to events which concern the people of Europe. It is a platform for public opinion in Europe.

Political composition of the 434 Members following June 7-9, 1984 elections.

Parliament is directed by the President, assisted by twelve Vice-Presidents



Members meet in political groups regardless of nationality
SOCIALIST GROUP
Ruidi Arndt (Germany)
130
EUROPEAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS)
Egon Alfred Klepsch (Germany)
110
EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC GROUP
Sir Henry Plumb (U.K.)
50
COMMUNIST GROUP
Gianni Cervetti (Italy)
41
LIBERAL GROUP
Simone Veil (France)
31
EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE
Christian de la Malène (France)
29
GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN RIGHT
Jean-Marie Le Pen (France)
16
RAINBOW GROUP
Else Hammerich (Denmark)
Jaak H. Vandemeulebroucke (Belgium)
Bram van der Lek (Netherlands)
Paul M.J. Staes (Belgium)
20
NON-ATTACHED
7
European Parliament
434
15 committees prepare the work of the plenary sessions
Belgium 24
Denmark 16
West Germany 81
Greece 24
France 81
Ireland 15
Italy 81
Luxembourg 6
Netherlands 25
United Kingdom 81
Membership by nations. Total of 434.
Proposed new members.
Portugal
Spain

Source: European Communities Delegation. 2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: JUNE 7-9, 1984 ELECTION RESULTS

This was the second European Parliament to be chosen directly by European voters. The 434 members were elected by citizens of the European Community's ten member-states for five-year terms. The parliament has existed since 1952, but its members were appointed from national parliaments until the first direct elections in 1979.

Electorate and turnout in E.C. states in 1979 and 1984

Country		Electorate	Turnout	Valid votes
Belgium	1984	6,975,677	92.2	5,725,837
	1979	6,800,584	91.4	5,442,867
Luxembourg	1984	215,792	88.8	173,888
	1979	212,740	88.9	170,759
Italy	1984	44,438,303	83.4	35,098,046
	1979	42,193,369	84.9	35,042,601
Greece	1984	7,790,309	77.2	5,956,060
	1981	7,319,070	78.6	5,753,478
Germany	1984	44,451,981	56.8	24,851,371
	1979	42,751,940	65.7	27,847,109
France	1984	36,880,688	56.7	20,180,934
	1979	35,180,531	60.7	20,242,347
Denmark	1984	3,878,600	52.4	2,001,875
	1979	3,754,423	47.8	1,754,850
Netherlands	1984	10,476,000	50.57	5,297,621
	1979	9,808,176	58.1	5,667,303
Ireland	1984	2,413,404	47.6	1,120,416
	1979	2,188,798	63.6	1,339,072
United Kingdom	1984	42,984,998	32.56	13,998,188
	1979	41,573,897	32.3	13,446,091
Total	1984	200,505,752	59	114,404,236
	1979	191,783,528	62.5	116,706,477

The New Parliament

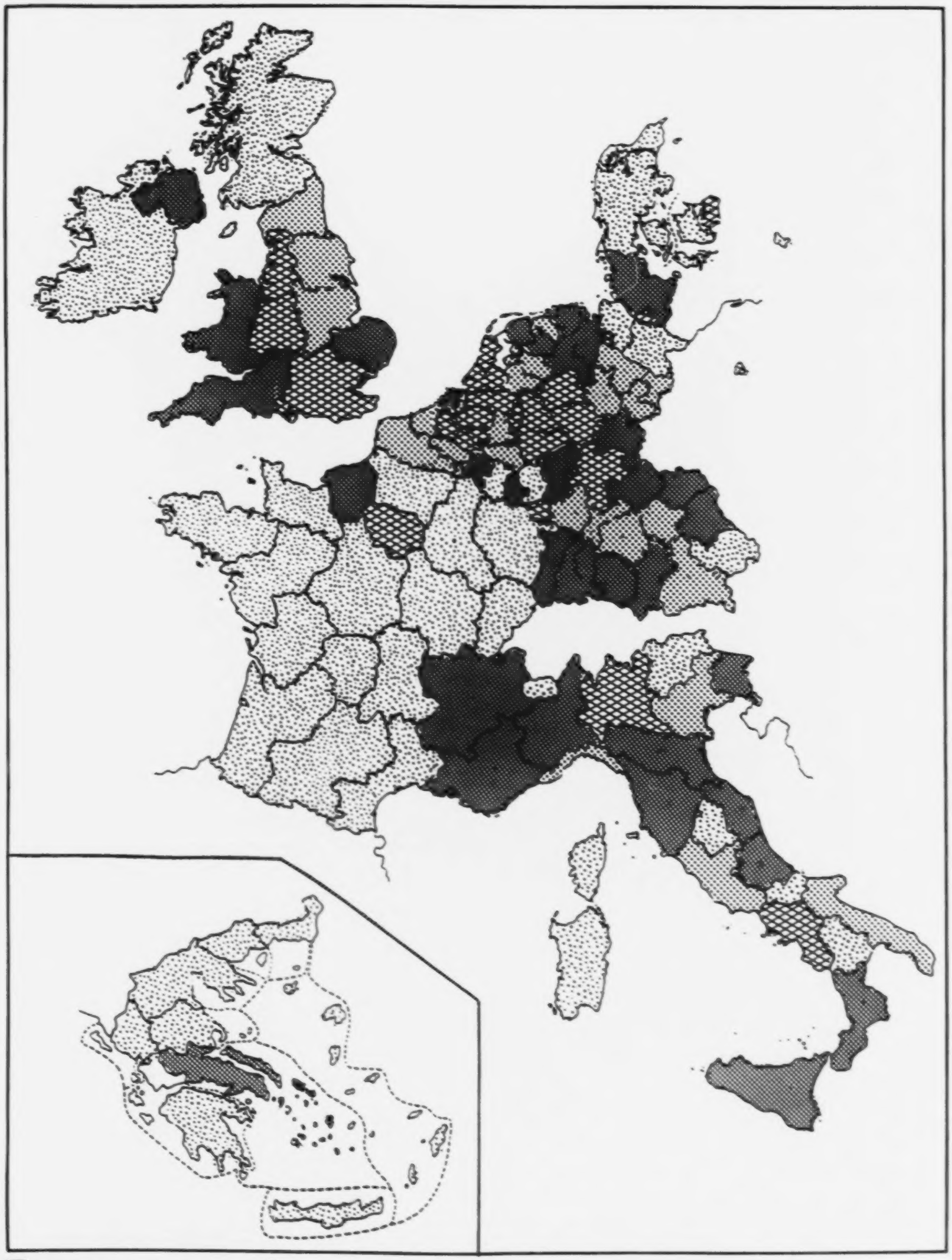
Country	MEPs	Former MEPs	Women 1984	Women 1979	Dual Mandate 1984	Dual Mandate 1979
Belgium	24	13	4	2	0	18
Denmark	16	11	6	5	1	6
France	81	34	17	18	6	22
Germany	81	56	16	12	1	28
Greece	24	6	2	2 (1)	5	0
Ireland	15	7	2	2	8	13
Italy	81	35	8	11	14	21
Luxembourg	6	1	1	1	5	6
The Netherlands	25	14	7	5	0	2
United Kingdom	81	51	12	11	7	9
Total	434	228	75	69	49	125

MEPS = Members of European Parliament
Dual Mandate = Member of both European Parliament and national parliament.
(1) Elections in Greece 1981

Source: European Communities Delegation.
2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037

1980 POPULATION DENSITY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY REGIONS

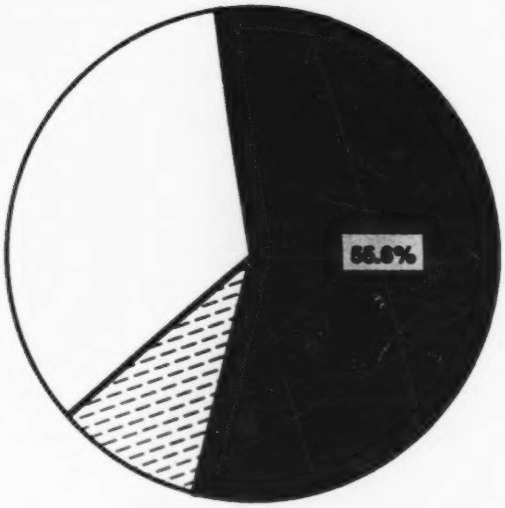
EUR 10 = 163 inhabitants per km ^{2}



- ☒ greater than 350 inhabitants per km ^{2}
- ▩ 200-350 inhabitants per km ^{2}
- ▦ 100-200 inhabitants per km ^{2}
- ⁘ less than 100 inhabitants per km ^{2}

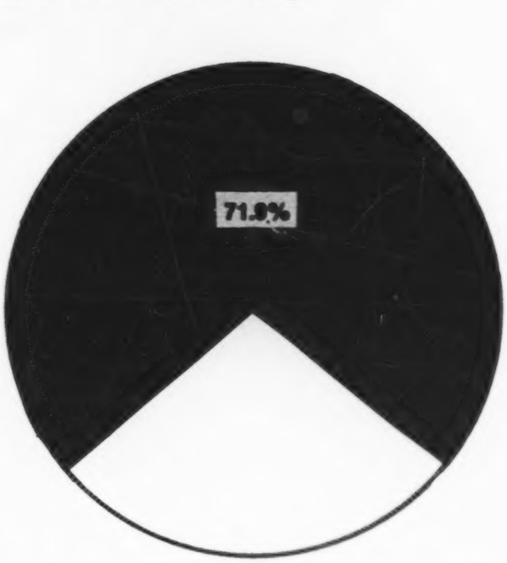
EUROPE TODAY map. Based on map in Eurostat's *Yearbook of Regional Statistics 1983.* F.10.

55.6% OF EUROPE'S POPULATION LIVE IN THE TEN EUROPEAN COMMUNITY NATIONS



65.5% of Europe's Population Live in EUR/10 plus Spain and Portugal, Proposed New Members to EC

71.9% OF EUROPE'S POPULATION LIVE IN THE 18 EUROPEAN MEMBER-NATIONS OF THE 24-MEMBER OECD (ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)



EUROPE TODAY charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet*.

THE HOW, WHEN, AND WHAT OF OECD

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

2, rue André-Pascal, 75775 PARISCEDEX 16, FRANCE

- **OECD calls itself an economic forum for:**
  - economic growth
  - energy
  - development co-operation
  - trade expansion
  - education
  - manpower and social affairs
  - financial and fiscal affairs
  - environment
  - scientific and technological policy
  - industry
  - agriculture and fisheries
  - international investment and multinational enterprises

- **The member nations are:**

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark

Finland
France
Germany, West
Greece
Iceland

Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands

New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden

Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

Special status country

Yugoslavia

- **How OECD began:**

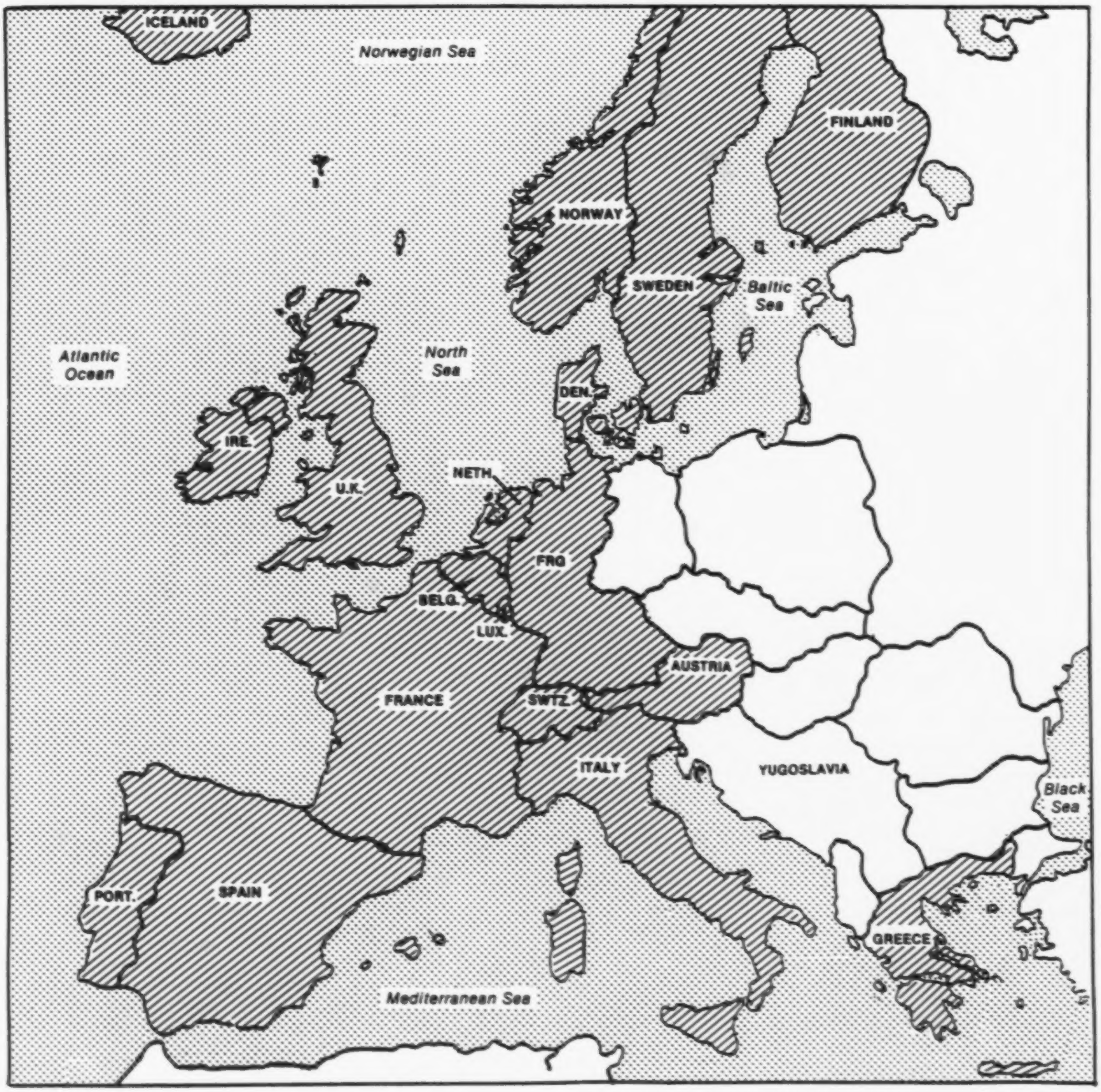
In 1948 . . . The United States offered Marshall Plan aid provided the war-torn European countries worked together for their own recovery. This they did in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC)

In 1960 . . . Europe's fortunes had been restored; her standard of living was higher than ever before. On both sides of the Atlantic the interdependence of the industrialized countries of the Western World was recognized. Canada and the United States joined the European countries of OEEC in a new organization. On 14th December 1960, the twenty Member countries signed the Convention of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

In 1961 . . .The new Organization began its work to promote
- economic growth of its Member countries
- help to the less-developed countries both within and outside its own membership
- trade expansion all over the world

In 1964 . . . Japan became a full Member of OECD. Finland became a full Member in 1969, Australia in 1971 and New Zealand in 1973. Yugoslavia participates in certain aspects of OECD work.

OECD
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
FRG
BELG.
LUX.
AUSTRIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
Black Sea
PORT.
SPAIN
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea

CANADA
UNITED STATES

AUSTRALIA
JAPAN
NEW ZEALAND
TURKEY

SOME KEY ASPECTS, OECD NATIONS

The figures in the table below are a combination of final statistics for the year 1982 and estimates for 1983 (or as recent as possible) by the OECD Secretariat. OECD advises that because of frequent statistical revision, figures for population and employment may be noticeably different from those published by them in previous years.

	Area 1,000 sq. km.	Agricultural Area 1,000 sq. km.	Population		Estimated Unemployment Rate as % of Total Labor Force, 1983	Percent of Civilian Employment in Agriculture Forestry, & Fishing	Gross Domestic Product at 1983 market prices & exchange rates (billion US$)	Per Capita Energy Consumption. Total primary Energy Requirements in tons of oil equivalent
			thousands	per sq. km.				
Australia	7,686.8	4,990	15,178	2	9.8	6.5	150.5	5.20
Austria	83.9	37	7,571	90	3.5('82)	10.0	67.4	3.41
Belgium	30.5	16	9,856	323	14.5	3.0	81.5	4.23
Canada	9,976.1	701	24,659	2	11.8	5.3	326.9	8.81
Denmark	43.1	29	5,119	119	11.0('82)	7.5	56.0	3.44
Finland	337.0	25	4,826	14	5.8('82)	13.2	47.8	5.37
France	549.1	315	54,219	99	8.1	8.3	514.9	3.41
Germany, FRG	248.6	122	61,638	248	7.6	5.5	657.7	4.13
Greece	132.0	92	9,792	74	5.8('82)	28.9	36.4	1.62
Iceland	103.0	23	234	2	0.6('82)	11.2	2.3	5.79
Ireland	70.3	58	3,483	50	10.7('82)	17.3	17.7	2.48
Italy	301.2	176	56,639	188	9.7	12.4	355.1	2.38
Japan	372.3	54	118,440	318	2.6	9.7	1,157.0	2.90
Luxembourg	2.6	1	366	141	1.2('82)	5.6('81)	3.2	8.50
Netherlands	41.5	20	14,310	345	13.7	5.0	133.3	3.91
New Zealand	269.1	146	3,183	12	3.5('82)	11.5	22.2	3.59
Norway	324.2	9	4,116	13	3.3	8.0	55.0	5.78
Portugal	92.1	41	10,030	109	7.3('82)	25.9	20.5	1.22
Spain	504.8	312	37,935	75	17.4	18.3	159.4	1.95
Sweden	450.0	37	8,328	19	3.5	5.6	91.6	5.62
Switzerland	41.3	20	6,467	157	0.4('82)	7.1	98.2	3.79
Turkey	780.6	381	46,788	60	17.7('82)	59.6	53.3	0.78
U.K.	244.0	183	56,341	231	13.2	2.7	449.2	3.51
U.S.	9,363.1	4,282	232,057	25	9.5	3.6	3,281.6	7.54

Special Status Country: Yugoslavia

EUROPE TODAY table based on data from *OECD Observer*, March 1984. Reprinted from *WORLD EAGLE*, October 1984, p.30.

ADDITIONAL ASPECTS, OECD NATIONS

	Net Official Development Assistance to Developing Countries and Multilateral Agencies. & of GNP	Gross Domestic Expenditure on R & D % of GDP	Trade Balance (Goods & Services) % of GDP	Public Expenditure on Education 1981 as % of GDP	Energy Consumption Per Capita Total Primary Energy Requirements in tons of oil equivalent	Telephones. Number per 1,000 inhabitants	Television Sets. Number per 1,000 in 1981. L = Licenses issued or sets ordered. R - estimate
Australia	0.57	1.0 (1981)	-3.3	5.8 (1980)	5.20	540	380 R
Austria	0.53	#	2.3	5.5 (1980)	3.41	440	298 L
Belgium	0.60	1.4 (1979)	-1.1	6.5	4.23	401	300 L
Canada	0.42	1.5	4.0	8.4	8.81	694 (1981)	489 R
Denmark	0.77	1.1 (1981)	0.4	6.7 (1980)	3.44	703	364 L
Finland	0.30	1.2 (1981)	0.5	5.7	5.37	546	414 R
France	0.75	2.1	-2.3	3.4 (1980)	3.41	541	361 R
Germany, West	0.48	2.5 (1981)	2.5	4.7 (1980)	4.13	509	348 L
Greece	#	0.2 (1981)	-9.8	2.2 (1979)	1.62	317	160 L
Iceland	#	0.8 (1981)	-5.0	#	5.79	497	288 L
Ireland	#	0.7 (1979)	-7.3	6.7 (1980)	2.48	223	241 R
Italy	0.24	1.0 (1981)	-1.0	5.0 (1979)	2.38	382	390 R
Japan	0.29	2.5	1.0	5.6 (1980)	2.90	520	551 R
Luxembourg	#	#	-6.0	7.6	8.50 x	547 (1979)	250 R
Netherlands	1.08	1.9	3.7	7.8	3.91	560	301 L
New Zealand	0.28	0.9 (1979)	-3.7	5.3	3.59	608	285 R
Norway	0.99	1.3 (1981)	5.6	8.5 (1980)	5.78	535	298 L
Portugal	#	0.3 (1980)	-18.8	4.3 (1980)	1.22	155	144 L
Spain	#	#	-1.6	2.6 (1980)	1.95	337	254 R
Sweden	1.02	2.2 a (1981)	-0.9	9.0	5.62	856	387 L
Switzerland	0.25	(2.3) (1981)	0.4	5.1	3.79	770	365 R
Turkey	#	#	-3.4	2.7 (1980)	0.78	53	110 R
United Kingdom	0.37	(2.4) (1981)	2.3	5.7 (1980)	3.51	517	411 R
United States	0.27	2.7	-1.0	6.9 (1980)	7.54	760	631 R

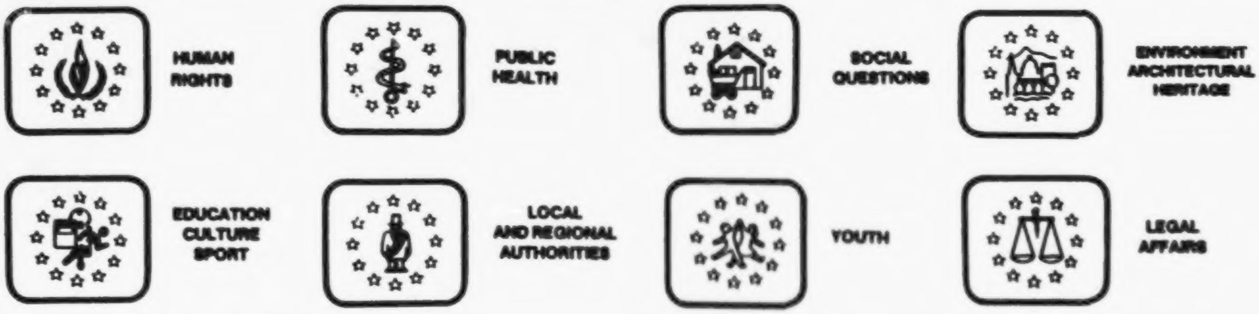
# = not available
a = Natural sciences & engineering only
() = *OECD* Secretariat estimate
x = 70% of total energy requirements (more than double the OECD average) are consumed by the industry sector mainly for export.

Note: OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeable different from those published in preceding [editions] . . ."

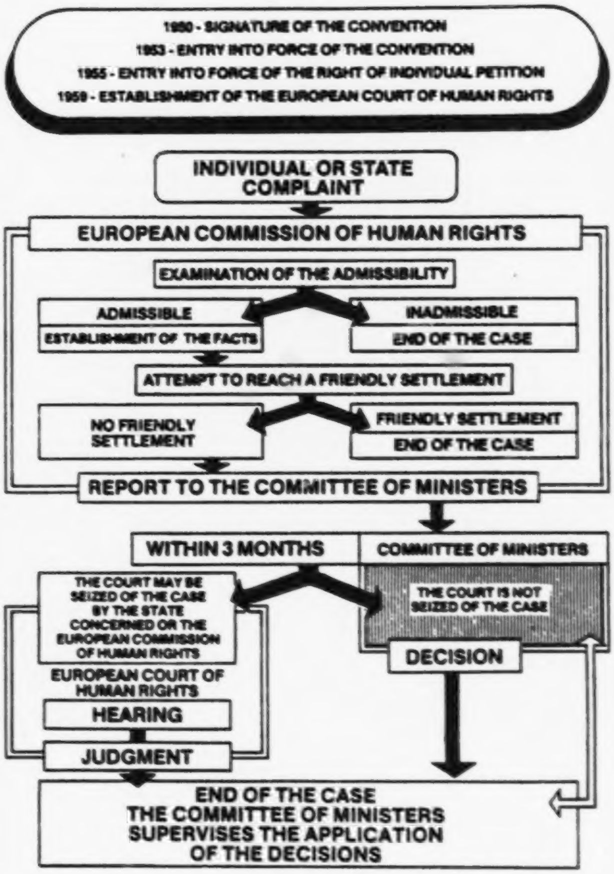
Source: *OECD Member Countries*. March 1984.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The Main Areas of Activity of The Council of Europe


HUMAN RIGHTS
PUBLIC HEALTH
SOCIAL QUESTIONS
ENVIRONMENT ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE
EDUCATION CULTURE SPORT
LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES
YOUTH
LEGAL AFFAIRS

How The Council of Europe Works

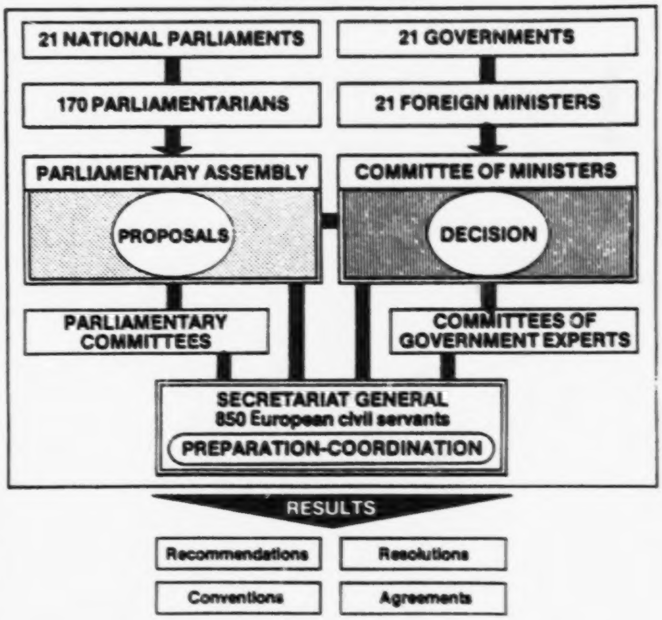

1950 - SIGNATURE OF THE CONVENTION
1953 - ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CONVENTION
1955 - ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE RIGHT OF INDIVIDUAL PETITION
1959 - ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
INDIVIDUAL OR STATE COMPLAINT
EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
EXAMINATION OF THE ADMISSIBILITY
ADMISSIBLE
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FACTS
INADMISSIBLE
END OF THE CASE
ATTEMPT TO REACH A FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT
NO FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT
FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT
END OF THE CASE
REPORT TO THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS
WITHIN 3 MONTHS
COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS
THE COURT MAY BE SEIZED OF THE CASE BY THE STATE CONCERNED OR THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS
THE COURT IS NOT SEIZED OF THE CASE
EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS
HEARING
JUDGMENT
DECISION
END OF THE CASE THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS SUPERVISES THE APPLICATION OF THE DECISIONS

Source: The Council of Europe.

The European Convention on Human Rights

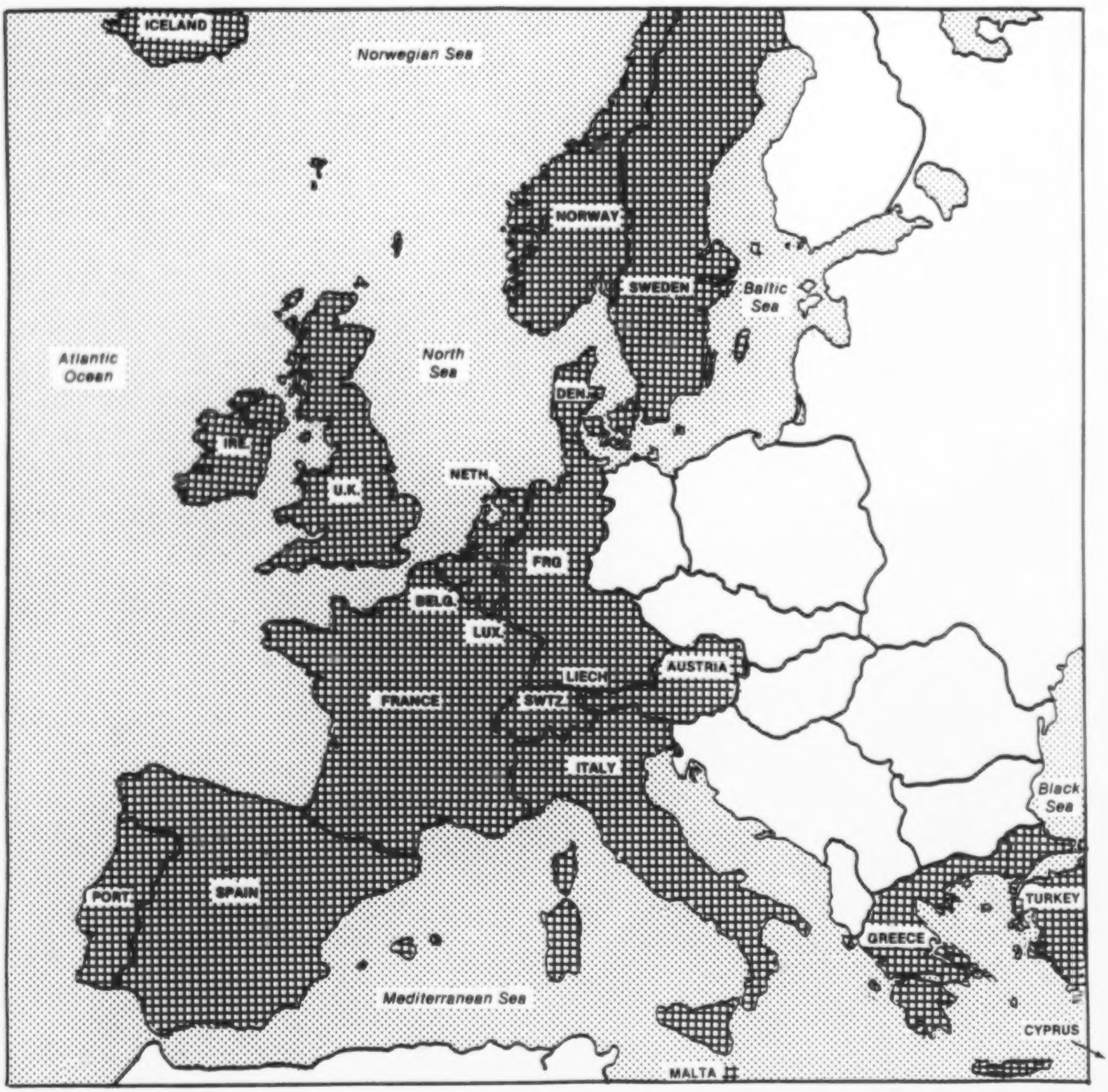
397 Million Europeans

are represented through:


21 NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS
21 GOVERNMENTS
170 PARLIAMENTARIANS
21 FOREIGN MINISTERS
PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY
COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS
PROPOSALS
DECISION
PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES
COMMITTEES OF GOVERNMENT EXPERTS
SECRETARIAT GENERAL
850 European civil servants
PREPARATION-COORDINATION
RESULTS
Recommendations
Resolutions
Conventions
Agreements

The novelty of the European Convention on Human Rights lies in the fact that States have shown an unprecedented readiness to accept what has hitherto been considered under the traditional rules of international law as interference in their domestic affairs. International organs — the European Commission and the European Court of Human Rights — make binding decisions on whether a domestic court or other authority has infringed an applicant's fundamental rights and, where appropriate, what compensation should be awarded. The Contracting Parties to the European Convention on Human Rights have pledged to respect the decisions of the Strasbourg judges. The compliance of the States and Governments concerned is supervised by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

THE MEMBER-NATIONS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
FRG
BELG.
LUX.
LIECH.
AUSTRIA
FRANCE
SWITZ.
ITALY
Black Sea
PORT.
SPAIN
TURKEY
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
CYPRUS
MALTA

Founded in May 1949 to achieve a greater unity between its members, to facilitate their economic and social progress, and to uphold the principles of parliamentary democracy.

21 MEMBER STATES

- Austria
- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Federal Republic of Germany
- France
- Greece
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Italy
- Liechtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Portugal
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom

Address:
The Council of Europe
Avenue de l'Europe,
67006 Strasbourg, France

Source: The Europa *Year Book 1982.*

THE COMMONWEALTH

	Capital	*†Population mid 1980*	*†GNP per head US$ 1980*	*Year of Membership*	*National Day*
Antigua & Barbuda	St Johns	75,000	1,270	1981	1 Nov
Australia	Canberra	14,488,000	9,820	•1931	26 Jan
The Bahamas	Nassau	241,000	3,300	1973	10 Jul
Bangladesh	Dhaka	90,199,000	120	1972	26 Mar
Barbados	Bridgetown	249,000	3,040	1966	30 Nov
Belize	Belmopan	145,000	1,080	1981	21 Sep
Botswana	Gaborone	800,000	910	1966	30 Sep
Britain	London	55,886,000	7,920		••11 Jun
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	233,000	17,380	1984	23 Feb
Canada	Ottawa	23,937,000	10,130	•1931	1 Jul
Cyprus	Nicosia	620,000	3,560	1961	1 Oct
Dominica	Roseau	83,000	620	1978	3 Nov
Fiji	Suva	630,000	1,850	1970	††10 Oct
The Gambia	Banjul	603,000	250	1965	18 Feb
Ghana	Accra	11,679,000	420	1957	6 Mar
Grenada	St George's	110,000	690	1974	7 Feb
Guyana	Georgetown	793,000	690	1966	23 Feb
India	New Delhi	673,207,000	240	1947	26 Jan
Jamaica	Kingston	2,188,000	1,030	1962	•†1 Aug
Kenya	Nairobi	15,865,000	420	1963	12 Dec
Kiribati	Tarawa	59,000	770	1979	12 Jul
Lesotho	Maseru	1,341,000	390	1966	4 Oct
Malawi	Lilongwe	5,951,000	230	1964	6 Jul
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	13,436,000	1,670	1957	31 Aug
Maldives	Malé	154,000	260	1982	26 Jul
Malta	Valletta	343,000	3,470	1964	31 Mar
Mauritius	Port Louis	958,000	1,060	1968	12 Mar
Nauru	Nauru	8,000	n.a.	1968	31 Jan
New Zealand	Wellington	3,268,000	7,090	•1931	6 Feb
Nigeria	Lagos	84,732,000	1,010	1960	1 Oct
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	3,007,000	780	1975	16 Sep
St Christopher-Nevis	Basseterre	50,000	920	1983	19 Sep
St Lucia	Castries	124,000	850	1979	22 Feb
St Vincent & the Grenadines	Kingstown	107,000	520	1979	27 Oct
Seychelles	Victoria	66,000	1,770	1976	5 Jun
Sierra Leone	Freetown	3,474,000	270	1961	19 Apr
Singapore	Singapore	2,390,000	4,480	1965	9 Aug
Solomon Islands	Honiara	229,000	460	1978	8 Jul
Sri Lanka	Colombo	14,815,000	270	1948	4 Feb
Swaziland	Mbabane	557,000	680	1968	6 Sep
Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	18,141,000	260	1961	9 Dec
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	97,000	520	1970	4 Jun
Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain	1,168,000	4,370	1962	24 Sep
Tuvalu	Funafuti	8,000	570	1978	1 Oct
Uganda	Kampala	13,201,000	280	1962	9 Oct
Vanuatu	Port Vila	117,000	530	1980	30 Jul
Western Samoa	Apia	156,000	n.a.	1970	1 Jun
Zambia	Lusaka	5,766,000	560	1964	24 Oct
Zimbabwe	Harare	7,396,000	630	1980	18 Apr

††Normally Monday closest to 10 October •†Normally first Monday in August

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 49 independent states, comprising nearly a quarter of the world's population. It comprises the United Kingdom and most of its former dependencies, plus former dependencies of Australia and New Zealand (themselves Commonwealth countries).

Dependencies and Associated States

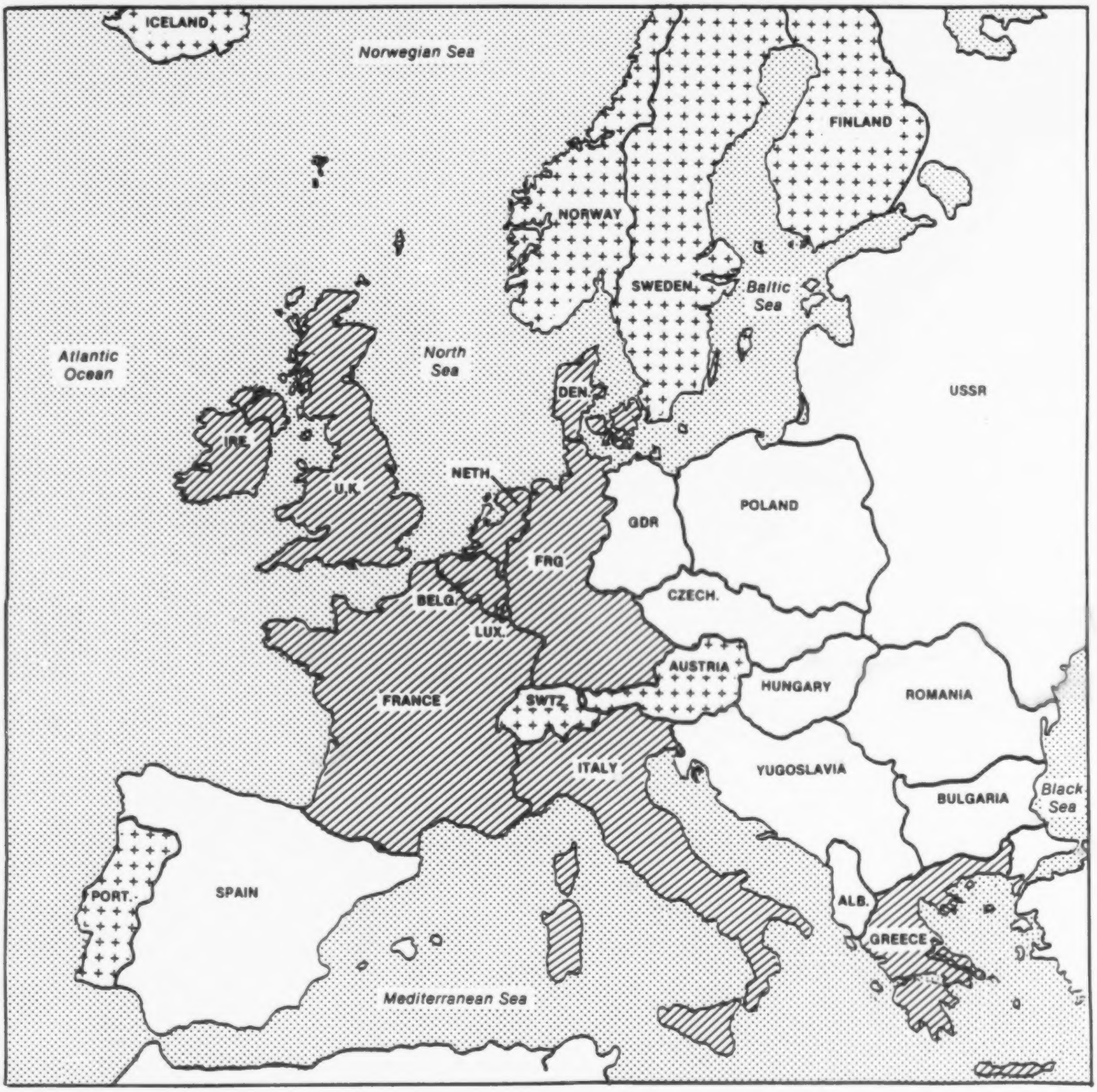
Australia:
- Australian Antarctic Territory
- Christmas Island
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands
- Coral Sea Islands Territory
- Heard and McDonald Islands
- Norfolk Island

New Zealand:
- Cook Islands
- Niue Island
- Ross Dependency
- Tokelau

United Kingdom:
- Anguilla
- Bermuda
- British Antarctic Territory
- British Indian Ocean Territory
- British Virgin Islands
- Cayman Islands
- Channel Islands
- Falkland Islands
- Falkland Islands Dependencies
- Gibraltar
- Hong Kong
- Isle of Man
- Montserrat
- Pitcairn Islands
- St. Helena
  - Ascension
  - Tristan da Cunha
- Turks and Caicos Islands

Source: Commonwealth Secretariat.

European Community (EC) Plus European Free Trade Association (EFTA) Created as of January 1, 1984 a New European Free Trade Zone THE WORLD'S LARGEST FREE TRADE ZONE


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
USSR
IRE.
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NETH.
POLAND
GDR
FRG
CZECH.
BELG.
LUX.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea

The newly created European Free Trade Zone takes in some 315 million consumers (July 1984 estimate). Spain's projected entry into the E.C. will add another 38½ million consumers.

▨ EC

⊞ EFTA

EUROPE TODAY map.

THREE OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

- **NORDIC COUNCIL**

founded by the Scandinavian countries in 1952 as a means of working toward harmonious laws and cooperative efforts in cultural fields.
Members: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

- **COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA or COMECON)**

comprises countries of the Soviet bloc. Although founded in 1949 as Eastern Europe's counterpart to the Marshall plan for economic recovery in Western Europe, it has been open to non-European countries since Mongolia's accession in 1962. CMEA promotes coordinated planning and trade specialization by its members. Although its ultimate goal is full economic integration, it has no supranational authority and, unlike the European Communities, does not function as a unit in trade with countries outside the region. The USSR, the dominant member, accounts for about 67% of CMEA production. Members: Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR, Vietnam. Associate Member: Yugoslavia. Countries with Cooperation Agreements: Finland, Iraq, Mexico. Observers: Afghanistan, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos, Mozambique, Yemen(Aden).

Source: U.S. Department of State. *Atlas of U.S. Foreign Relations.* June 1983.

- **THE HELSINKI AGREEMENT**

is the popular name of accord adopted August 1, 1975 by 35 nations in capital city of Finland. The signatories, which included the U.S. and USSR, gave strong emphasis to "fundamental rights, economic and social progress and well-being for all peoples", as well as the apparent need for joint action to promote world peace and security.

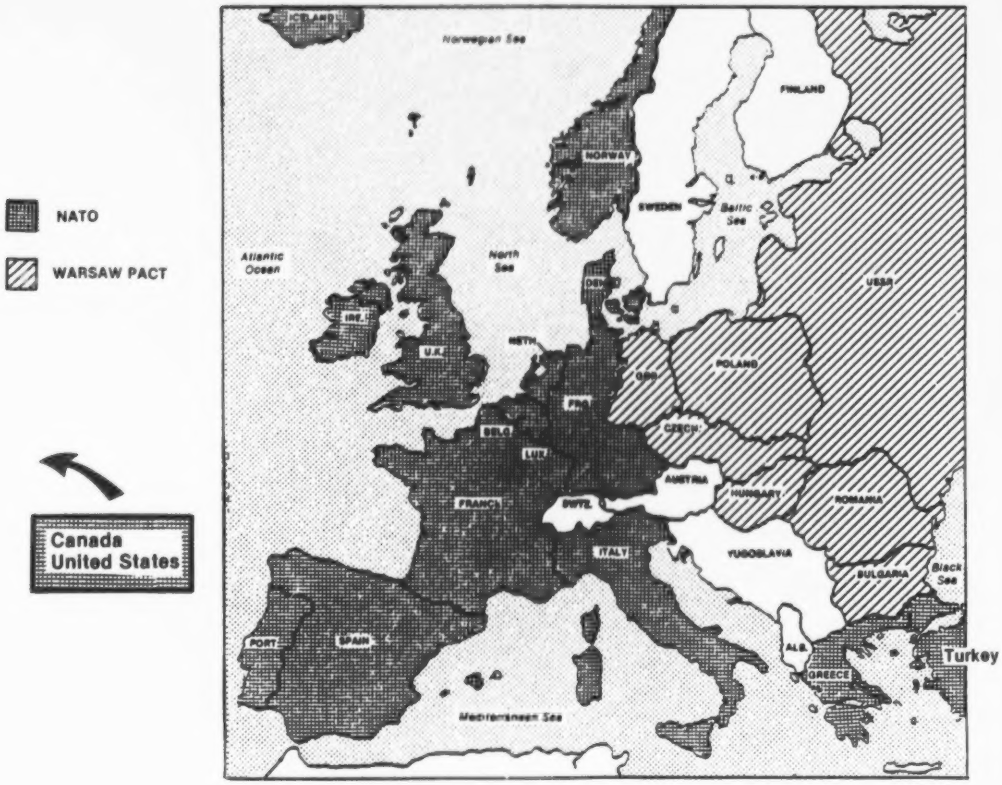
They reaffirmed the United Nations; vowed to respect each other's "sovereign equality and individuality"; renounced the "threat or use of force"; and pledged to respect "fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion, or belief".

Stated objectives included: freer movement among persons, institutions, and organizations; wider exchange of information; increased cultural exchanges and broader dissemination of books, films, other media, and artistic works.

Review conferences have been held in Belgrade (1978) and Madrid (1980-81 and 1981-82) with little agreement and much bitterness.

Source: Based on text in *1983 Information Please Almanac.* P.140. And in *1984 World Almanac.*

NATO AND THE WARSAW PACT


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
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Baltic Sea
USSR
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
DEN.
GDR
POLAND
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BELG.
LUX.
CZECH.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWITZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
ALB.
GREECE
Turkey
PORT.
SPAIN
Mediterranean Sea
▩ NATO
▨ WARSAW PACT
Canada
United States

NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was founded in 1949 to provide an integrated military force for the defense of Western Europe and North America. From the beginning, the organization was designed to promote wide cooperation in political, economic, social, and scientific fields as well as military security.

Members: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Area in Europe: 1 million sq. mi.

Population: 566 million (1978); (323 million in Europe).

GNP: $4.4 trillion (1978).

GNP per capita: $8,302.

Share of world GNP: 51%.

Share of world trade: 59% (1979).

Chief international economic affiliations: All are members of Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; Belgium, Denmark, France, W. Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are in the European Economic Communities; Norway, Iceland, and Portugal are in the European Free Trade Association.

Percentage of crude oil imported: 79% (all by sea routes).

Essential items of transatlantic trade: Grains and other agricultural products from the United States.

Essential items imported from other areas (excluding fuel): Nonfuel minerals (some from Warsaw Pact countries).

Total military personnel in place in Europe: 2,600,000 (excludes French forces—France withdrew its forces from NATO's international commands in 1966 but remains a member of the alliance).

Note: Above figures do not include Spain, which became a member of NATO on May 30, 1982.

WARSAW PACT

The Warsaw Pact on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance comprises the U.S.S.R. and its East European allies. Signed in 1955, it provides a common defense system and machinery for coordinating foreign policy.

Members: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R.

Area: 9 million sq. mi. (U.S.S.R. = 8.7 million sq. mi.).

Population: 369 million (1978); (U.S.S.R. = 261 million).

GNP: $1.3 trillion (1978).

GNP per capita: $3,500.

Share of world GNP: 16%.

Share of world trade: 8% (1979).

Chief international economic affiliations: All are members of Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Percentage of crude oil imported: 0%.

Essential items imported from other areas: Industrial machinery and technology (largely from NATO countries and Japan), grains.

Total military personnel in place in Europe: 4,000,000.

Source: Text from U.S. Department of State. *Atlas of U.S. Foreign Relations.* June 1983.

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES OF NATO COUNTRIES, 1949-1983

The figures given in Table I represent payments actually made or to be made during the course of the calendar year. They are based on the NATO definition of defence expenditures. In view of the differences between this and national definitions, the figures shown may diverge considerably from those which are quoted by national authorities or given in national budgets. The figures relating to the United States and Canada include expenditures for military aid programmes. The figures shown for European NATO countries do not include the value of end-items received under military aid programmes from the United States and Canada.

France is a member of the Alliance without belonging to the integrated military structure: the relevant figures are indicative only.

The corresponding statistical data for Spain are not yet available.

TABLE I
TOTAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURES OF NATO COUNTRIES
(Current prices)

Country	Currency Unit (Million)	Actual												Forecast
		1949	1954	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Belgium	Belgian Francs	8,273	20,707	50,533	57,739	70,899	81,444	89,480	99,726	106,472	115,754	125,689	132,127	137,163
Canada	Canadian $	372	1,771	2,405	2,862	3,127	3,589	4,124	4,662	4,825	5,499	6,289	7,655	8,388
Denmark	Danish Kroner	360	885	3,520	4,439	5,281	5,680	6,343	7,250e	7,990	9,117	10,301	11,669	..
France (a)	Francs	4,787	11,710	42,284	47,878	55,872	63,899	73,779	85,175	96,439	111,672	129,708	148,021	164,248
Germany (b)	DM	..	6,287	31,908	35,644	37,589	38,922	40,184	43,019	45,415	48,518	52,193	54,234	57,131
Greece	Drachmae	1,630	3,428	19,991	31,499	45,936	56,963	67,738	77,861	89,791	96,975	142,865	176,270	212,768
Italy	Lira (*)	301	543	2,392	2,852	3,104	3,608	4,533	5,301	6,468	8,203	9,868	12,294	14,729
Luxembourg	Lux. Francs	112	565	601	710	836	983	1,029	1,154	1,242	1,534	1,715	1,893	2,100
Netherlands	Guilders	680	1,583	5,360	6,144	7,119	7,662	9,092	9,146	10,106	10,476	11,296	11,921	12,302
Norway	Norw. Kroner	370	1,141	3,505	3,938	4,771	5,333	5,934	6,854	7,362	8,242	9,468	10,956	12,078
Portugal	Escudos	1,419	2,100	16,736	25,108	19,898	18,845	22,082	27,354	34,343	43,440	51,917	63,817	79,021
Turkey	Liras	556	934	12,192	15,831	30,200	40,691	49,790	66,239	93,268	185,656	313,067	447,790	556,738
United Kingdom	£ Sterling	779	1,569	3,512	4,160	5,165	6,132	6,810	7,616	9,029	11,510	12,144	13,849	16,090
United States	US $	13,503	42,786	78,358	85,906	90,948	91,013	100,925	109,247	122,279	143,981	169,888	196,345	225,345
Area (Total)														
NATO Europe (c)	US $	4,838	11,756	40,781	46,244	55,434	55,905	62,927	76,677	92,196	107,621	97,561	94,895	..
North America	US $	13,875	44,607	80,762	88,832	94,023	94,653	104,802	113,334	126,398	148,684	175,133	202,550	232,169
NATO (c)	US $	18,713	56,363	121,543	135,076	149,457	150,558	167,729	190,011	218,594	256,305	272,694	297,445	..

(*) The figures for Italy are expressed in milliards.

Notes:

a. France is member of the Alliance without belonging to the integrated military structure; the relevant figures are indicative only.

b. Before it acceded to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (May 1955), Germany contributed to the defence of certain NATO countries by the payment of occupation costs; moreover, it bore certain other costs which also fall within the NATO definition of defence expenditures. In addition to defence expenditures (NATO definition), the German Authorities are obliged to incur large annual expenditures for Berlin owing to the exceptional situation of this city and the need, in the interests of the defence of the Free World, to ensure ist viability. These expenditures, which are not included in the figures given above since they do not come within the NATO definition, are forecast to be 14,300 million DM in 1983.

c. These totals are based on the currency exchange rates in force during the years concerned. This means that the trends shown are affected, to varying degrees, by the changes which have taken place in national exchange rates against the US dollar. Direct comparisons between figures for different years must therefore be made with caution, the more so because, due to the impact of price and salary increases, the figures on this table give only an imperfect view of the real trend in the defence effort of countries. It should be noted that for 1949, the total figures do not take into account the German expenditures.

e. Estimate.

.. Information not available.

Source: NATO REVIEW. No. 6-1983. P.30.

TABLE II
DEFENCE EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES

Country	Average 1973-1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983(e)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Belgium	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Denmark	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	..
France (a)	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Germany (b)	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Greece	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.7	7.0	7.0	7.1
Italy	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8
Luxembourg	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Netherlands	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Norway	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1
Portugal	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4
Turkey	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	4.9	5.2	4.9
United Kingdom	4.9	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.1	5.6
NATO Europe	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	..
Canada	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1
United States	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.9
Total NATO	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.1	..

Notes:

a. France is a member of the Alliance without belonging to the integrated military structure; the relevant figures are indicative only.

b. These percentages have been calculated without taking into account the expenditures on Berlin (see Note b., Table I); if these expenses were included, the percentages would be as follows:

1978: 4.1	1981: 4.3
1979: 4.1	1982: 4.3
1980: 4.1	1983: 4.3

.. Information not available.

e. Estimate.

TABLE III
EQUIPMENT EXPENDITURES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURES
(Fiscal Years) (a)

Country	Average 1973-1977	1978 or 1978/79	1979 or 1979/80	1980 or 1980/81	1981 or 1981/82	1982 or 1982/83	1983 or 1983/84 (e)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Belgium	10.0	13.9	13.1	14.4	14.0	13.6	14.9
Canada	7.3	10.0	13.8	15.4	15.9	17.4	18.8
Denmark	19.6	16.4	16.3	18.1	17.5	16.8	17.3
Germany	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.8	17.3	17.3	17.6
Greece	18.3	18.1	17.7	18.8	20.5	17.0	18.9
Italy	14.5	16.2	15.1	17.5	17.3	13.2	18.5
Luxembourg	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.6
Netherlands	16.0	18.3	20.2	18.0	18.8	20.4	22.0
Norway	14.1	18.3	19.5	19.3	19.0	19.5	18.3
Portugal	2.7	1.8	3.8	6.1	6.5	5.2	4.8
Turkey	21.0	18.5	9.1	4.7	9.4	10.8	10.1
United Kingdom	20.0	23.0	23.2	25.2	26.5	25.4	28.2
United States	18.3(b)	20.0	19.5	20.3	21.3	23.9	26.1

Notes:

a. Calendar year for all countries except for Canada and the United Kingdom (Fiscal Year: April-March); Denmark (Fiscal Year 1978: April-December; Fiscal Year 1979 onwards: January-December); Turkey (Fiscal Years 1978/79-1981/82: March-February; Fiscal Year 1982: March-December; Fiscal Year 1983 onwards: January-December) and the United States (Fiscal Year: October-September).

b. Including Ammunition and Explosives.

Conventional Sign: e. Estimate.

TABLE IV
ARMED FORCES

Country	Military only (thousands)						Total armed forces (b) as % of total labour force					
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (e)	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 (e)
(0)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Belgium	109	107	108	109	110	109	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Denmark	33	33	33	33	30	32	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
France (a)	581	578	575	575	577	578	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Germany	491	492	490	493	490	495	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4
Greece	186	187	186	187	188	186	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7
Italy	489	491	500	505	517	498	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Netherlands	106	107	107	108	106	104	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Norway	40	40	40	39	41	40	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Portugal	82	81	88	88	89	90	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2
Turkey	721	698	717	741	769	824	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6
United Kingdom	320	324	330	341	334	332	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
NATO Europe	3,159	3,139	3,175	3,220	3,252	3,289	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Canada	79	79	82	81	82	82	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
United States	2,033	2,050	2,101	2,168	2,206	2,253	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Total NATO	5,271	5,268	5,358	5,469	5,540	5,624	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8

Notes:

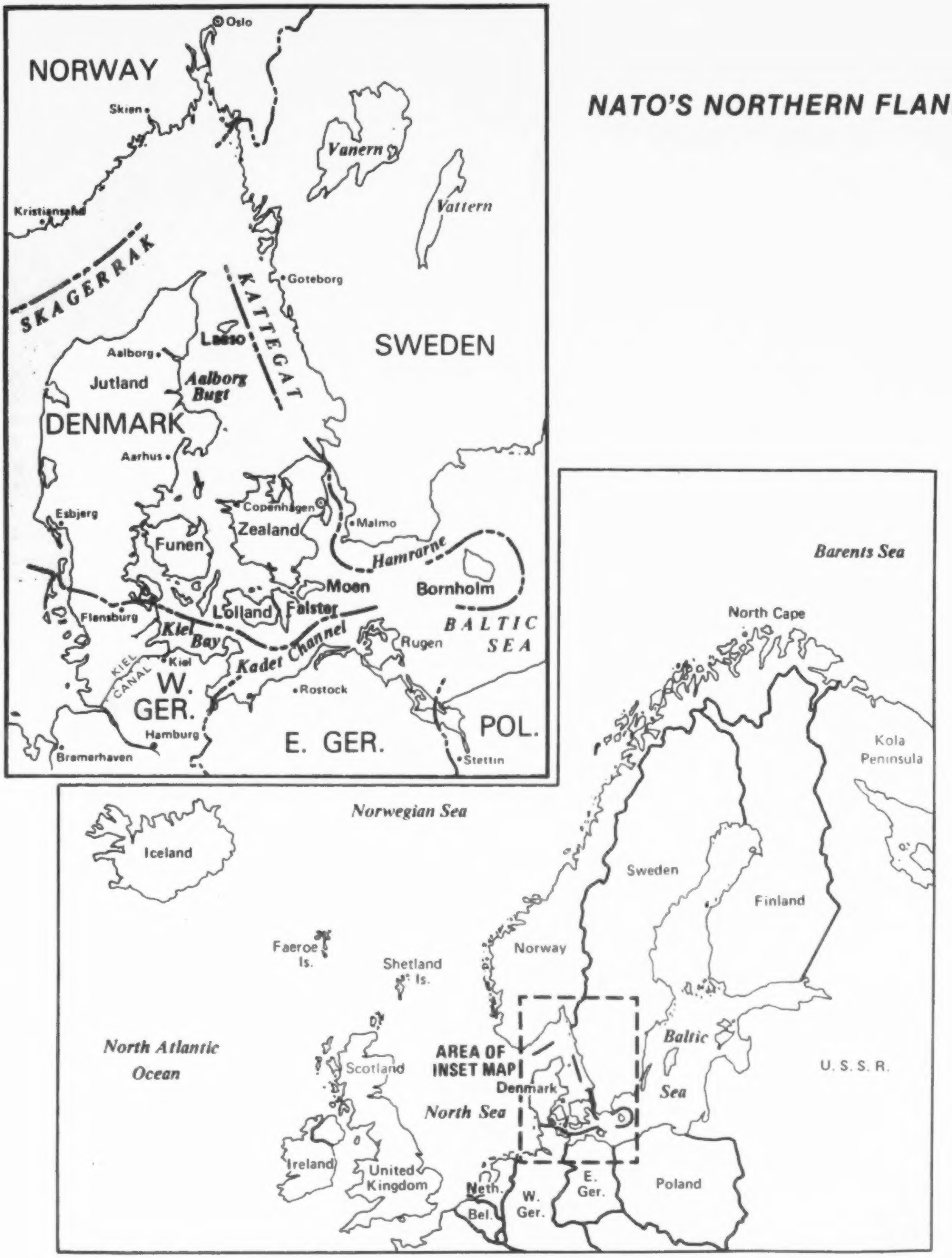
a. France is a member of the Alliance without belonging to the integrated military structure; the relevant figures are indicative only.

b. Military and civilian personnel.

Conventional Sign: e. Estimate.

Source: NATO REVIEW. No 6-1983. P.31.

NATO'S NORTHERN FLANK


NORWAY
Oslo
Skien
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SKAGERRAK
KATTEGAT
Goteborg
Vanern
Vattern
SWEDEN
Lasso
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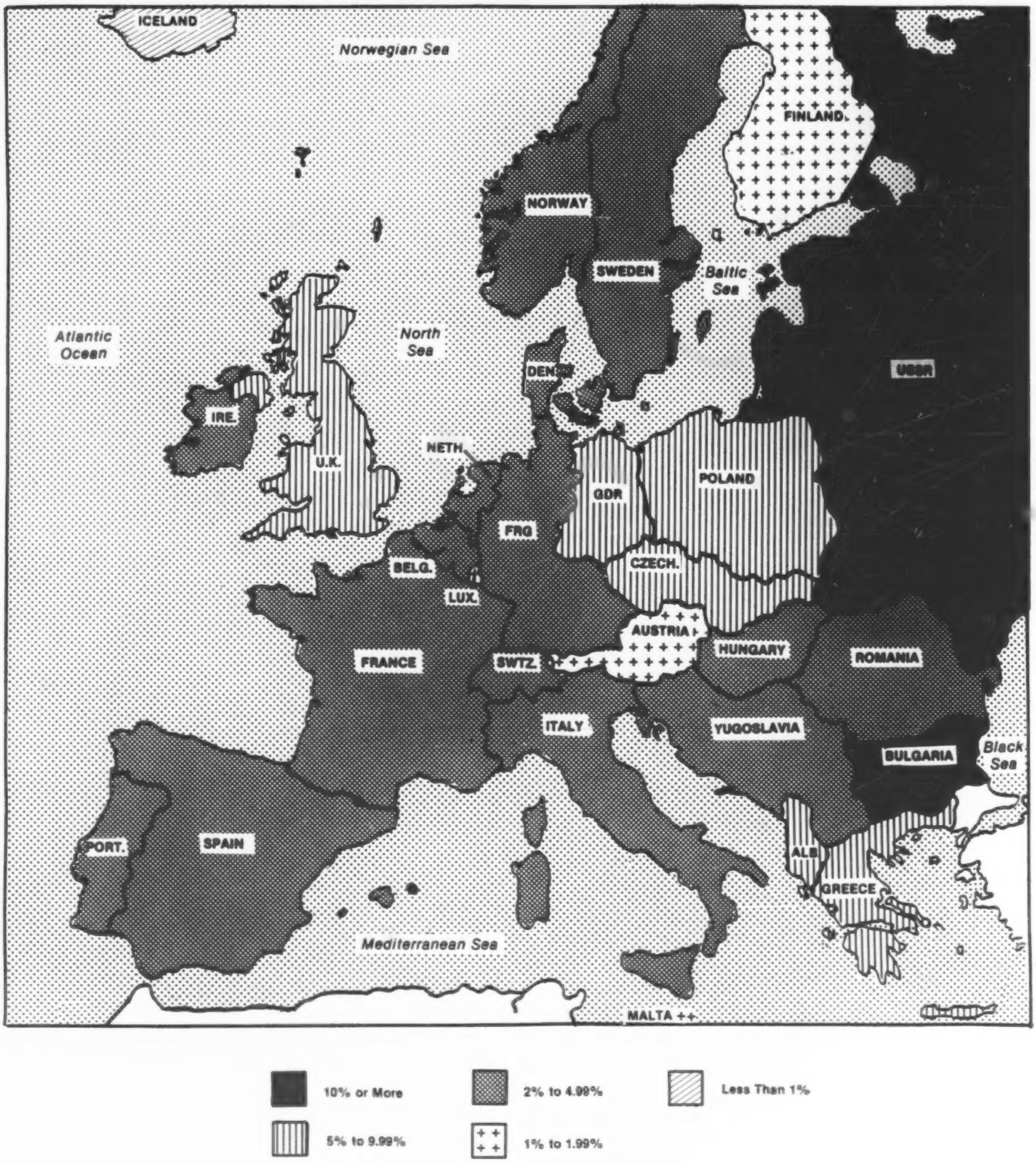
Jutland
Aalborg Bugt
DENMARK
Aarhus
Esbjerg
Copenhagen
Malmo
Zealand
Funen
Hamrarne
Bornholm
Moen
Lolland
Falster
Flensburg
Kiel Bay
Kadet Channel
BALTIC SEA
Rugen
KIEL CANAL
Kiel
W. GER.
Rostock
Hamburg
Bremerhaven
E. GER.
POL.
Stettin
Barents Sea
North Cape
Kola Peninsula
Norwegian Sea
Iceland
Sweden
Finland
Norway
Faeroe Is.
Shetland Is.
North Atlantic Ocean
AREA OF INSET MAP
Scotland
Denmark
North Sea
Baltic Sea
U. S. S. R.
Ireland
United Kingdom
Neth.
Bel.
W. Ger.
E. Ger.
Poland

SOURCE: Adapted from General Sir John Sharp, "The Northern Flank," *RUSI Journal of the Royal United Service Institute for Defense Studies*, 121 (December 1976).

Source: Congress of the United States. Congressional Budget Office. "The Marine Corps in the 1980's: Prestocking Proposals, the Rapid Deployment Force, and Other Issues." May 1980. P.18.

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 28 EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1982

Percent of Country's GNP (Gross National Product)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Norwegian Sea
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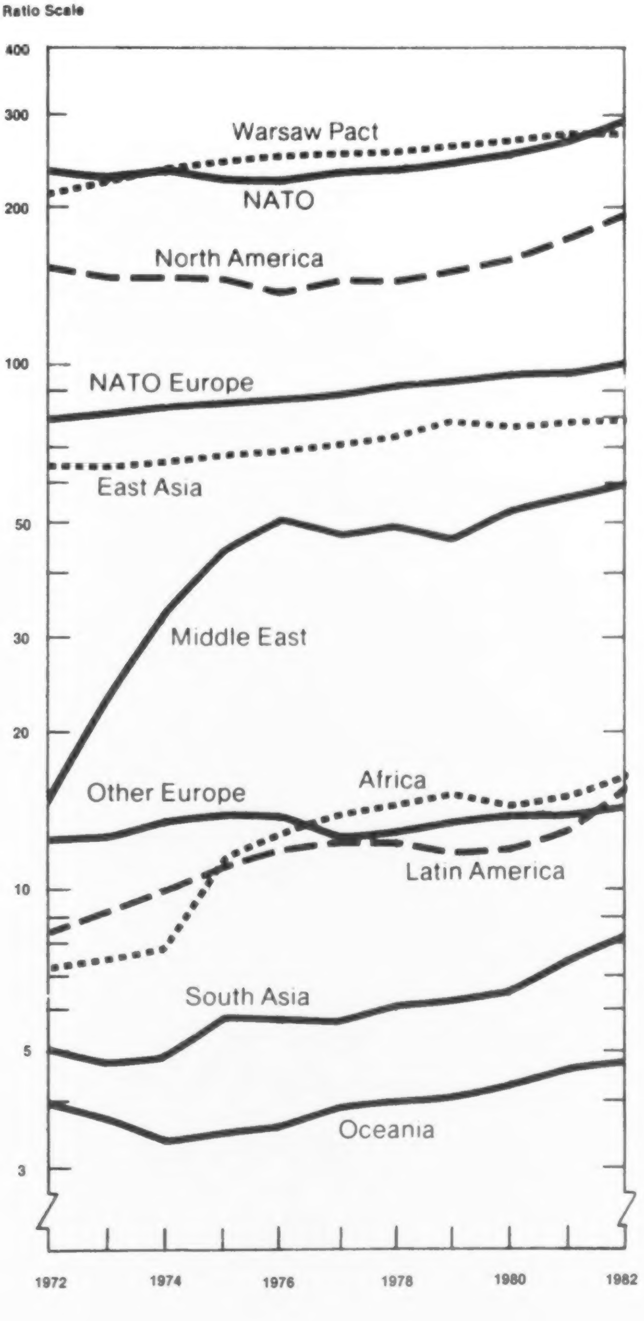
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
USSR
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
GDR
POLAND
FRG
BELG.
CZECH.
LUX.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea
MALTA ++
10% or More
2% to 4.99%
Less Than 1%
5% to 9.99%
1% to 1.99%

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1972-1982*. Released April 1984. P. 4.

EUROPE'S MILITARY EXPENDITURES, 1972-1982, COMPARED WITH OTHER REGIONS OF THE WORLD

(In Billions of Constant 1981 Dollars)



Source: U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. *World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1972-1982.* Released April 1984. P. 2.

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBANIA
Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on constitution adopted in 1976; judicial review of legislative acts only in the Presidium of the People's Assembly, which is not a true court; legal education at State University of Tiranë; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature (People's Assembly), Council of Ministers, judiciary

ANDORRA
Type: unique coprincipality under formal sovereignty of President of France and Spanish Bishop of Seo de Urgel, who are represented locally by officials called verguer

Legal system: based on French and Spanish civil codes; Plan of Reform adopted 1866 serves as constitution; no judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislature (General Council) consisting of 28 members; executive—syndic (manager) and a deputy subsyndic chosen by General Council; judiciary chosen by coprinces who appoint two civil judges, a judge of appeals, and two Batles (court prosecutors); final appeal to the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan, France, or to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Seo de Urgel, Spain

AUSTRIA
Type: federal republic

Legal system: civil law system with Roman law origin; constitution adopted 1920, repromulgated in 1945; judicial review of legislative acts by a Constitutional Court; separate administrative and civil/penal supreme courts; legal education at Universities of Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Salzburg, and Linz; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament (Federal Assembly—Federal Council, National Council), directly elected president whose functions are largely representational, independent federal judiciary

BELGIUM
Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system influenced by English constitutional theory; constitution adopted 1831, since amended; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at four law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive branch consists of King and Cabinet; Cabinet responsible to bicameral parliament (Senate and Chamber of Representatives); independent judiciary; coalition governments are usual

BULGARIA
Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on civil law system, with Soviet law influence; new constitution adopted in 1971; judicial review of legislative acts in the State Council; legal education at University of Sofia; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Type: Communist state

Legal system: civil law system based on Austrian-Hungarian codes, modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1960, amended in 1968 and 1970; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Charles University School of Law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President (elected by Federal Assembly), Cabinet (appointed by President); legislative (Federal Assembly; elected directly—House of Nations, House of the People), Czech and Slovak National Councils (also elected directly) legislate on limited area of regional matters; judiciary—Supreme Court (elected by Federal Assembly); entire governmental structure dominated by Communist Party

DENMARK
Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted 1953; judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Copenhagen and Århus; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Folketing); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 2 superior courts, 106 lower courts

FINLAND
Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system based on Swedish law; constitution adopted 1919; Supreme Court may request legislation interpreting or modifying laws; legal education at Universities of Helsinki and Turku; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Eduskunta); executive power vested in President and exercised through coalition Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme court, four superior courts, 193 lower courts

FRANCE
Type: republic, with President having wide powers

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; new constitution adopted 1958, amended concerning election of President in 1962; judicial review of administrative but not legislative acts; legal education at over 25 schools of law

Branches: presidentially appointed Prime Minister heads Council of Ministers, which is formally responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature—National Assembly (491 members), Senate (304 members) restricted to a delaying action; judiciary independent in principle

GERMANY, EAST
Type: Communist state

Legal system: civil law system modified by Communist legal theory; new constitution adopted 1974; court system parallels administrative divisions; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at Universities of Berlin, Leipzig, Halle, and Jena; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction; more stringent penal code adopted 1968, amended in 1974 and 1979

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

Branches: legislative (People's Chamber—Volkskammer; elected directly); executive—Council of State, Council of Ministers, Cabinet (approved by Volkskammer); judiciary—Supreme Court; entire structure dominated by Socialist Unity (Communist) Party

GERMANY, WEST

Type: federal republic

Legal system: civil law system with indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1949; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Federal Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral parliament—Bundesrat (Federal Council, upper house), Bundestag (National Assembly, lower house); President (titular head of state), Chancellor (executive head of government); independent judiciary

GREECE

Type: presidential parliamentary government; monarchy rejected by referendum 8 December 1974

Legal system: new constitution enacted in June 1975

Branches: executive consisting of a President, elected by the Vouli (Parliament), a Prime Minister, and a Cabinet; legislative consisting of the 300-member Vouli; and an independent judiciary

HUNGARY

Type: Communist state

Legal system: based on Communist legal theory, with both civil law system (civil code of 1960) and common law elements; constitution adopted 1949 amended 1972; Supreme Court renders decisions of principle that sometimes have the effect of declaring legislative acts unconstitutional; legal education at Lorand Eotvos Tudomanyegyetem School of Law in Budapest and two other schools of law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—Presidential Council (elected by parliament); legislative—National Assembly (elected by direct suffrage); judicial—Supreme Court (elected by parliament)

ICELAND

Type: republic

Legal system: civil law system based on Danish law; constitution adopted 1944; legal education at University of Iceland; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with President and parliament (Althing); executive power vested in President but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court and 29 lower courts

IRELAND

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law, substantially modified by indigenous concepts; constitution adopted 1937; judicial review of legislative acts in Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: elected President; bicameral parliament (Seanad, Dail) reflecting proportional and vocational representation; judiciary appointed by President on advice of government

ITALY

Type: republic

Legal system: based on civil law system, with ecclesiastical law influence; constitution came into effect 1 January 1948; judicial review under certain conditions in Constitutional Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—President empowered to dissolve Parliament and call national election; he is also Commander of the Armed Forces and presides over the Supreme Defense Council; otherwise, authority to govern invested in Council of Ministers; legislature—popularly elected Parliament (Senate, Chamber of Deputies); independent judicial establishment

LIECHTENSTEIN

Type: hereditary constitutional monarchy

Legal system: principality has its own civil and penal codes; lowest court is county court (Landgericht), presided over by one judge, which decides minor civil cases and summary criminal offenses; criminal court (Kriminalgericht), with a bench of five judges, is for major crimes; another court of mixed jurisdiction is the court of assizes (three judges) for misdemeanors; Superior Court (Obergericht) and Supreme Court (Oberster Gerichtshof) are courts of appeal for civil and criminal cases (five judges each); an administrative court of appeal from government actions and the State Court determine the constitutionality of laws; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral Parliament with 15 deputies elected to 4-year terms, hereditary Prince, independent judiciary

LUXEMBOURG

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on civil law system; constitution adopted 1868; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliamentary democracy; seven ministers compose Council of Government headed by President, which constitutes the executive; it is responsible to the unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies); the Council of State, appointed for indefinite term, exercises some powers of an upper house; judicial power exercised by independent courts

MALTA

Type: parliamentary democracy, independent republic within the Commonwealth since December 1974

Legal system: based on English common law; constitution adopted 1961, came into force 1964; has accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive, consisting of Prime Minister and Cabinet; legislative, comprising 65-member House of Representatives; independent judiciary

MONACO

Type: constitutional monarchy

continued →

Legal system: based on French law; new constitution adopted 1962; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative branch is composed of the Prince and National Council of 18 members; executive consists of the Prince as Chief of State, the Minister of State as Head of Government (senior French civil servant appointed by Prince), and the Council of Government as Cabinet; judicial authority is delegated by the Prince to the Supreme Tribunal

NETHERLANDS

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system incorporating French penal theory; constitution of 1815 frequently amended, reissued 1947; judicial review in the Supreme Court of legislation of lower order than Acts of Parliament; legal education at six law schools; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive (Queen and Cabinet of Ministers), which is responsible to bicameral parliament (States General: First Chamber, Second Chamber) consisting of a First Chamber (75 indirectly elected members) and a Second Chamber (150 directly elected members); independent judiciary

NORWAY

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; constitution adopted 1814, modified 1884; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; legal education at University of Oslo; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests jointly with Crown and parliament (Storting—Lagting, upper house; Odelsting, lower house); executive power vested in Crown but exercised by Cabinet responsible to parliament; Supreme Court, 5 superior courts, 104 lower courts

POLAND

Type: Communist state

Legal system: mixture of Continental (Napoleonic) civil law and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1952; court system parallels administrative divisions with Supreme Court, composed of 104 justices, at apex; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at seven law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: legislative (Sejm), executive, judicial system dominated by parallel Communist party apparatus

PORTUGAL

Type: republic, first government under new constitution formed July 1976

Legal system: civil law system; constitution adopted April 1976 and revised October 1982; the Constitutional Tribunal reviews the constitutionality of legislation; legal education at Universities of Lisbon and Coimbra; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive with President and Prime Minister; popularly elected Assembly of the Republic; independent judiciary

ROMANIA

Type: Communist state

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory that increasingly reflects Romanian traditions; constitution adopted 1965; legal education at University of Bucharest and two other law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Presidency; Council of Ministers; the Grand National Assembly, under which is Office of Prosecutor General and Supreme Court; Council of State

SAN MARINO

Type: republic (dates from 4th century A.D.); in 1862 the Kingdom of Italy concluded a treaty guaranteeing the independence of San Marino; although legally sovereign, San Marino is vulnerable to pressure from the Italian Government

Legal system: based on civil law system with Italian law influences; electoral law of 1926 serves some of the functions of a constitution; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: the Grand and General Council is the legislative body elected by popular vote; its 60 members serve five-year terms; Council in turn elects two Captains-Regent who exercise executive power for term of six months, the Congress of State whose members head government administrative departments, and the Council of Twelve, the supreme judicial body; actual executive power is wielded by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretary of State for Internal Affairs

SPAIN

Type: parliamentary monarchy defined by new constitution of December 1978, that completed transition from authoritarian regime of the late Generalissimo Franco and confirmed Juan Carlos I as monarch, but without the exceptional powers inherited from Franco on being proclaimed King 22 November 1975

Legal system: civil law system, with regional applications; new constitution provides for rule of law, established jury system as well as independent constitutional court to rule on unconstitutionality of laws and to serve as court of last resort in protecting liberties and rights granted in constitution; does not accept compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive, with King's acts subject to counter signature, Prime Minister *(Presidente)* and his ministers responsible to lower house; bicameral legislative—Cortes Generales, consisting of more powerful Congress of Deputies (350 members) and Senate (208 members), with possible addition of one to six members from each new autonomous region; judicial, independent

SWEDEN

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; a new constitution was adopted in 1975 replacing the Acts of 1809, 1866, and 1949; legal education at Universities of Lund, Stockholm, and Uppsala; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority rests with unicameral parliament (Riksdag); executive power vested in Cabinet, responsible to par-

continued →

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS continued

liament; Supreme Court, 6 superior courts, 108 lower courts

SWITZERLAND

Type: federal republic

Legal system: civil law system influenced by customary law; constitution adopted 1874, amended since; judicial review of legislative acts, except with respect to federal decrees of general obligatory character; legal education at Universities of Bern, Geneva, and Lausanne, and four other university schools of law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: bicameral parliament (National Council, Council of States) has legislative authority; federal council (Bundesrat) has executive authority; justice left chiefly to cantons

UNITED KINGDOM

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: common law tradition with early Roman and modern continental influences; no judicial review of Acts of Parliament; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: legislative authority resides in Parliament (House of Lords, House of Commons); executive authority lies with collectively responsible Cabinet led by Prime Minister; House of Lords is supreme judicial authority and highest court of appeal

VATICAN

Type: monarchical-sacerdotal state

Legal system: Canon law; constitutional laws of 1929 serve some of the functions of a constitution

Branches: the Pope possesses full executive, legislative, and judicial powers; he delegates these powers to the President of the Pontifical Commission, who is subject to pontifical appointment and recall; the administrative structure of the Roman Catholic Church is known as the Roman Curia, its most important temporal components include the Secretariat of State and Council for Public Affairs (which handles Vatican diplomacy) and the Prefecture of Economic Affairs; the College of Cardinals act as chief papal advisers

YUGOSLAVIA

Type: Communist state, federal republic in form

Legal system: mixture of civil law system and Communist legal theory; constitution adopted 1974; legal education at several law schools; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: parliament (Federal Assembly—Federal Chamber, Chamber of Republics and Provinces) constitutionally supreme; executive includes cabinet (Federal Executive Council) and the federal administration; judiciary; the State Presidency is a collective, rotating policymaking body composed of a representative from each republic and province, Mika Spiljak presides as President of the Republic until May 1984, when he will be replaced by the representative from the Republic of Montenegro

USSR

Type: Communist state

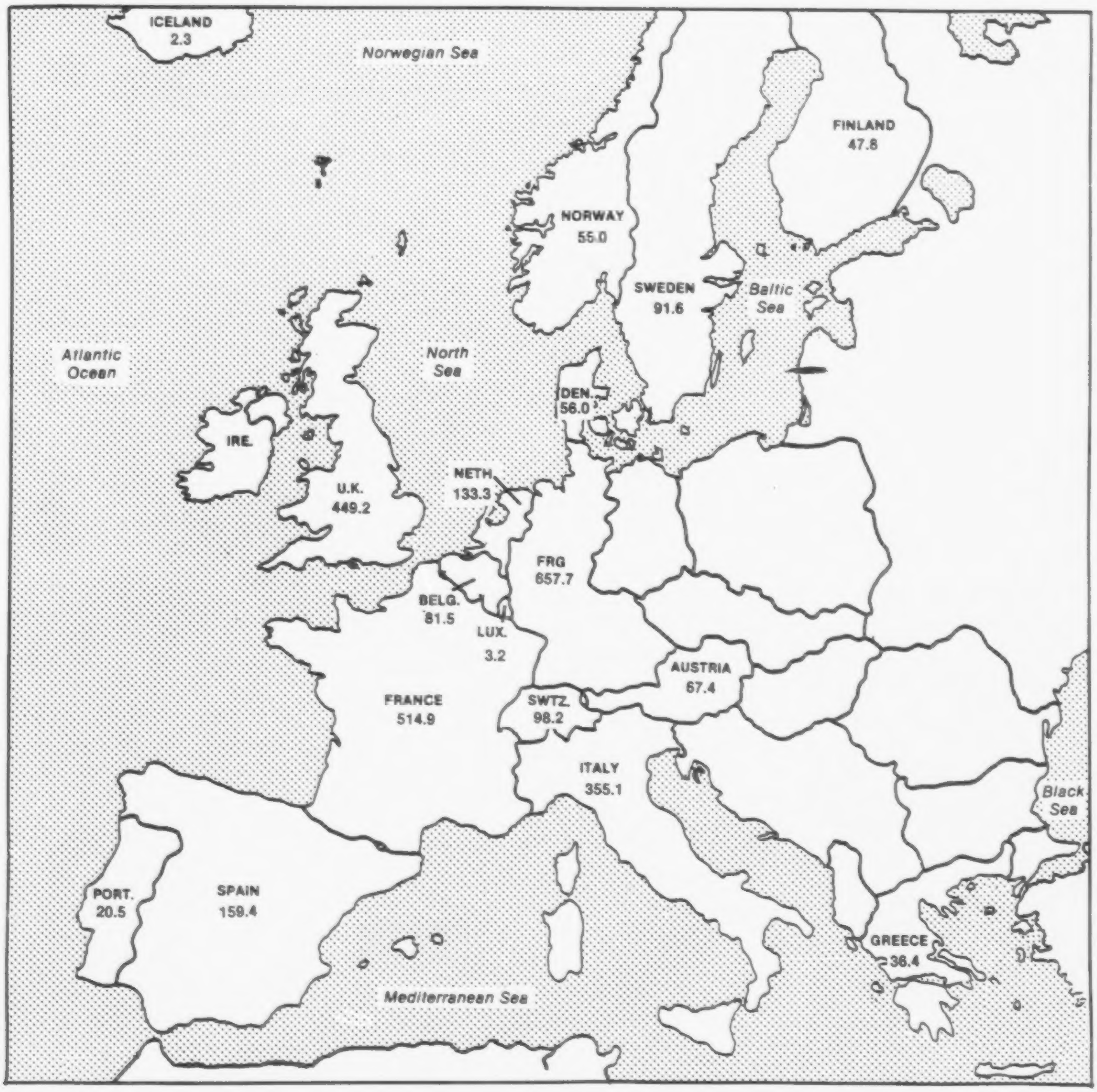
Legal system: civil law system as modified by Communist legal theory; revised constitution adopted 1977; no judicial review of legislative acts; legal education at 18 universities and 4 law institutes; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—USSR Council of Ministers, legislative—USSR Supreme Soviet, judicial—Supreme Court of USSR

Source: CIA, *1983 World Factbook*

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, OECD NATIONS

(1983 provisional figures. Billions of US$, at current prices and exchange rates.)


ICELAND
2.3
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
47.8
NORWAY
55.0
SWEDEN
91.6
Baltic
Sea
Atlantic
Ocean
North
Sea
DEN.
56.0
IRE.
U.K.
449.2
NETH.
133.3
FRG
657.7
BELG.
81.5
LUX.
3.2
AUSTRIA
67.4
FRANCE
514.9
SWTZ.
98.2
ITALY
355.1
Black
Sea
PORT.
20.5
SPAIN
159.4
GREECE
36.4
Mediterranean Sea

Canada	326.9
United States	3,261.6

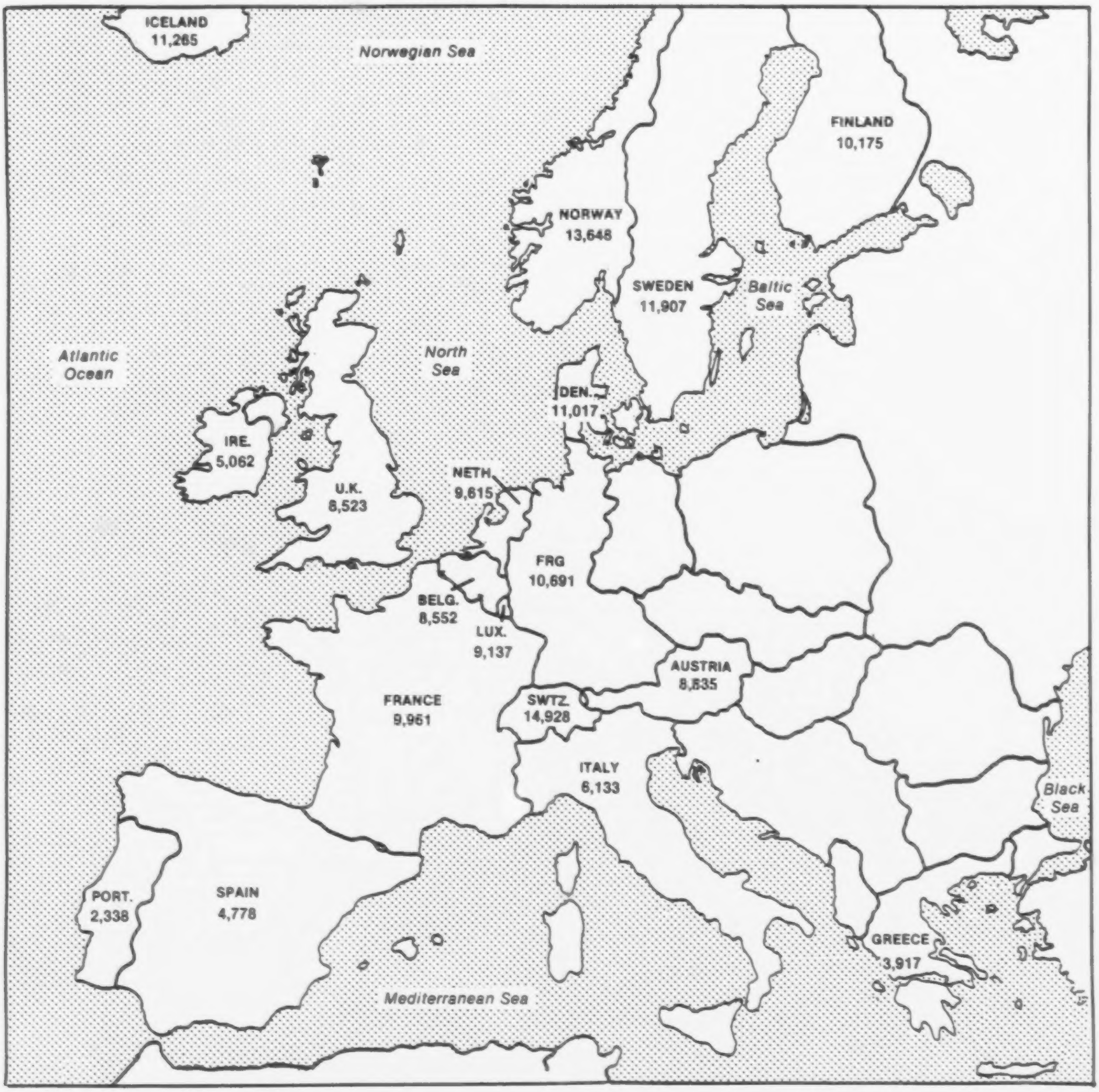
Australia	150.5
Japan	1,157.0
New Zealand	22.2
Turkey	53.3

Note: OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeably different from those published in preceding [editions] . . ."

Source: *OECD Member Countries*. March 1984.

PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, OECD NATIONS

(At current prices in US$, using current exchange rates.)


ICELAND
11,265
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
10,175
NORWAY
13,648
SWEDEN
11,907
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
11,017
IRE.
5,062
U.K.
8,523
NETH.
9,615
FRG
10,691
BELG.
8,552
LUX.
9,137
AUSTRIA
8,835
FRANCE
9,961
SWTZ.
14,928
ITALY
6,133
Black Sea
PORT.
2,338
SPAIN
4,778
GREECE
3,917
Mediterranean Sea

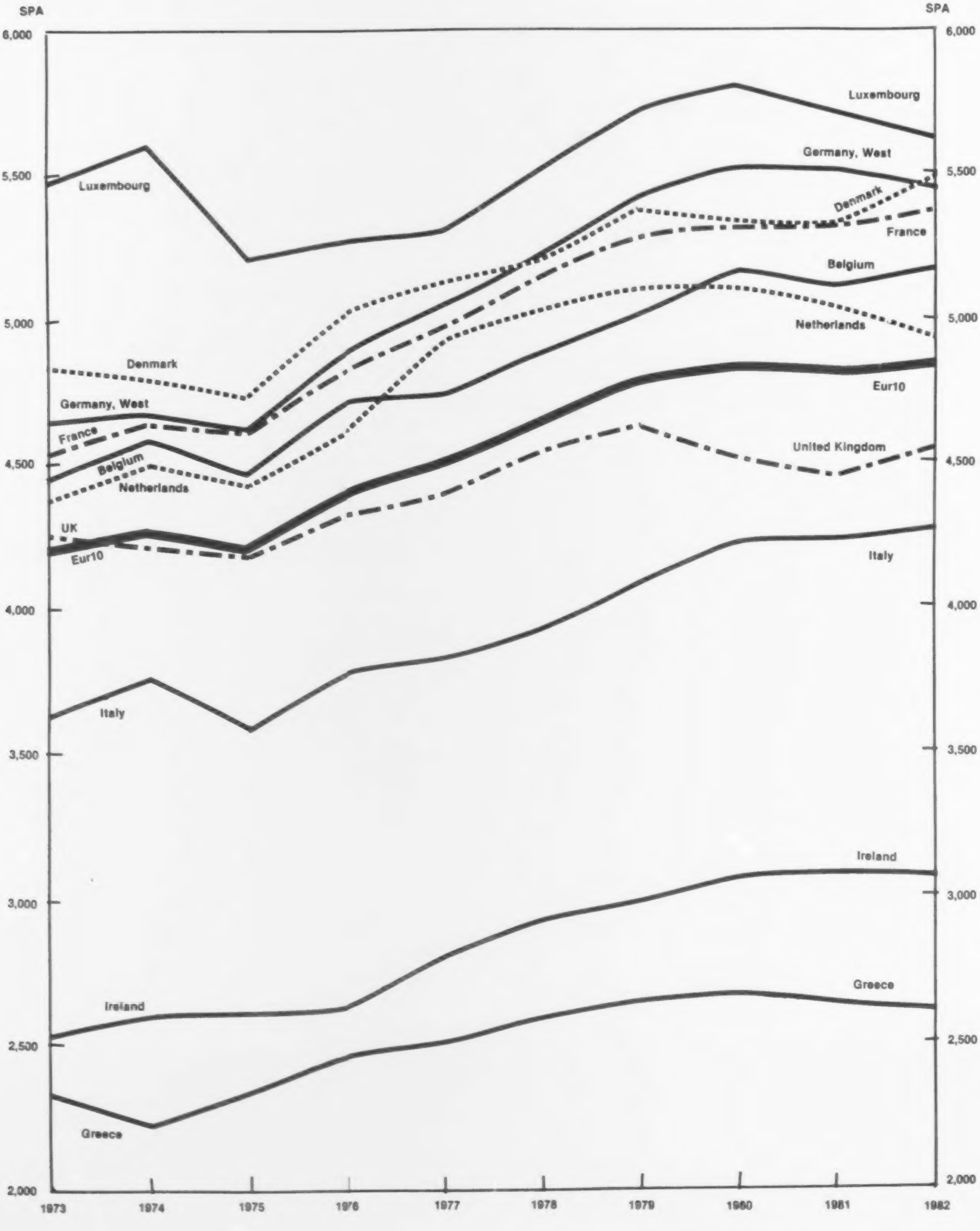
Canada	12,104
United States	13,106

Australia	10,371
Japan	8,966
New Zealand	7,520
Turkey	1,132

Note: OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeably different from those published in preceding [editions] . . ."

Source: *OECD Member Countries*. March 1984.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA, EC NATIONS



EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from Statistical Office of the European Communities. *Eurostat Review/Revue 1972-1982.* Published 1984. P.51.

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY

	Major Industries	Major Exports
Albania	agricultural products and processing, textiles and clothing, lumber, and extractive industries (chrome and oil)	$150.5 million (1978 est.); 1964 trade: 55% minerals, metals, fuels; 23% foodstuffs (including cigarettes); 17% agricultural materials (except foods); 5% consumer goods
Andorra	tourism, sheep, timber, tobacco, smuggling	——
Austria	foods, iron and steel, machinery, textiles, chemicals, electrical, paper and pulp; beer sales, 7,682,150 hectoliters in 1981	$15.84 billion (f.o.b., 1981); iron and steel products, machinery and equipment, lumber, textiles, paper products, chemicals
Belgium	engineering and metal products, processed food and beverages, chemicals, basic metals, textiles, and petroleum	(Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) $55.5 billion (f.o.b., 1981); iron and steel products, finished or semi-finished precious stones, textile products
Bulgaria	agricultural processing, machinery, textiles and clothing, mining, ore processing, timber	$10.5 billion (f.o.b., 1981); 46% machinery, equipment; 22% agricultural and forestry products; 15% fuels, minerals, and metals; 9% manufactured consumer goods; 8% other (1981)
Czechoslovakia	machinery, food processing, metallurgy, textiles, chemicals	$15.5 billion (f.o.b., 1981); 50% machinery, equipment; 17% fuels, raw materials, and metals; 16% manufactured consumer goods; 9% foods, food products, live animals, and forestry (1980)
Denmark	food processing, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, electronics, transport equipment, metal products, bricks and mortar, furniture and other wood products	$16 billion (f.o.b., 1981); principal items: meat, dairy products, industrial machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemical products, transport equipment, fish, furs, and furniture
Finland	include metal manufacturing and shipbuilding, forestry and wood processing	$14.0 billion (f.o.b., 1981); timber, paper and pulp, ships, machinery, iron and steel, clothing and footwear
France	steel, machinery and equipment, textiles and clothing, chemicals, food processing, metallurgy, aircraft, motor vehicles	$101 billion (f.o.b., 1981); principal items: machinery and transportation equipment, foodstuffs, agricultural products, iron and steel products, textiles and clothing, chemicals
Germany, East	metal fabrication, chemicals, light industry, brown coal, shipbuilding	$21.2 billion, est. (f.o.b., 1981);
Germany, West	among world's largest producers of iron, steel, coal, cement, chemicals, machinery, ships, vehicles, machine tools	$176 billion (f.o.b., 1981); manufactures 84.7% (machines and machine tools, chemicals, motor vehicles, iron and steel products), agricultural products 5.8%, fuels 4%, raw materials 2.8%

continued →

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY, continued

	Major Industries	Major Exports
Greece	food and tobacco processing, textiles, chemicals, metal products	$4.3 billion (f.o.b., 1981); principal items: tobacco, minerals, fruits, textiles
Hungary	mining, metallurgy, engineering industries, processed foods, textiles, chemicals (especially pharmaceuticals)	$12.2 billion (f.o.b., 1981); 31% machinery and equipment; 25% agricultural and forestry products; 16% fuels, minerals, and metals; 16% manufactured consumer goods; 12% other
Iceland	fish processing, aluminum smelting, diatomite production, hydroelectricity	$900 million (f.o.b., 1981); fish and fish products, animal products, aluminum, diatomite
Ireland	food products, brewing, textiles and clothing, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, machinery and transportation equipment	$7.8 billion (f.o.b., 1981); dairy products, live animals, textiles, chemicals, machinery, clothing
Italy	machinery and transportation equipment, iron and steel, chemicals, food processing, textiles	$75.7 billion (f.o.b., 1981); principal items: machinery and transport equipment, textiles, foodstuffs, chemicals, footwear
Liechtenstein	small-scale light industry, mainly metals industries	$441 million (1981); 40.5% EC; 32.2% EFTA* (23.8% Switzerland); 27.3% other
Luxembourg	iron and steel (25% of GNP), food processing, chemicals, metal products and engineering, tires, banking	has a customs union with Belgium. Luxembourg's principal exports are iron and steel products
Malta	tourism, ship repair yard, clothing, building industry, food manufacturing, textiles	$443 million (f.o.b., 1981); clothing , textiles, ships, printed matter
Monaco	chemicals, food processing, precision instruments, glassmaking, printing	——
Netherlands	food processing, metal and engineering products, electrical and electronic machinery and equipment, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas	$68.5 billion (f.o.b., 1981); foodstuffs, machinery, chemicals, petroleum products, natural gas, textiles
Norway	oil and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, wood pulp, paper products, metals, chemicals	$17.9 billion (f.o.b., 1981); oil, natural gas, metals, pulp and paper, fish products, ships, chemicals, oil
Poland	machine building, iron and steel, extractive industries, chemicals, shipbuilding, food processing	$13.4 billion (f.o.b., 1981); 48.5% machinery and equipment; 36.7% fuels, raw materials and semimanufactures; 8.8% light industrial products; 6% agricultural and food products (1980)
Portugal	textiles and footwear; wood pulp, paper, and cork; metalworking; oil refining; chemicals; fish canning; wine	$4.1 billion (f.o.b., 1981); cotton textiles, cork and cork products, canned fish, wine, timber and timber products, resin, machinery, and appliances

* European Free Trade Association

continued →

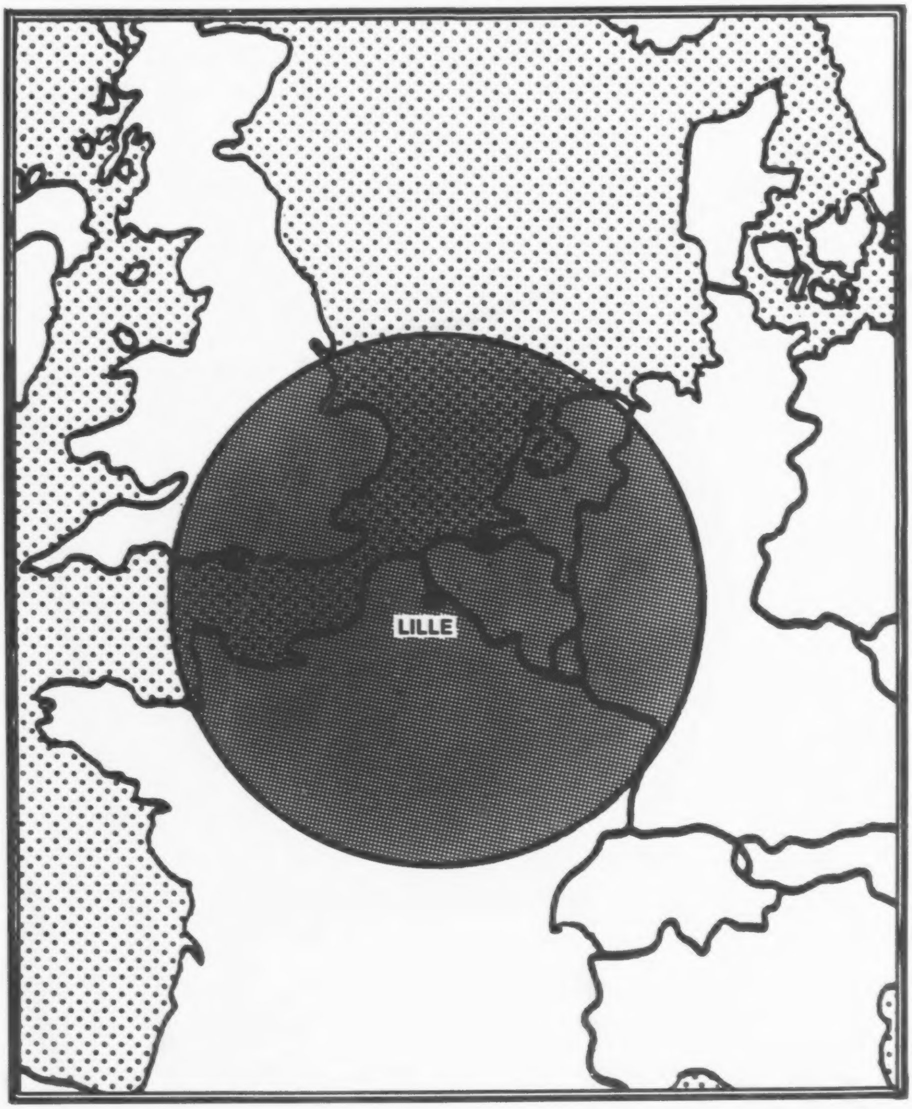
MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY, continued

	Major Industries	Major Exports
Romania	machinery, metals, fuels, chemicals, textiles, food processing, timber processing	$12.6 billion (f.o.b., 1981); 29.0% machinery and equipment; 27.8% fuels, minerals, and metals; 15.7% manufactured consumer goods; 11.6% agricultural materials and foodstuffs; 15.9% other (1981)
San Marino	farming, livestock raising, light manufacturing, tourism	sale of postage stamps, and payments from Italian Government in exchange for Italy's monopoly in retailing tobacco, gasoline, and a few other goods
Spain	textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles	$19.4 billion (f.o.b., 1981); iron and steel products, machinery, automobiles, fruits and vegetables, textiles and footwear
Sweden	iron and steel, precision equipment (bearings, radio and telephone parts, armaments), wood pulp and paper products, processed foods, motor vehicles	$28.5 billion (f.o.b., 1981); machinery, motor vehicles, wood pulp, paper products, iron and steel products, metal ores and scrap, chemicals
Switzerland	machinery, chemicals, watches, textiles, precision instruments	$27.04 billion (f.o.b., 1981); machinery and equipment, chemicals, precision instruments, metal products, textiles, foodstuffs
United Kingdom	machinery and transport equipment, metals, food processing, paper and paper products, textiles, chemicals, clothing	$103.0 billion (f.o.b., 1981); machinery, transport equipment, chemicals, metals, nonmetallic mineral manufactures, foodstuffs, petroleum
Vatican	——	——
Yugoslavia	metallurgy, machinery and equipment, oil refining, chemicals, textiles, wood processing, food processing	$10.2 billion (f.o.b., 1981); 49% raw materials and semimanufactures; 35% consumer goods; 16% equipment
USSR	diversified, highly developed capital goods industries; consumer goods industries comparatively less developed	$79.4 billion (f.o.b., 1981); petroleum and petroleum products, natural gas, metals, wood, agricultural products, and a wide variety of manufactured goods (primarily capital goods)

EUROPE TODAY table. Data from CIA's *The World Factbook 1983*.

INDUSTRIAL HEARTLAND OF EUROPE

A circle with a radius as small as 400 kilometers, centered on Lille, encompasses the industrial heartland of Europe—and Ruhr and Rhine valleys, Antwerp, Brussels, northern France, Randstad Holland, Greater London and the Midlands.

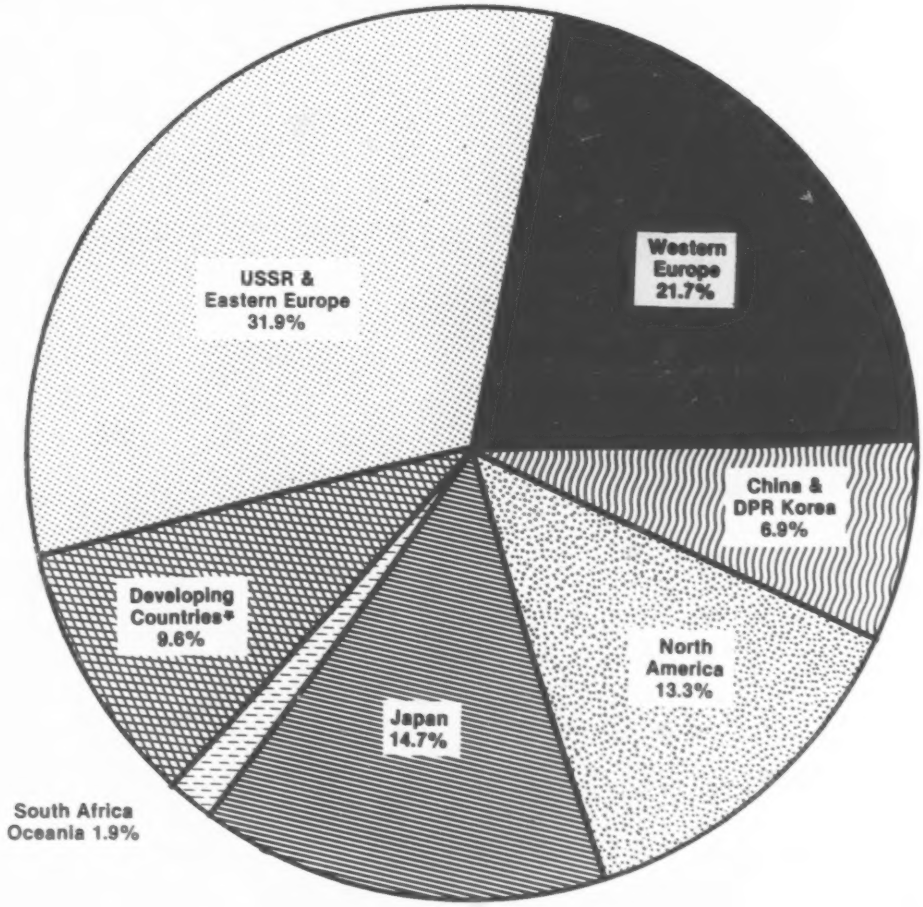


ECONOMICALLY SIGNIFICANT SHORTAGES REPORTED BY 19 OF THE NATIONS OF EUROPE

Albania	spare parts, machinery and equipment, wheat
Bulgaria	some raw materials, metal products
Czechoslovakia	ores, crude oil
Finland	fossil fuels; industrial raw materials, except wood and iron ore
France	crude oil, natural gas, textile fibers, most nonferrous ores, coking coal, fats and oils
Germany, East	grain, vegetables, vegetable oil, beef, coking coal, coke, crude oil, rolled steel products, nonferrous metals
Germany, West	fats and oils, pulses, tropical products, sugar, cotton, wool, rubber, petroleum, iron ore, bauxite, nonferrous metals, sulfur
Hungary	metallic ores (except bauxite), copper, high grade coal, forest products, crude oil
Iceland	grains, sugar, vegetables and vegetable fibers, fuel, wood, minerals
Ireland	coal, petroleum, timber and wood pulp, steel and nonferrous metals, fertilizers, cereals and animal feed, textile fibers and textiles
Italy	coal, fuels, minerals
Malta	most consumer and industrial needs (fuels and raw materials) must be imported
Netherlands	crude petroleum, raw cotton, base metals and ores, pulp, pulpwood, lumber, feedgrains, oilseeds
Norway	most raw materials with the exception of timber, petroleum, iron, copper, and ilmenite ore, dairy products and fish
Romania	iron ore, coking coal, metallurgical coke, cotton fibers, natural rubber
Sweden	coal, petroleum, textile fibers, potash, salt, oils and fats, tropical products
Switzerland	practically all important raw materials except hydroelectric energy
Yugoslavia	electricity, fuels, steel, coffee, detergent
USSR	natural rubber, bauxite and alumina, tantalum, tin, tunsten, fluorspar, and molybolenum

EUROPE TODAY table. Data from CIA's *The World Factbook 1983.*

EUROPE AND USSR PRODUCE OVER HALF THE WORLD'S STEEL



World Total, 1983: 662.8 million metric tons

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* Latin America 4.4%; Africa, except South Africa, and Middle East 0.7%; Asia except Japan, China, DPR Korea 4.5%

The World's Major Steel-Producing Countries, 1983

million metric tons crude steel production

	Rank	Tonnage		Rank	Tonnage		Rank	Tonnage
USSR	1	152.5	Canada	13	12.8	Austria	25	4.4
Japan	2	97.2	Spain	14	12.7	Sweden	26	4.2
United States	3	75.6	Rep. of Korea	15	11.9	Yugoslavia	27	4.1
China	4	39.9	India	16	10.2	Turkey	28	3.8
Germany, West	5	35.7	Belgium	17	10.2	Hungary	29	3.7
Italy	6	21.8	Germany, East	18	7.2	Luxembourg	30	3.3
France	7	17.6	South Africa	19	7.0	Argentina	31	2.9
Poland	8	16.4	Mexico	20	6.9	Bulgaria	32	2.9
Czechoslovakia	9	15.0	DPR Korea	21	5.9	Finland	33	2.4
United Kingdom	10	15.0	Australia	22	5.6	Venezuela	34	2.3
Brazil	11	14.7	Taiwan (ROC)	23	5.0	Others		13.8
Romania	12	12.8	Netherlands	24	4.5			
						WORLD TOTAL		662.8

Source: International Iron and Steel Institute. 1984.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY OECD NATIONS

EXPORTS

	Total (f.o.b.) million US $	To Other OECD Countries million US $	To Rest of World million US $ (exclusions unspecified)	Total Exports as Percentage of GNP at current prices
Australia	22,077	12,622	8,744	14.0
Austria	15,643	11,096	4,547	23.4
Belgium (BLEU see note)	52,406	44,297	7,573	59.8
Canada	68,414	58,361	10,054	23.0
Denmark	15,317	12,577	2,717	27.2
Finland	13,070	7,977	5,093	26.6
France	92,351	62,855	29,455	17.1
Germany, West	175,456	131,929	42,849	26.6
Greece	4,285	2,592	1,689	11.2
Iceland	686	587	100	26.0
Ireland	8,089	7,055	929	45.9
Italy	73,379	49,049	23,354	21.1
Japan	138,255	66,445	71,810	13.0
Luxembourg (BLEU see note)	52,406	44,297	7,573	59.8
Netherlands	66,231	56,099	8,875	48.1
New Zealand	5,554	#	#	23.3
Norway	17,545	15,618	1,927	31.2
Portugal	4,177	3,416	674	17.9
Spain	20,574	12,677	7,696	11.4
Sweden	26,737	21,390	5,347	27.0
Switzerland	25,936	18,726	7,211	26.9
Turkey	5,766	2,577	3,189	10.9
United Kingdom	97,221	70,080	26,901	20.4
United States	212,275	119,631	92,138	7.0

IMPORTS

(Goods only)

	Total (CIF) million US $	From Other OECD Countries million US $	From Rest of World million US $ (exclusions unspecified)	Total Imports as Percentage of GDP at current prices
Australia	24,141	17,340	6,713	15.3
Austria	19,494	14,969	4,525	29.1
Belgium (BLEU see note)	57,829	46,381	11,408	66.0
Canada	54,819	47,747	7,072	18.4
Denmark	16,842	14,066	2,775	29.9
Finland	13,428	8,535	4,893	27.3
France	115,382	79,449	35,086	21.4
Germany, West	154,049	115,023	38,900	23.4
Greece	9,968	6,397	3,571	26.0
Iceland	943	801	142	35.8
Ireland	9,688	8,980	653	55.0
Italy	85,923	51,767	34,143	24.7
Japan	131,123	46,327	84,792	12.3
Luxembourg (BLEU see note)	57,829	46,381	11,408	66.0
Netherlands	62,586	46,403	16,181	45.5
New Zealand	5,789	#	#	24.3
Norway	15,452	13,612	1,840	27.5
Portugal	9,425	6,528	2,852	40.3
Spain	31,615	17,223	14,362	17.4
Sweden	27,620	22,520	5,100	27.9
Switzerland	28,597	24,593	4,004	29.6
Turkey	8,940	4,454	4,486	16.9
United Kingdom	00,675	79,363	20,117	20.9
United States	243,952	139,253	104,697	8.0

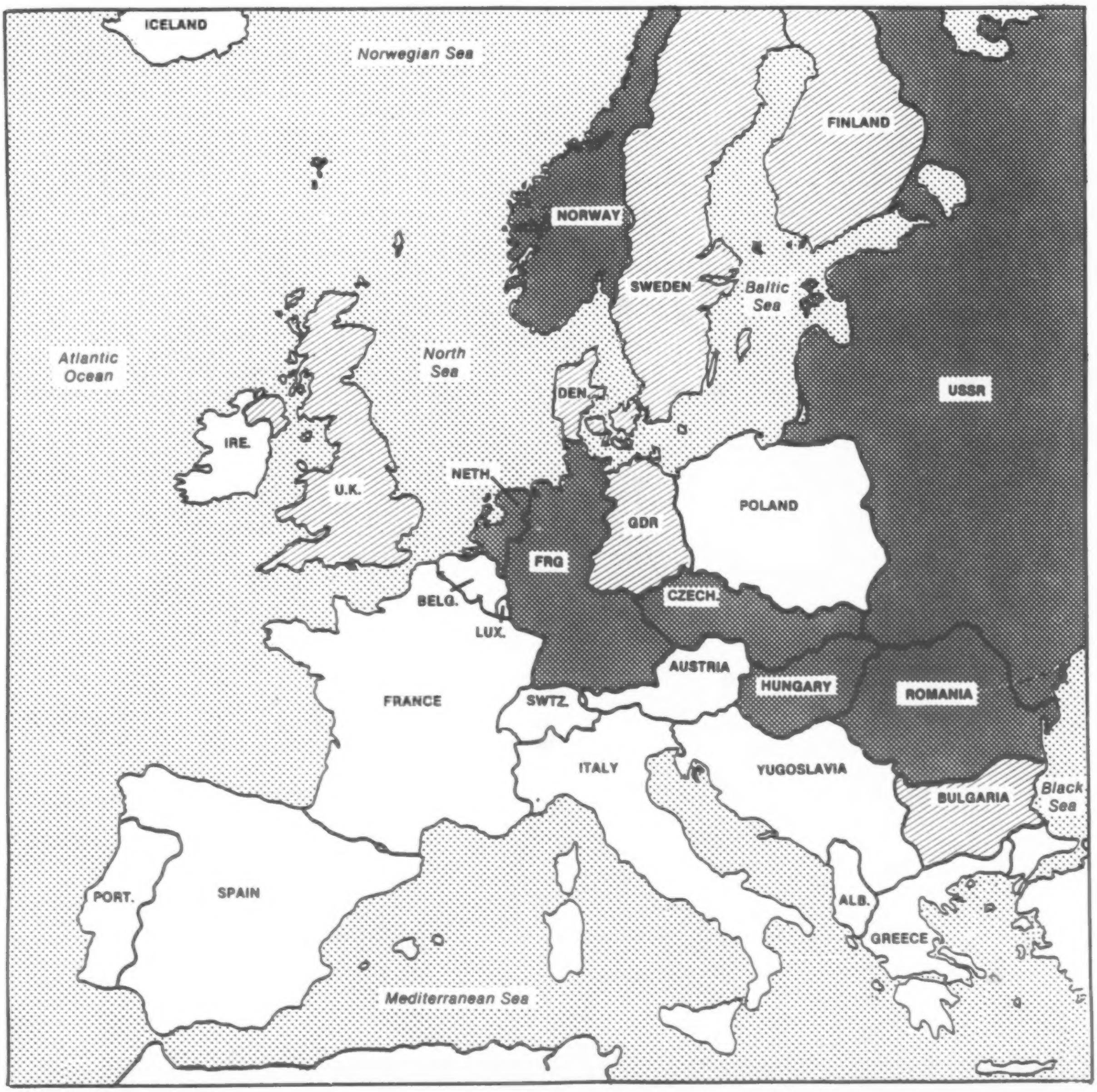
Note: OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeably different from those published in preceding [editions] . . ."

BLEU = Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union. **# = not available**

Source: *OECD Member Countries*, March 1984.

THE SEVEN NATIONS WHICH EXPORTED MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS, YEAR 1981

▨ Plus Six More Which Almost Exported as Much as They Imported


ICELAND
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
DEN.
USSR
IRE.
U.K.
NETH.
POLAND
GDR
FRG
BELG.
CZECH.
LUX.
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROMANIA
FRANCE
SWTZ.
ITALY
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
Black Sea
PORT.
SPAIN
ALB.
GREECE
Mediterranean Sea

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from CIA's *The World Factbook 1983.*

MAJOR CROPS

Albania	a food deficit area; main crops: corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, cotton; 2,657 calories and 76.5 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Andorra	sheep raising; small quantities of tobacco, rye, wheat, barley, oats and some vegetables (less than 4% of land is arable)
Austria	livestock, forest products, cereals, potatoes, sugar beets; 84% self-sufficient; 3,535 calories and 87.8 grains protein per day per capita (1977)
Belgium	livestock production predominates; main crops: grains, beets, potatoes; 80% self-sufficient; 3,577 calories and 98.2 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Bulgaria	mainly self-sufficient; main crops: grain, vegetables; 3,578 calories and 105.1 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Czechoslovakia	diversified agriculture; main crops: wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beets; net food importer — meat, wheat, vegetable oils, fresh fruits and vegetables; 3,457 calories and 98.5 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Denmark	highly intensive, specializing in dairying and animal husbandry; main crops: cereals, root crops; food imports: oilseed, grains, animal feedstuffs; 3,419 calories and 90.0 grams protein per day per capita (1979)
Finland	animal husbandry, especially dairying, predominates; forestry important secondary occupation for rural population; main crops: cereals, sugar beets, potatoes; 85% self-sufficient; shortages: food and fodder grains; 3,156 calories and 97.6 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
France	Western Europe's foremost producer; main products: beef, cereals, sugar beets, potatoes, wine grapes; self-sufficient for most temperate zone foodstuffs; food shortages: fats and oils, tropical produce; 3,434 calories and 104.3 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Germany, East	food deficit area; main crops: potatoes, rye, wheat, barley, oats; 3,644 calories and 99.9 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Germany, West	main crops: grains, potatoes, sugar beets; 75% self-sufficient; 3,382 calories and 85.6 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Greece	main crops: wheat, olives, tobacco, cotton; nearly self-sufficient; food shortages: livestock products; 3,400 calories and 103.2 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Hungary	normally self-sufficient; main crops: corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets, wine grapes; 3,520 calories and 91.9 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Iceland	cattle, sheep, dairying, hay, potatoes, turnips; 2,935 calories and 110.1 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Ireland	70% of agricultural area used for permanent hay and pasture; main products: livestock and dairy products, turnips, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, wheat; 85% self-sufficient; food shortages: grains, fruits, vegetables; 3,551 calories and 103.1 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Italy	important producer of fruits and vegetables; main crops: cereals, potatoes, olives; 95% self-sufficient; food shortages: fats, meat, fish, and eggs; 3,434 calories and 98.8 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Liechtenstein	——
Luxembourg	mixed farming; main crops: dairy products and wine

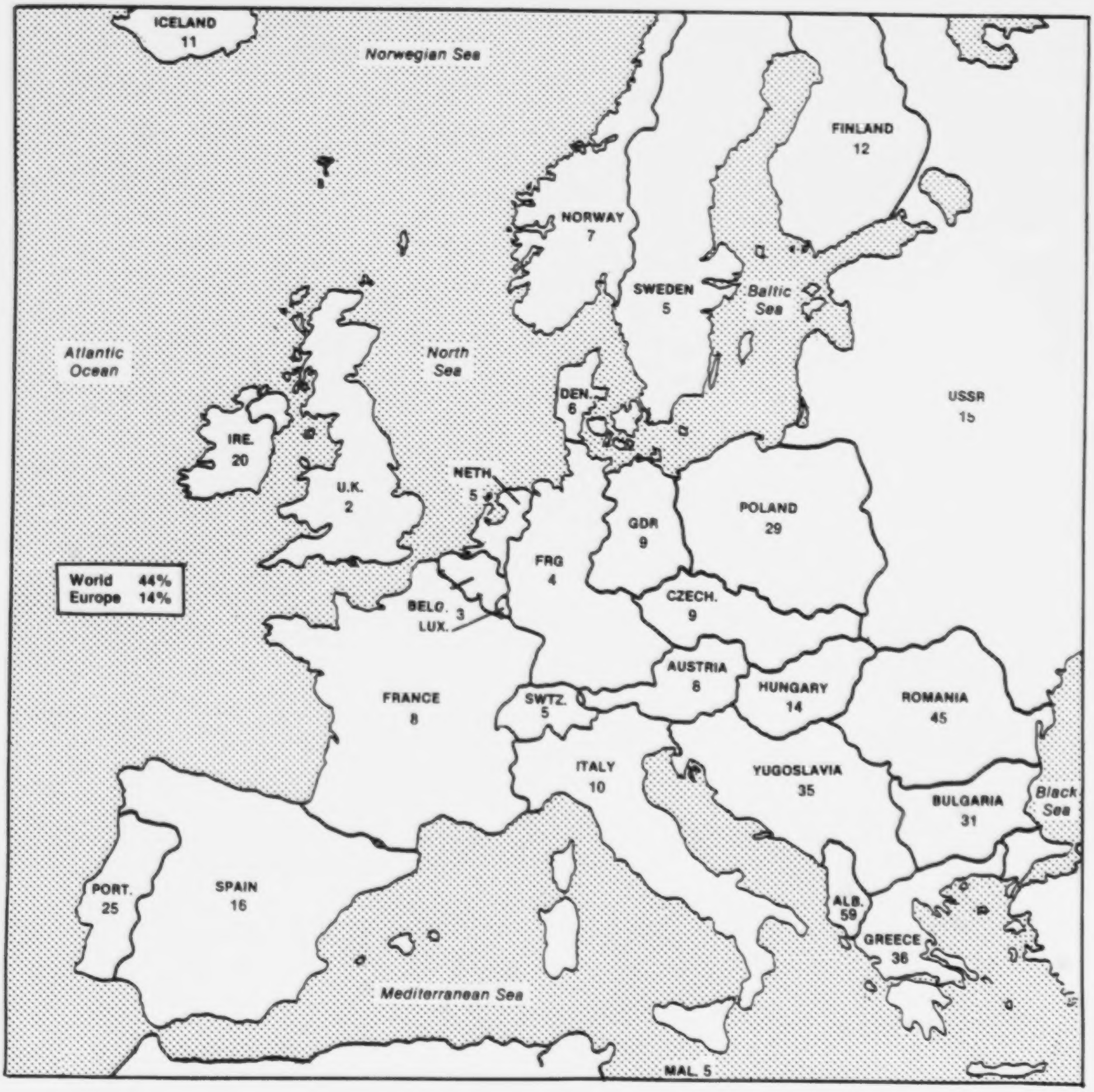
continued →

MAJOR CROPS continued

Malta	overall, 20% self-sufficient; generally adequate supplies of vegetables, poultry, milk and pork products; seasonal or periodic shortages in grain, animal fodder, fruits, and other basic foodstuffs; main products: potatoes, cauliflowers, grapes, wheat, barley, tomatoes, citrus, cut flowers, green peppers, hogs, poultry, eggs; 3,205 calories and 96.6 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Monaco	——
Netherlands	animal husbandry predominates; main crops: horticultural crops, grains, potatoes, sugar beets; food shortages: grains, fats, oils; 3,372 calories and 88.5 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Norway	animal husbandry predominates; main crops: feed grains, potatoes, fruits, vegetables; 40% self-sufficient; food shortages: food grains, sugar; caloric intake, 3,191 calories and 90.7 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Poland	self-sufficient for minimum requirements; main crops: grain, sugar beets, oilseed, potatoes, exporter of livestock products and sugar; importer of grains; 3,619 calories and 111.4 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Portugal	generally underdeveloped; main crops: grains, potatoes, olives, grapes for wine; deficit foods: sugar, grain, meat, fish, oilseed; 3,401 calories and 92.3 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Romania	net exporter; main crops: corn, wheat, oilseed; livestock: cattle, hogs, sheep; consumer and food supplies weak; 3,448 calories and 103.4 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
San Marino	principal crops are wheat (average annual output about 4,400 metric tons/year) and grapes (average annual output about 700 metric tons/year); other grains, fruits, vegetables, and animal feedstuffs are also grown; livestock population numbers roughly 6,000 cows, oxen, and sheep; cheese and hides are most important livestock products
Sweden	animal husbandry predominates, with milk and dairy products accounting for 37% of farm income; main crops: grains, sugar beets, potatoes; 100% self-sufficient in grains and potatoes, 85% self-sufficient in sugar beets; 3,221 calories and 93.5 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Switzerland	dairy farming predominates; less than 50% self-sufficient; food shortages: fish, refined sugar, fats and oils (other than butter), grains, eggs, fruits, vegetables, meat; 3,485 and 89.7 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
United Kingdom	mixed farming predominates; main products: wheat, barley, potatoes, sugar beets, livestock, dairy products; 60.4% self-sufficient; dependent on imports for more than half of consumption of refined sugar, butter, oils and fats, and bacon and ham; 3,343 calories and 92.0 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
Vatican	——
Yugoslavia	diversified agriculture with many small private holdings and large agricultural combines; main crops: corn, wheat, tobacco, sugar beets, and sunflowers; occasionally a net exporter of foodstuffs and live animals; imports tropical products, cotton, wool, and vegetable meal feeds; 3,446 calories and 101.0 grams protein per day per capita (1977)
USSR	principal food crops: grain (especially wheat), potatoes; main industrial crops: sugar beets, cotton, sunflowers, and flax; degree of self-sufficiency depends on fluctuations in crop yields; 3,460 calories and 103.4 grams protein per day per capita (1977)

Table contructed from CIA *1983 The World Factbook.*

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE


ICELAND 11
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND 12
NORWAY 7
SWEDEN 5
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
USSR 15
DEN. 6
IRE. 20
U.K. 2
NETH. 5
POLAND 29
GDR 9
FRG 4
World 44%
Europe 14%
CZECH. 9
BELG. LUX. 3
AUSTRIA 8
HUNGARY 14
ROMANIA 45
FRANCE 8
SWTZ. 5
ITALY 10
YUGOSLAVIA 35
Black Sea
BULGARIA 31
PORT. 25
SPAIN 16
ALB. 59
GREECE 36
Mediterranean Sea
MAL. 5

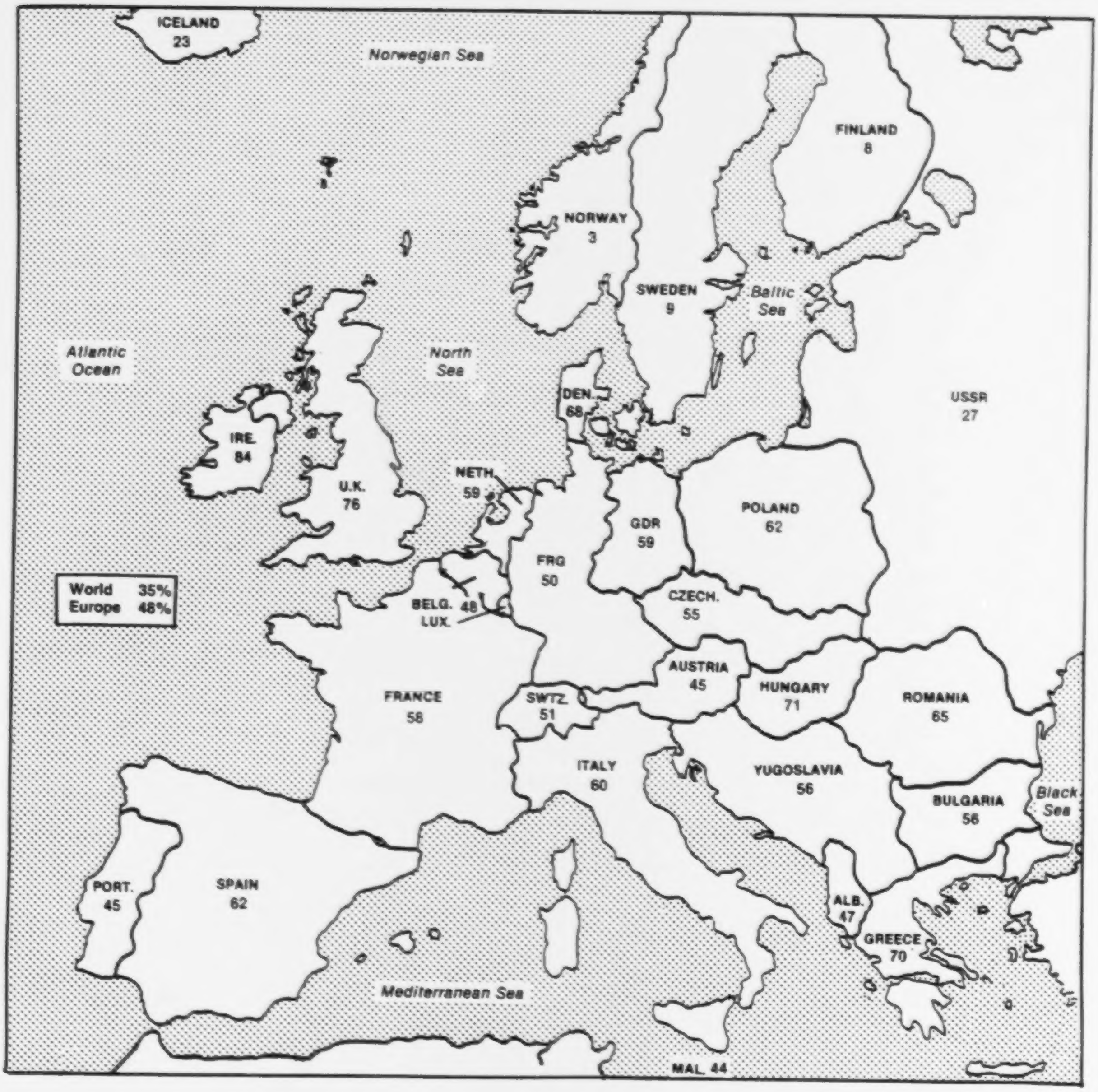
Some Comparisons

Argentina	12	Japan	10
Brazil	37	Mexico	34
Canada	5	U.S.A.	2
China	58		
India	62		

Data from FAO *1982 Production Yearbook*, Table 3.

PERCENT OF LAND IN AGRICULTURE

(Arable Land and Permanent Crops Plus Permanent Pasture)


ICELAND 23
Norwegian Sea
FINLAND 8
NORWAY 3
SWEDEN 9
Baltic Sea
Atlantic Ocean
North Sea
USSR 27
DEN. 68
IRE. 84
U.K. 76
NETH. 59
POLAND 62
GDR 59
FRG 50
World 35%
Europe 48%
BELG. LUX. 48
CZECH. 55
AUSTRIA 45
HUNGARY 71
ROMANIA 65
FRANCE 58
SWTZ. 51
ITALY 60
YUGOSLAVIA 56
BULGARIA 56
Black Sea
PORT. 45
SPAIN 62
ALB. 47
GREECE 70
Mediterranean Sea
MAL. 44

Some Comparisons

Argentina	65	Japan	15
Brazil	28	Mexico	51
Canada	8	U.S.A.	47
China	41		
India	61		

Data from FAO *1982 Production Yearbook*. Table 1.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY SUPPORT PRICES IN EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNITS [1] (ECU's)*

Commodity	1981/82		1982/83		1983/84		1984/85	
	Price	Percent change	Price	Percent change	Price	Percent change	Price	Percent change
	ECU/MT	*Percent*	*ECU/MT*	*Percent*	*ECU/MT*	*Percent*	*ECU/MT*	*Percent*
Common soft wheat	165.23	6.0	179.27	8.5	184.58	3.0	182.73	−1.0
Bread wheat	192.72	7.5	209.10	8.5	215.29	3.0	213.14	−1.0
Durum wheat	274.99	7.5	298.36	8.5	312.08	4.6	312.14	0
Barley	165.23	6.0	179.27	8.5	184.58	3.0	182.73	−1.0
Corn	165.23	6.0	179.27	8.5	184.58	3.0	182.73	−1.0
Rice	259.42	11.0	290.55	12.0	306.53	5.5	314.19	2.5
Sugar beets	35.91	8.5	39.32	9.5	40.89	4.0	40.89	0
White sugar	469.50	8.5	514.10	9.5	534.70	4.0	534.70	0
Olive oil	1,963.30	9.0	2,179.30	11.0	2,299.20	5.5	2,276.20	−1.0
Rapeseed	397.10	8.0	421.30	8.5	438.00	4.0	429.20	−1.0
Sunflowerseed	440.60	10.0	497.30	14.0	527.10	6.0	532.70	−1.0
Soybeans	416.30	7.6	464.10	11.5	494.30	6.5	501.70	1.5
Dried fodder	148.08	10.0	168.81	14.0	178.94	6.0	177.15	−1.0
Cotton	722.00	--	815.90	13.0	881.20	8.0	894.40	1.5
Wine (Type RI)	2.95	10.0	3.27	11.0	3.45	5.5	3.42	−1.0
Milk target price	242.60	9.0	268.10	10.5	274.30	2.3	274.30	−1.0
Butter	3,178.40	9.0	3,497.00	10.0	3,578.60	2.3	3,197.00	−10.8
Skimmed milk powder	1,324.50	9.0	1,462.30	10.4	1,496.40	2.3	1,658.80	10.9
Cheese	3,842.70	9.8	4,295.10	11.8	4,395.20	2.3	4,727.50	5.8
Beef & veal	1,591.60	10.0	1,726.80	8.5	1,863.80	5.5	1,845.20	−1.0
Pork	1,761.80	11.0	1,946.80	10.5	2,053.87	5.5	2,033.30	−1.0
Sheep meat	3,708.80	7.5	4,098.20	10.5	4,323.60	5.5	4,280.40	−1.0
Exchange rate[2] US$/ECU	1.18		1.00		.93		.85	

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1 Generally intervention prices or target prices tied to intervention purchasing mechanisms. When measured in the national currencies in which farmers are actually paid, the percent changes in prices vary widely among countries because of the effects of changes in MCA's and rates of currency exchange.

2 Exchange rate in April, at beginning of EC marketing year for most commodities.

na Not available

CAP - Common Agricultural Policy of the European Community

Unit of Account (u.a.) - Prior to April 9, 1979, the standard value used by the EC for transactions within the CAP. In mid-March 1979, the agricultural unit of account was equal to about $1.60. A different unit, called the European unit of account (EUA), was introduced in 1975. Its value in relation to the dollar is announced daily, and it is generally worth more than the agricultural unit of account.

European Monetary System (EMS) - A common monetary arrangement for the Community, implemented in March 1979. It includes credit mechanisms and compulsory intervention to ensure greater stability of European exchange rates.

* European Currency Unit (ECU) - The core of the EMS, the ECU serves as the monetary denominator for the exchange rate, credit, and intervention mechanisms of the EMS. On April 9, 1979, the ECU became the standard value for transactions within the CAP, including the determination of support prices, import levies, and export subsidies. The value of the ECU is calculated from a weighted basket of all EC-10 member currencies, identical to the basket used for the EUA and equal to an average of 98 cents during 1982.

Green rate of exchange - The exchange rate used to convert ECU's into national currencies (and vice versa) in all financial and commercial transactions covered by the CAP.

Green currency (e.g., green pound, green lira) - Indicates the use of green rates of exchange for CAP purposes.

Monetary Compensatory Amounts (MCA's) - Border taxes or subsidies that offset the divergence between the green rate of exchange and the actual market rate of exchange. For those countries in which currencies have depreciated, MCA's (negative MCA's) act as subsidies on imports and taxes on exports. For those countries in which currencies have appreciated, MCA's (positive MCA's) act as taxes on imports and subsidies on exports.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Economic Research Service. *Western Europe: Outlook and Situation Report.* RS-84-6 May 1984. P.32 and Inside Back Cover.

* In 1984 the European Council of Ministers, as part of a routine five-year review, revised the composition of the ECU. The new percentage shares are: German Mark 32.0; French Franc 19.0; British Pound 15.0; Italian Lira 10.2; Dutch Guiloer 10.1; Belgian Franc 8.2; Danish Krone 2.7; Greek Drachma 1.3; Irish Punt 1.2; Luxembourg Franc 0.3. On October 30, 1984, 1 ECU = US$0.73.

Source: European Communities Delegation.
2100 M Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND CEREAL PRODUCTION, 1971 and 1982

1974-76 = 100

	Livestock Products		Cereals	
	1971	1982	1971	1982
World	97.72	102.24	100.35	104.69
Europe	91.05	108.88	98.65	113.52
Albania	101.46	106.64	85.06	120.58
Andorra	--	--	--	--
Austria	96.61	118.80	89.10	123.24
Belgium-Luxembourg	95.75	101.30	111.36	112.79
Bulgaria	89.24	126.54	96.00	126.73
Czechoslovakia	91.09	104.64	93.67	102.82
Denmark	97.36	113.82	110.47	123.10
Finland	102.52	104.65	91.48	94.73
France	93.67	112.71	103.97	128.41
Germany, East	81.99	110.94	86.73	112.68
Germany, West	97.23	109.71	100.68	117.68
Greece	78.91	98.96	92.70	128.08
Hungary	88.58	122.57	83.33	116.12
Iceland	88.86	102.24	--	--
Ireland	93.00	96.71	122.31	127.59
Italy	94.10	115.55	99.98	102.81
Liechtenstein	--	--	--	--
Malta	94.27	95.76	93.33	117.54
Monaco	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	88.11	122.71	131.35	111.83
Norway	95.64	109.62	96.94	126.83
Poland	84.23	82.63	96.86	92.68
Portugal	86.68	117.78	130.86	79.25
Romania	74.10	115.94	93.94	129.21
San Marino	--	--	--	--
Spain	85.24	112.78	107.64	92.34
Sweden	93.01	112.51	94.50	92.74
Switzerland	92.08	110.15	99.86	107.95
United Kingdom	93.25	106.84	103.43	149.99
Vatican	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	87.07	115.57	93.50	104.78
USSR	94.55	99.96	101.85	91.74

Source: FAO *1982 Production Yearbook*. Vol. 36. Tables III 12 and III 13.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1971 and 1982

1974-76 = 100

	Total Production		Per Capita Production	
	1971	1982	1971	1982
World	91.29	116.79	98.54	103.50
Europe	92.43	111.88	94.67	108.60
Albania	86.09	126.46	95.47	107.37
Andorra	--	--	--	--
Austria	93.19	122.33	93.98	122.53
Belgium-Luxembourg	101.22	105.43	102.51	104.63
Bulgaria	94.62	124.17	96.69	121.41
Czechoslovakia	88.91	110.71	91.45	106.54
Denmark	97.72	116.49	99.60	115.12
Finland	96.53	101.46	98.58	99.02
France	96.17	118.56	98.85	115.20
Germany, East	85.17	110.18	84.15	111.00
Germany, West	99.30	114.96	100.13	115.28
Greece	83.46	114.12	85.62	105.82
Hungary	86.81	121.23	88.18	119.12
Iceland	83.80	108.43	88.65	100.12
Ireland	88.42	105.82	92.71	97.74
Italy	95.39	108.81	98.55	105.85
Liechtenstein	--	--	--	--
Malta	93.41	122.24	94.31	114.93
Monaco	--	--	--	--
Netherlands	93.02	115.71	96.28	110.42
Norway	92.61	117.01	95.04	113.87
Poland	86.93	92.20	90.16	86.60
Portugal	100.35	84.99	107.50	80.11
Romania	83.16	121.54	86.35	114.76
San Marino	--	--	--	--
Spain	84.24	111.08	87.85	103.94
Sweden	89.54	100.45	90.56	98.79
Switzerland	95.10	113.26	96.19	112.67
United Kingdom	96.87	115.83	97.40	115.61
Vatican	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	87.49	118.50	90.85	111.62
USSR	94.06	102.67	97.65	96.81

Source: FAO *1982 Production Yearbook*. Vol36. Tables III 4 and III 9.

Western Europe's Consumer Prices and Food Prices, With Expenditures for Food and Beverage as a Percentage of Private Consumption Expenditures

	Consumer Prices (all items)		Food Prices		Expenditures For Food & Beverage [a]
	1983	1982 to 1983	1983	1982 to 1983	1981
	1980 = 100	%	1980 = 100	%	%
European Community					
Belgium	126	7.7	126	8.6	21.7
Denmark	132	7.3	130	5.7	21.8
France	139	9.5	141	9.3	20.1
Germany, West	115	2.7	114	2.7	22.4
Greece	182	20.5	185	17.1	41.3
Ireland	156	10.6	141	8.5	38.6 b
Italy	157	14.6	151	12.7	29.0
Luxembourg	128	8.5	129	7.5	18.8 b
Netherlands	116	2.7	112	0	17.4
United Kingdom	127	4.1	121	3.4	18.1
Other Western Europe					
Austria	116	2.7	113	1.8	23.4
Iceland	422	86.7	372	96.8	25.5 c
Finland	133	9.0	136	7.1	25.3
Norway	116	2.7	112	0	24.9
Portugal	184	25.2	na	na	35.9
Spain	147	12.2	145	10.7	31.4 b
Sweden	133	9.0	144	11.6	22.7
Switzerland	116	2.7	121	2.6	27.6 d

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na Not available.

[a] Percent of total private consumption expenditures, excluding food and beverages purchased in hotels, as well as most institutional purchases. The comparable figure for the U.S. in 1981 was 14.9.

[b] 1980

[c] 1973

[d] Includes tobacco.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *Western Europe: Outlook and Situation Report.* RS-84-6 May 1984. P.3.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FROM OECD AND OPEC COUNTRIES

OECD

As Percentage of Donor Gross National Product, 1983

— 17 of the 24 Countries —

Austria	.23	Germany (FRG)	.48
Italy	.24	Australia	.49
U.S.	.24	Belgium	.59
New Zealand	.28	Denmark	.73
Switzerland	.31	France	.76
Finland	.33	Sweden	.88
Japan	.33	Netherlands	.91
U.K.	.36	Norway	1.10
Canada	.47		

OPEC

As Percentage of Donor Gross National Product, 1982

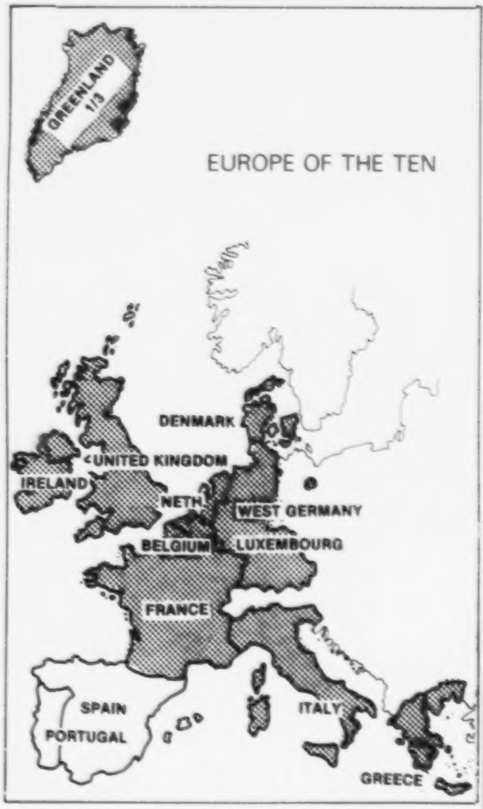
— 10 of the 13 Countries —

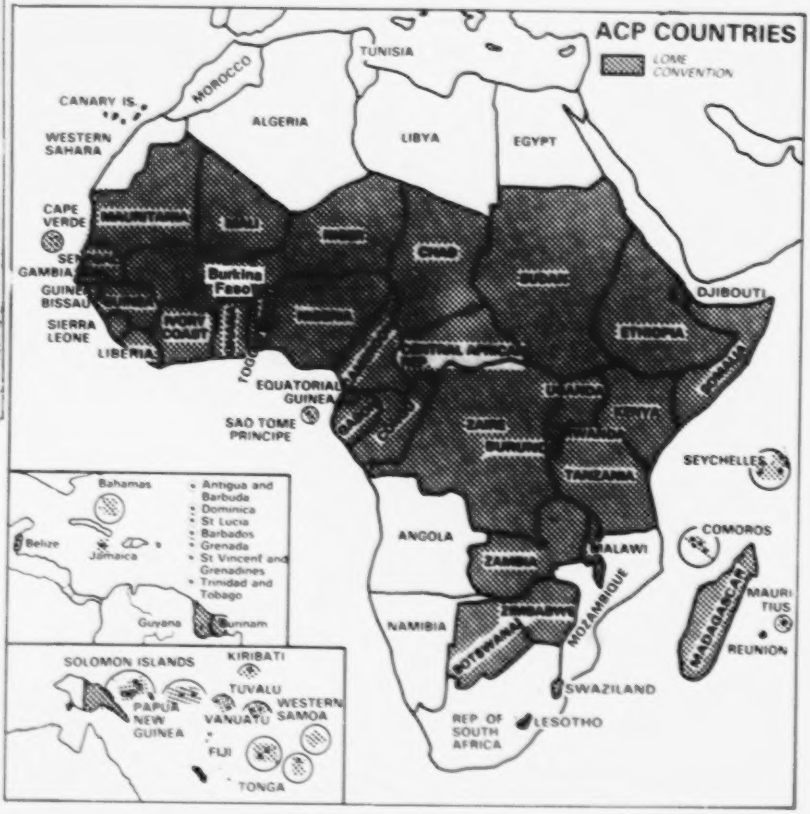
Nigeria	.08	United Arab Emirates	2.06
Libya	.18	Saudi Arabia	2.82
Algeria	.29	Qatar	3.80
Venezuela	.32	Kuwait	4.86
Iran	.33 (1978)		
Iraq	.40 (1981)		

Source: The World Bank's *World Development Report 1984*, pages 252-3, Table 18. Reprinted from *WORLD EAGLE*, October 1984, p.12.

THE LOME CONVENTION
10 EC Nations Plus 63 "ACP" States

The Lome Convention is an economic treaty linking the 10 member states of the European Community and 63 developing countries in Africa and the Caribbean and Pacific basins (the "ACP" states). Together these 73 countries represent over 600 million citizens and half the nations of the world.


GREENLAND 1/3
EUROPE OF THE TEN
DENMARK
UNITED KINGDOM
IRELAND
NETH.
WEST GERMANY
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
FRANCE
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
ITALY
GREECE


ACP COUNTRIES
LOME CONVENTION
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
CANARY IS.
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
CAPE VERDE
MAURITANIA
SEN
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
Burkina Faso
IVORY COAST
TOGO
CHAD
CENTRAL AFRICAN
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SAO TOME PRINCIPE
KENYA
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
COMOROS
MAURITIUS
REUNION
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
SWAZILAND
REP OF SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
Bahamas
Belize
Jamaica
Antigua and Barbuda
Dominica
St Lucia
Barbados
Grenada
St Vincent and Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
Guyana
Surinam
SOLOMON ISLANDS
KIRIBATI
TUVALU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
FIJI
TONGA

Source: *Europe*, Magazine of the European Community, September-October 1983. No.239. P.21. Reprinted with permission.

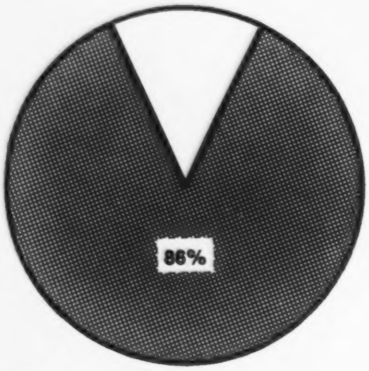
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF THE BIG SEVEN OF THE FREE WORLD

— At Current Prices and Exchange Rates —

(Billions of US Dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983(a)
France	654.34	571.54	540.09	514.90
Germany (FRG)	814.98	682.56	658.99	657.70
Italy	395.52	353.02	347.35	355.1
United Kingdom	525.78	500.83	477.38	449.2
Canada	259.12	290.74	298.05	326.9
Japan	1,040.45	1,141.77	1,061.92	1,157.0
United States	2,598.59	2,923.77	3,041.36	3,281.6
Total Big 7	6,288.78	6,464.23	6,425.14	6,742.4
Total All 24 OECD Nations	7,575.55	7,654.66	7,572.09	7,838.7

(a) Provisional figures



1983 Share for these 7 Countries
of Total GDP for all 24 OECD Countries

— At 1975 Prices and 1975 Exchange Rates —

(Billions of US Dollars)

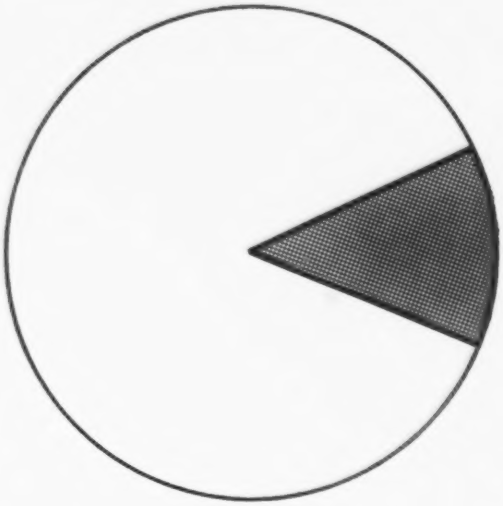
	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983(a)
France	278.53	338.82	393.97	399.13	405.42	407.4
Germany (FRG)	376.02	417.23	496.07	495.68	490.52	496.7
Italy	170.45	192.05	231.91	232.24	231.43	228.0
United Kingdom	210.12	232.54	251.01	247.82	253.58	259.9
Canada	128.64	163.97	193.03	200.71	192.29	198.1
Japan	397.64	498.77	640.62	666.41	687.68	708.3
United States	1,360.90	1,538.80	1,815.82	1,870.39	1,826.31	1,890.2
Total Big 7	2,922.30	3,382.18	4,022.43	4,112.38	4,087.23	4,188.6
Total All 24 OECD Nations	3,502.93	4,079.21	4,820.66	4,912.41	4,892.64	5,001.7

(a) Provisional figures

EUROPE TODAY table constructed from OECD *Main Economic Indicators*, August 1984. P.186.

THE FREE WORLD'S BIG SEVEN

1) POPULATION

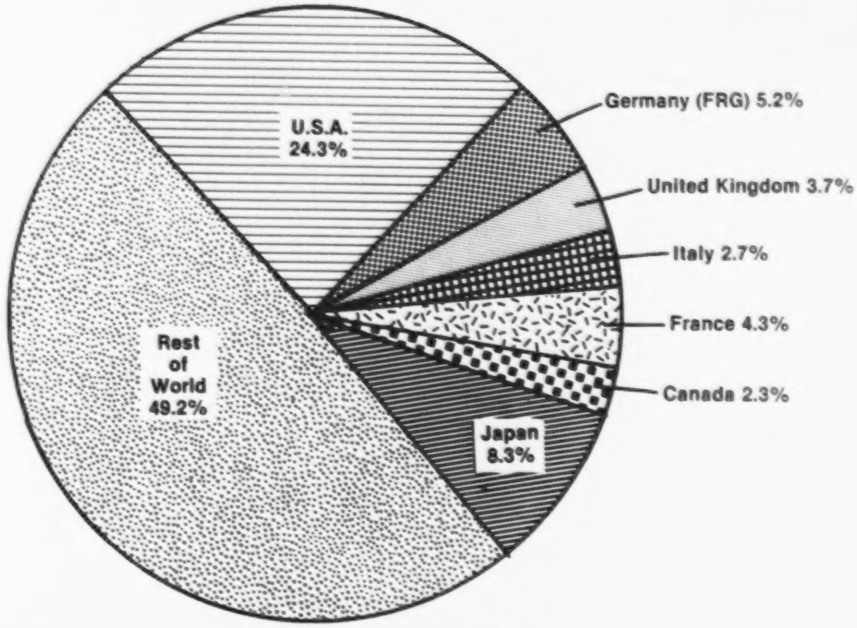


The Big Seven Had 12.8% of World's Population in Mid-1984

France	54,800,000	Canada	25,100,000
Germany (FRG)	61,400,000	Japan	119,900,000
Italy	57,000,000	United States	236,300,000
United Kingdom	56,500,000		
		TOTAL	611,000,000

12.8% of the World's Population of 4,762,000,000 for mid-1984 estimated by Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

2) HALF THE WORLD'S GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN 1982



World Total GNP for 1982: US $12,600 billion

EUROPE TODAY charts based on data from CIA *Handbook of Economic Statistics, 1983.* P.30.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY WITH EASTERN EUROPE

(In million ECUs)

Year	Imports	Exports
1958	1,067	922
1959	1,269	1,004
1960	1,504	1,367
1961	1,655	1,584
1962	1,800	1,674
1963	2,014	1,604
1964	2,088	1,657
1965	2,421	1,919
1966	2,716	2,290
1967	2,947	2,772
1968	3,106	3,089
1969	3,497	3,445
1970	3,907	3,890
1971	4,204	4,186
1972	4,699	4,929
1973	6,057	6,642
1974	8,257	10,110
1975	8,695	11,942
1976	11,659	12,808
1977	12,646	13,530
1978	13,382	13,734
1979	16,582	14,946
1980	20,068	16,773
1981	22,257	17,321
1982	26,330	17,298

The ECU is a "basket" unit, based on a certain quantity of each Community currency, weighted on the basis of the average gross national product (GNP) over 5 years (1969-73) and of the intra-Community trade of each Member State. This weighting also takes account, for each currency, of the central share of the country concerned in the short-term monetary support between the central banks of the Community. (For more details concerning the method of calculation, see the *Official Journal of the European Community*, No C 21 of 30 January 1976, page 4.)

Source: Eurostat. 1958-1982, as printed in The EPP Group (CD Group) of the European Parliament. *Europe: The Challenge*. December 1983. P. 95.

MAJOR SUPPLIERS OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL GOODS TO THE USSR IN 1982

Commodity	Quantity	Supplier and Share
	1,000 tons	*Percent*
Grain and grain products[1]	40,280	United States(31), Canada(24), Argentina(22), Australia(5), Hungary(3), Pakistan(1), Belgium(1), and others(13)
Sugar[2]	6,783	Cuba(57), France(6), Thailand(6), Brazil(5), West Germany(5), Philippines(3), Romania(1), and others(17)
Fresh meat	593	Argentina(13), Romania(11), New Zealand(10), France(7), Mongolia(7), and others(52)
Poultry	260	Hungary(49), Brazil(13), Bulgaria(5), Netherlands(2), Denmark(1), and others(30)
Hides and skins	2	Netherlands(33), Afghanistan(29), United States(26), Mongolia(11), and others(1)
Wool	125	Australia(43), New Zealand(22), Argentina(12), Mongolia(9), Uruguay(8), Afghanistan(4), and Syria(2)
Soybeans	1,506	United States(43), Argentina(39), Brazil(18)
Soybean meal	[3]1,700	Brazil(62), Netherlands(34), Belgium-Luxemburg(2), India(1), and others(1)
Fresh fruit	1,158	Hungary(18), Poland(11), Morocco(9), Greece(8), Egypt(7), Cuba(7), Bulgaria(6), Spain(6), and others(26)
Dried fruit	126	Afghanistan(36), Yugoslavia(16), Iran(13), Iraq(12), Romania(6), Turkey(4), Greece(3), and others(10)
Fresh vegetables	174	Bulgaria(39), India(24), Romania(10), Poland(6), Egypt(5), and others(16)
Cotton lint	26	Syria(70), Afghanistan(29), and others(1)

[1] Grain includes all major grains, rice, and flour in wheat equivalent at 72 percent. [2] Total Soviet sugar imports in terms of refined value converted at 1.087. [3] Estimate.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE WITH THE USSR, 1974-83

Commodity	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Exports[1]					*Million dollars*					
Wheat	124.1	672.7	264.2	426.8	355.8	813.2	336.1	772.6	802.2	800.6
Corn	159.5	452.6	1,170.1	412.4	1,109.4	1,540.9	692.9	801.4	834.6	404.4
Other grains	16.6	5.2	10.1	—	—	31.1	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	9.2	15.3	25.2	6.0	9.1	—	—	—	—
Soybeans	—	2.9	126.4	154.4	222.1	494.1	45.3	8.4	171.2	159.5
Peanuts	—	—	—	4.5	16.6	—	—	—	—	—
Oilcake & meal	.5	—	—	1.5	.2	6.7	—	—	—	—
Vegetable oil	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	—	—	22.7	—
Cattle hides	7.9	5.2	2.5	.8	8.1	3.2	.1	.1	—	10.6
Fruit, nuts, & berries	5.3	6.1	8.4	20.4	16.8	15.6	18.5	16.1	13.1	2.3
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.6	—	—
Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72.2
Tallow, inedible	—	14.0	—	—	18.7	57.6	28.2	48.5	17.9	21.5
All other	9.8	2.4	7.8	6.8	11.4	12.8	16.7	22.0	4.5	1.8
Total	323.7	1,170.3	1,604.8	1,052.8	1,765.1	3,000.1	1,137.8	1,684.7	1,866.2	1,472.9
Imports										
Casein & mixture	2.0	1.7	.7	1.7	2.4	3.0	1.0	.3	.8	.6
Furskins	4.5	3.5	6.1	8.0	8.9	9.6	6.5	8.6	7.6	8.3
Other animal products	.6	.2	.4	.5	.3	.3	—	.1	1.3	.1
Gelatin	.3	—	.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licorice root	.2	1.1	.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacco fillers	—	—	—	—	.6	1.2	1.5	.9	.4	.3
All other	.9	.7	.5	.7	.2	.6	.8	2.0	.9	1.1
Total	8.5	7.2	8.4	10.9	12.4	14.7	9.8	11.9	11.0	10.4

— = Negligible or none.

[1] Including transshipments through Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands, and West Germany.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, *USSR: Outlook and Situation Report*, RS-84-4, May 1984.

SOME ASPECTS OF USSR FOREIGN TRADE

USSR Overall Foreign Trade

Direction	1981	1982	1983
	Billion rubles		
Exports	57.1	63.2	67.9
To socialist countries[1]	31.2	34.2	37.7
To Western industrialized countries	17.2	18.8	19.7
To developing countries	8.7	10.2	10.5
Imports	52.6	56.4	59.6
From socialist countries[1]	26.7	30.8	33.7
From Western industrialized countries	18.1	18.9	18.7
From developing countries	7.8	6.7	7.2

[1] Includes Eastern Europe, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, PRC, and Vietnam.

USSR Agricultural Imports, by Value [1]

Commodity	1981	1982	1983
	Million dollars		
Grain and grain products	8,366.2	6,720.9	6,000
Sugar	3,940.2	4,366.5	3,300
Meat and dairy products	1,790.4	1,583.6	1,600
Fats and oils	1,155.2	980.8	1,000
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	1,466.3	1,453.1	1,400
Tobacco and products	865.4	919.5	1,000
Oilseeds and oilmeal[2]	911.5	903.2	1,000
Other	2,409.3	2,399.5	2,700
Total	20,904.5	19,327.1	18,000

[1] Derived from USSR official data for 1981 and 1982 and ERS estimates for 1983. [2] Estimated.

U.S. Grain Exports to the USSR

Year/Values	Wheat	Corn
1982		
Million tons	4.295	7.127
Million dollars	802	835
Dollars/ton	187	117
1983		
Million tons	4.836	3.032
Million dollars	801	404
Dollars/ton	166	133

U.S. Trade with the USSR [1]

Year	U.S. exports			U.S. imports		
	Total	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Total	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
	Million dollars					
1972	542	430	112	88	4	84
1973	1,191	920	271	204	5	199
1974	607	300	308	334	9	326
1975	1,834	1,133	701	243	7	236
1976	2,306	1,487	819	215	8	206
1977	1,621	1,037	584	221	11	210
1978	2,249	1,687	563	530	12	517
1979	3,604	2,855	749	873	15	858
1980	1,510	1,047	463	431	10	421
1981	2,430	1,665	765	357	12	345
1982	2,589	1,855	734	229	11	218
1983[2]	2,002	1,457	545	341	10	331

[1] No adjustments made for transshipments. [2] Preliminary.

Two-thirds of all U.S. imports from the USSR in 1983 were made up of anhydrous ammonia, light fuel oils, palladium, and urea.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *USSR: Outlook and Situation Report.* RS-84-4. May 1984.

CURRENT POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE 352,600,000 WEST EUROPEANS

Of every 100:

17 are West Germans
16 are Britons
16 are French
16 are Italians
11 are Spaniards
6 are Scandinavians
4 are Dutch
3 are Belgians
3 are Greeks
3 are Portuguese
2 are Austrians
2 are Swiss
1 is Irish

CURRENT POLITICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE 491.000.000 EUROPEANS

Of every 100:

13 are West Germans
12 are Britons
12 are Italians
11 are French

8 are Poles
8 are Spaniards
5 are Romanians
5 are Yugoslavs

3 are Czechoslovaks
3 are East Germans
3 are Dutch

2 are Austrians
2 are Belgians
2 are Bulgarians
2 are Greeks
2 are Hungarians
2 are Portuguese

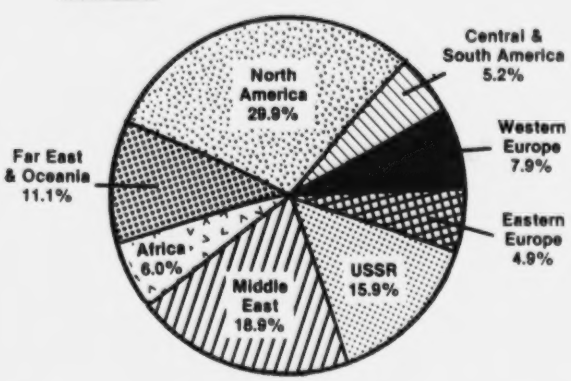
1 is Danish
1 is Finnish
1 is Norwegian
1 is Swiss

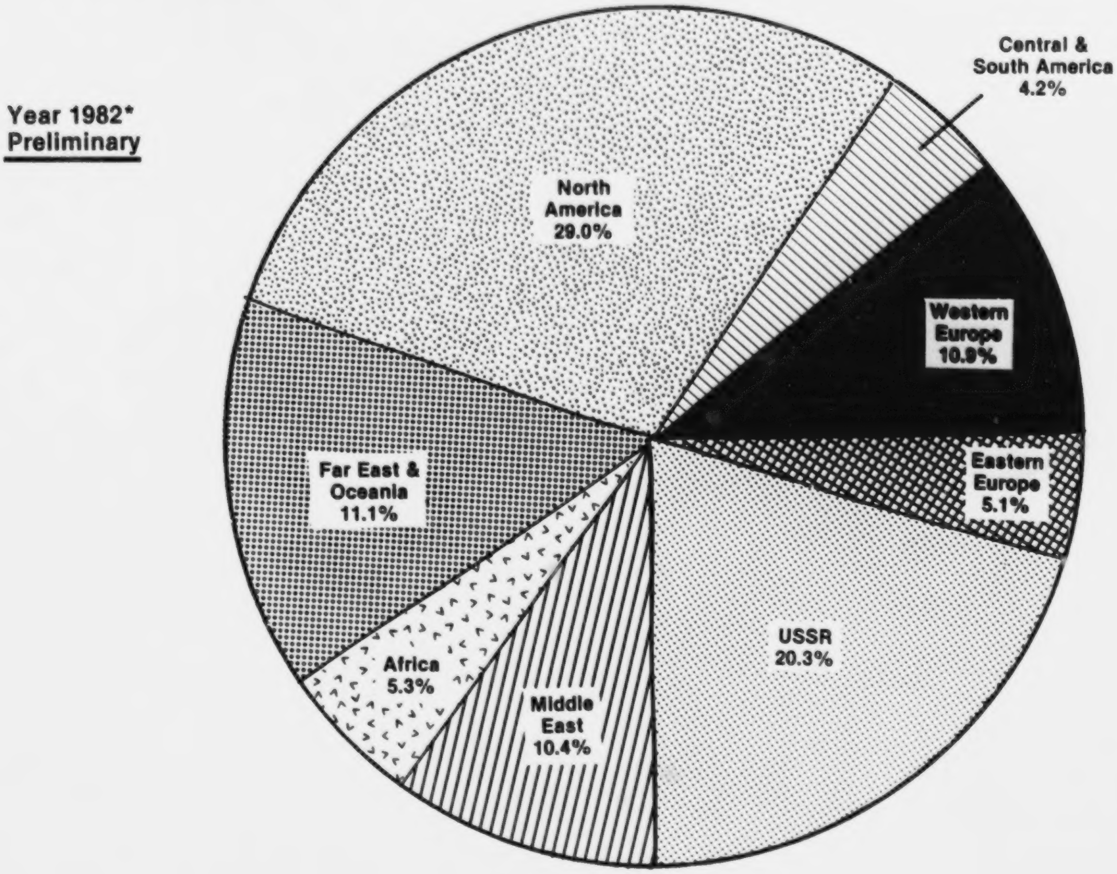
and approximately 1 (closer to 1.7) is a representation of Albania, Andorra, Iceland, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, San Marino, and the Vatican.

Europe TODAY table. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. *1984 World Population Data Sheet.*

EUROPE PRODUCED 16% OF THE WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY IN 1982; THE USSR ANOTHER 20.3%

(Preliminary figures.)



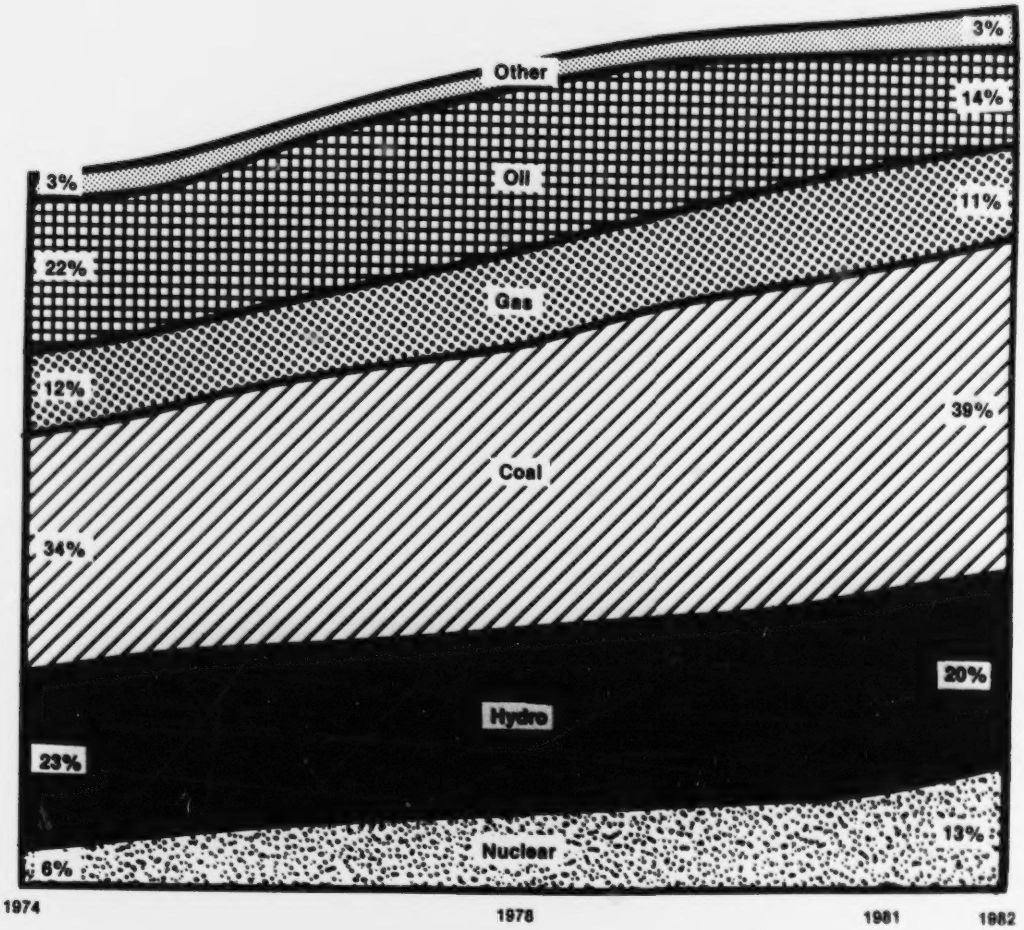


* Sum of components do not equal totals due to independent rounding.

EUROPE TODAY charts. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual*. Released September 1983. P. 6.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION IN THE 24 MEMBER-NATIONS OF THE OECD

(by Fuel Type)

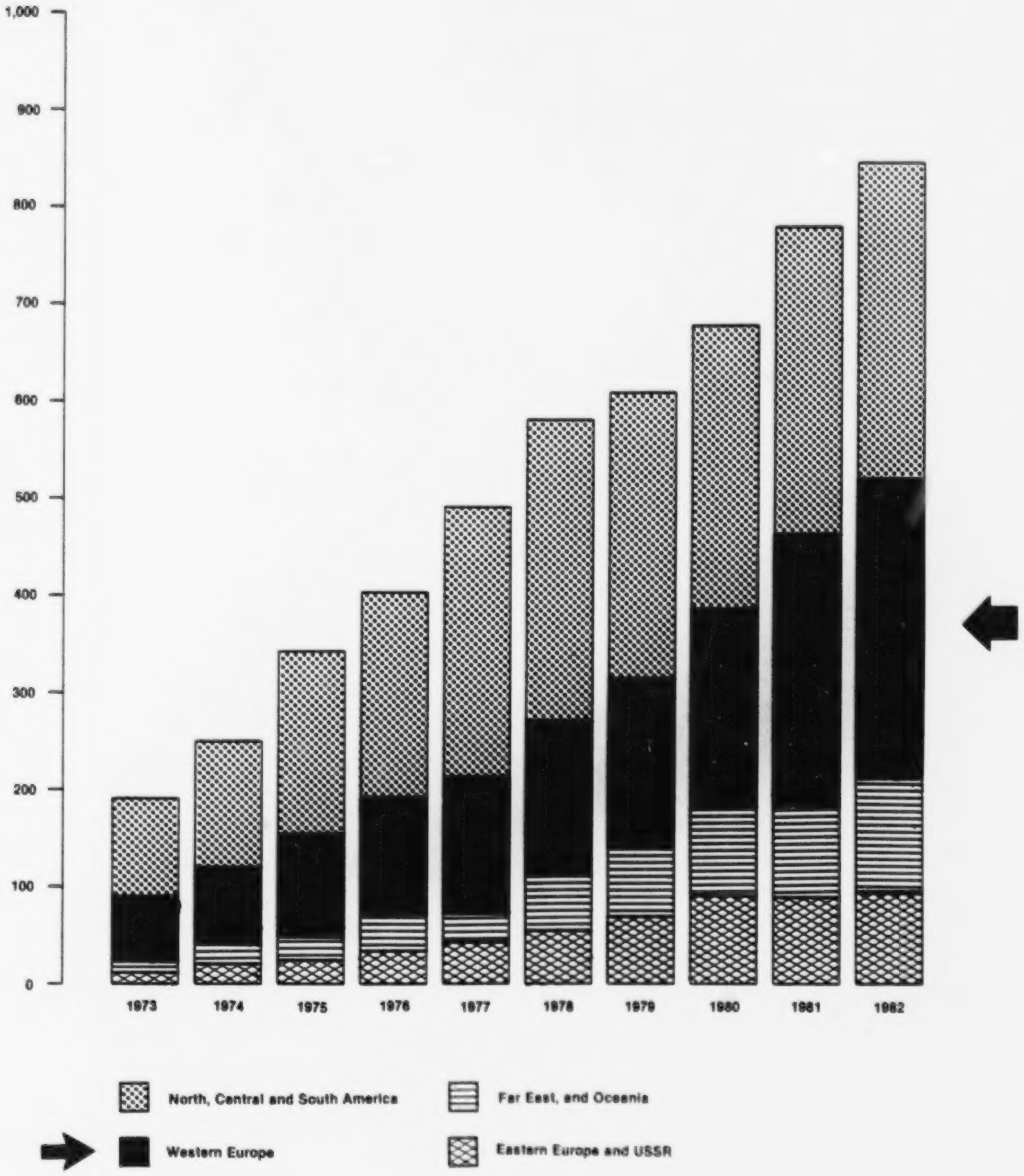


OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Source: OECD

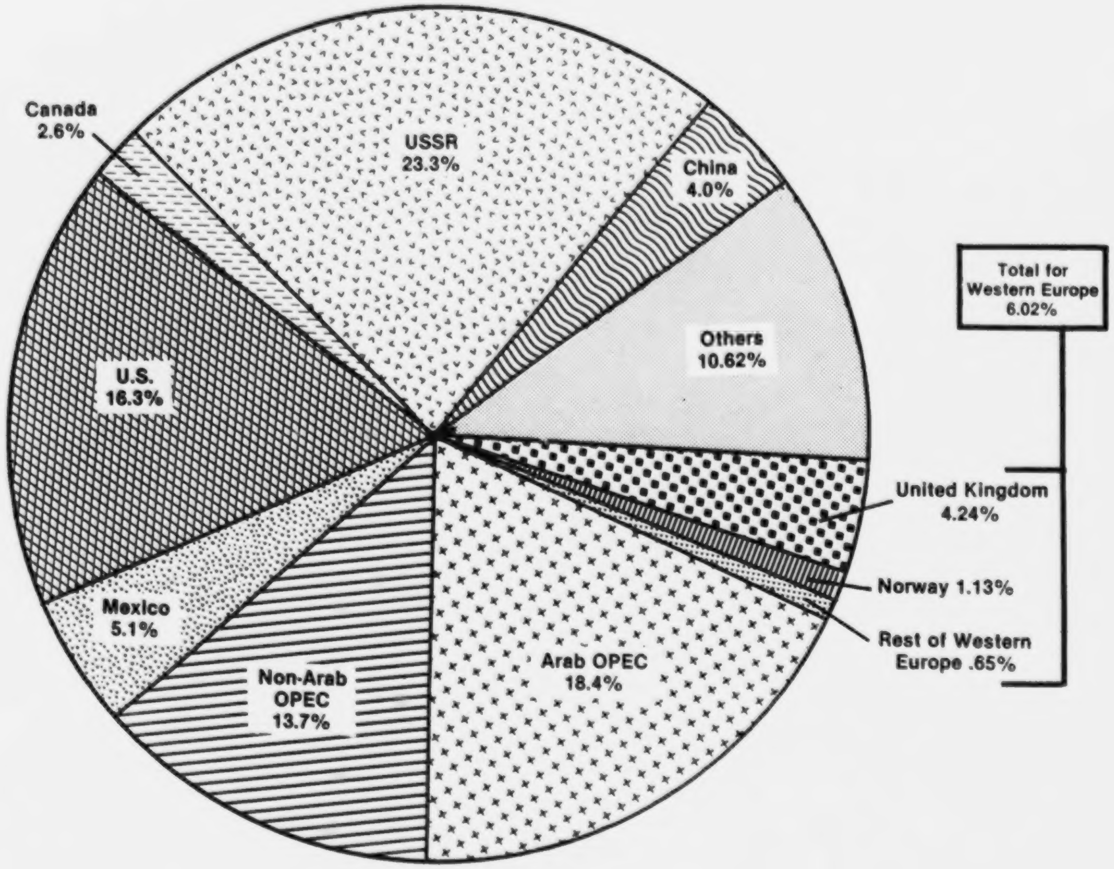
WESTERN EUROPE: A MAJOR PRODUCER OF NUCLEAR ELECTRIC POWER

(Net) (Billion Kilowatt Hours)



EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual.* Released September 1983. P.25.

WESTERN EUROPE PRODUCES ONLY 6% OF WORLD'S OIL



Estimated World Oil Production, 1983

Total (1,000 b/d) 53,259

Total does not sum to 100 because of rounding of constituent parts.

Western Europe
(Percent of World Production)

Austria	0.045%
Denmark	0.086%
France	0.06%
Germany, West	0.152%
Greece	0.047%
Italy-Sicily	0.069%
Netherlands	0.079%
Norway	1.13%
Spain	0.11%
United Kingdom	4.24%
TOTAL Western Europe	6.02%

(Percent of World Production)

Arab OPEC		Non-Arab OPEC	
Algeria	1.3%	Ecuador	0.4%
Iraq	1.7%	Gabon	0.3%
Kuwait	1.7%	Indonesia	2.4%
Libya	1.9%	Iran	4.9%
Qatar	0.5%	Nigeria	2.3%
Saudi Arabia	9.1%	Venezuela	3.4%
UAR	2.1%	TOTAL	13.7%
TOTAL	18.4%		

TOTAL OPEC 32.1%

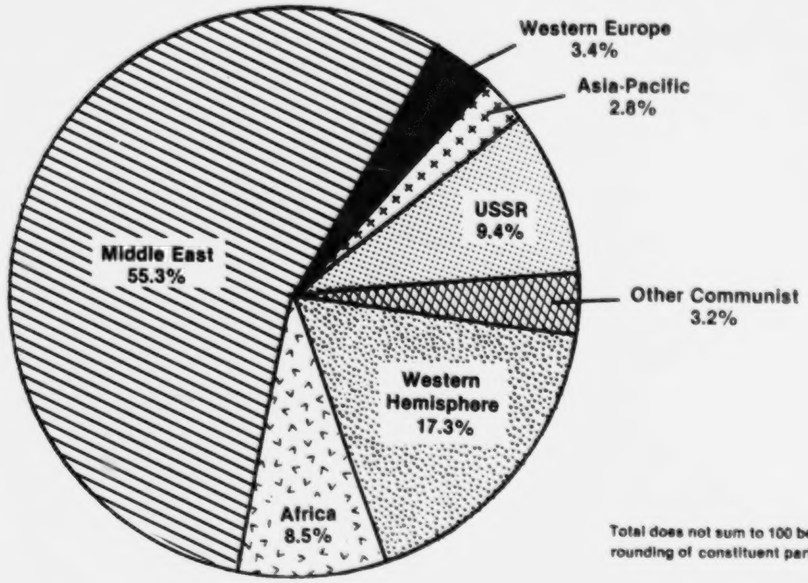
EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from *The Worldwide Report*, by *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 26, 1983.

114

WESTERN EUROPE HAS SMALL RESERVES OF BOTH OIL AND GAS

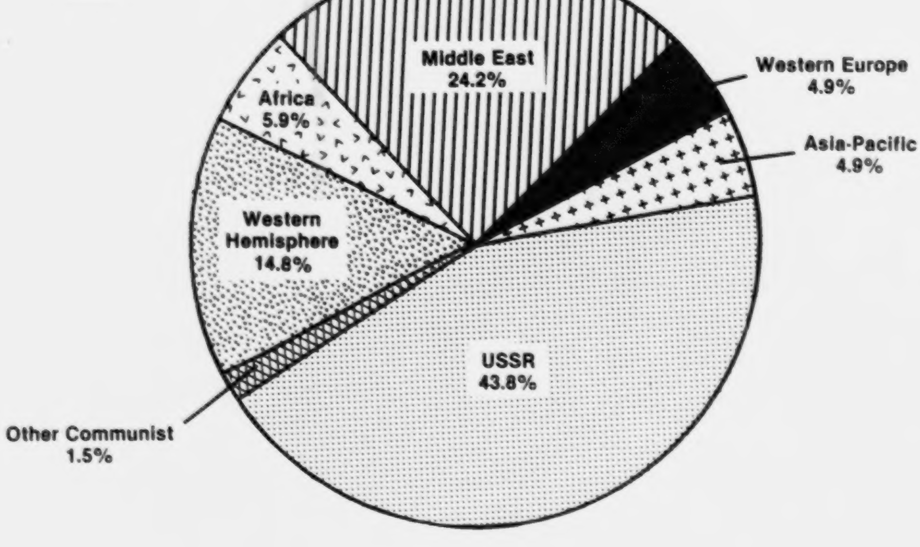
The following is the relevant portion of the footnote for the Table these data were taken from: All reserves figures except those for the USSR (and gas for Canada) are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which includes proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association for the first time in 1980, includes proved and some probable. U.S. reserves numbers are based on Energy Information Administration estimates which ran some 3 billion bbl. and 11 trillion cu. ft. higher than API/AGA estimates for 1979, the last year the latter two associations provided estimates. "Other Communist" includes Albania, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

OIL



Total does not sum to 100 because of rounding of constituent parts.

GAS



EUROPE TODAY charts. Data from *The Worldwide Report* by *Oil and Gas Journal*, December 26, 1983.

EUROPE TODAY
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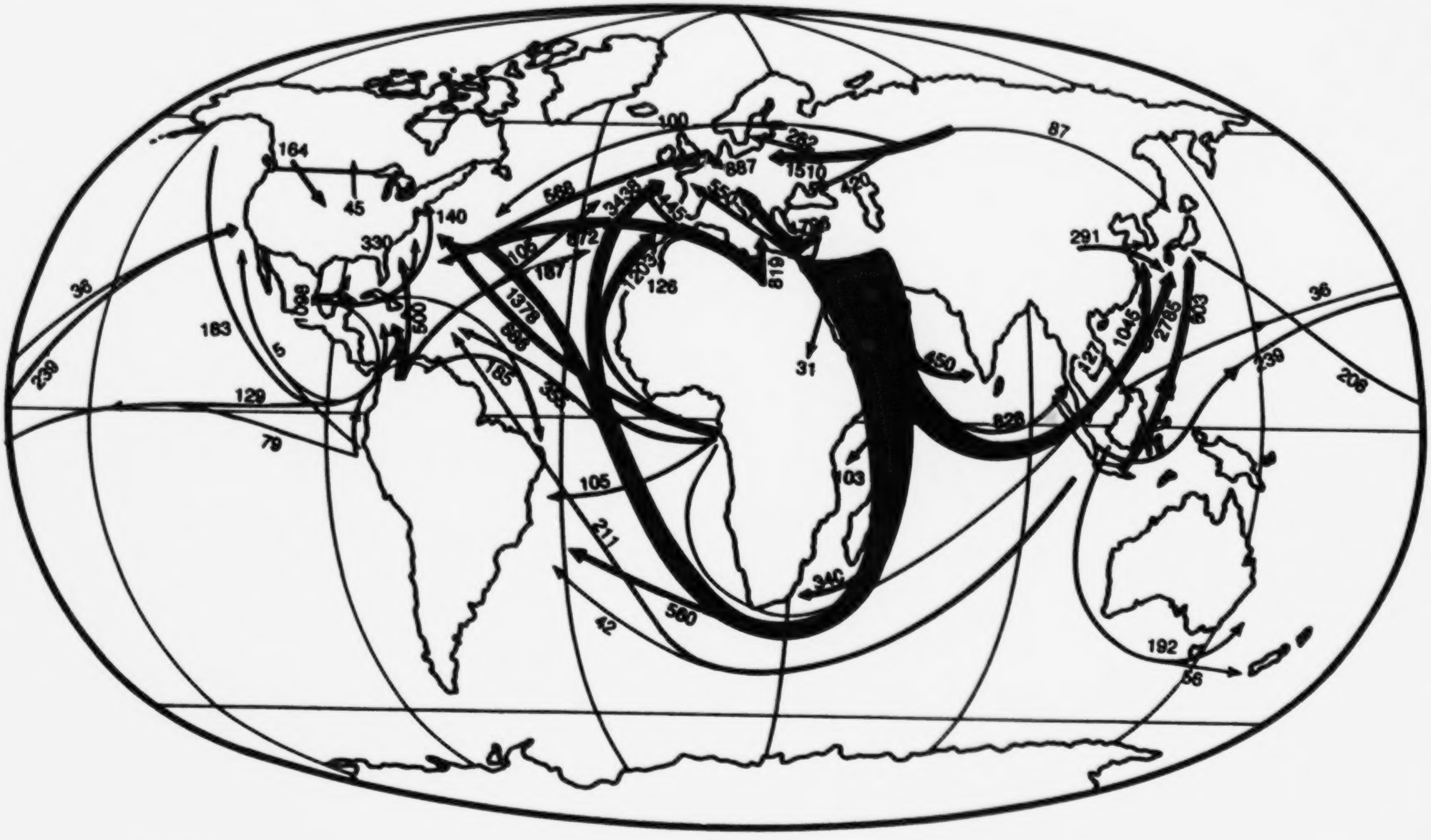
WESTERN EUROPE IMPORTS 36.7% OF WORLD'S CRUDE OIL FLOW (1981); EASTERN EUROPE AN ADDITIONAL 6.6%

(Thousand barrels per day)


164
45
140
330
36
183
5
239
129
79
898
500
568
3438
105
872
187
1378
898
185
35
1203
126
145
100
887
282
1510
420
550
736
819
31
87
291
1046
2785
803
36
127
450
828
239
208
103
105
211
580
42
340
192
56

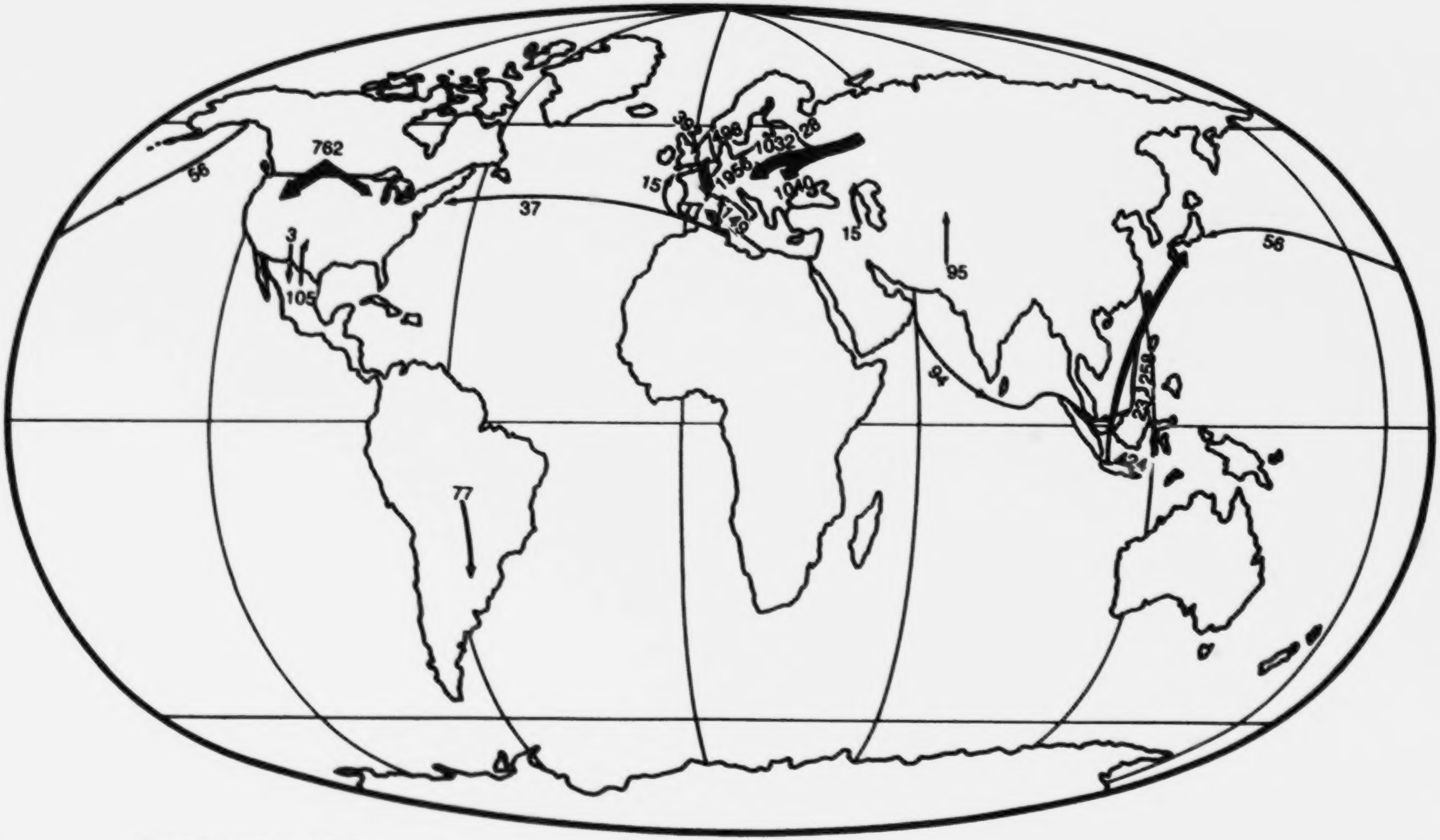
Arrows indicate origin and destination
but not necessarily specific routes

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual.* Released September 1983. Pp. 40-41

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

USSR (29.4%) AND THE NETHERLANDS (25.5%) ARE WORLD'S LARGEST EXPORTERS OF NATURAL GAS

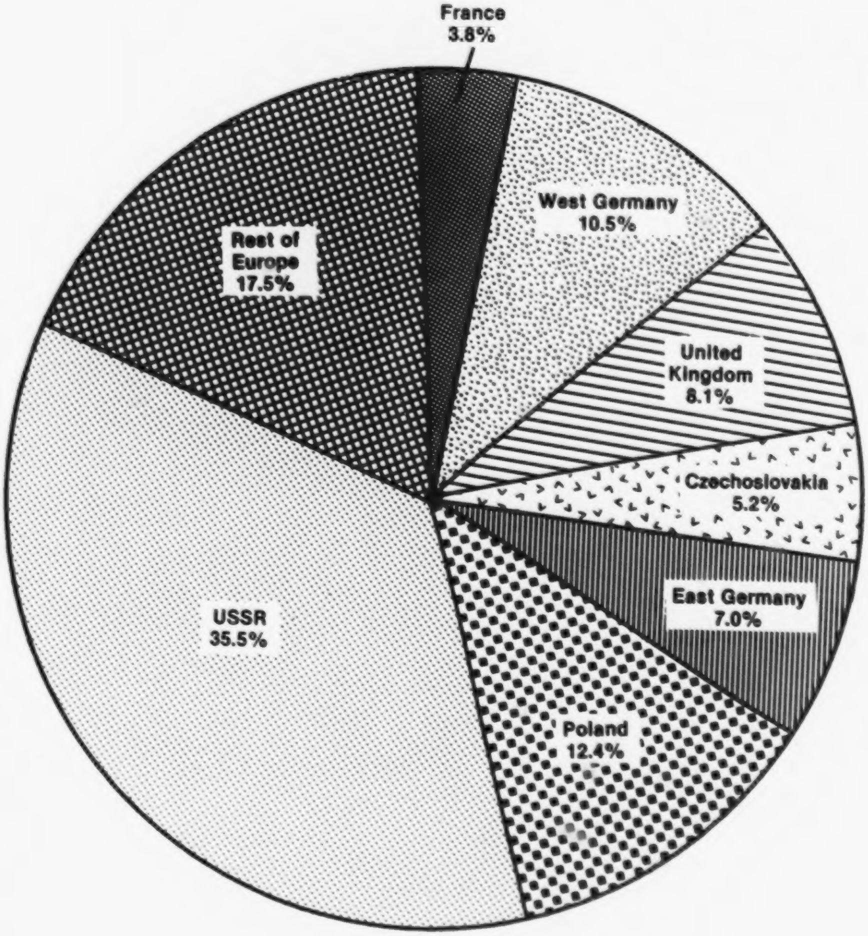
International Natural Gas Flow, 1981, Billion Cubic Feet


56
762
37
3
105
77
39
498
1032
28
15
1956
1040
149
15
95
94
56
258
231
424

Arrows indicate origin and destination but not necessarily specific routes.

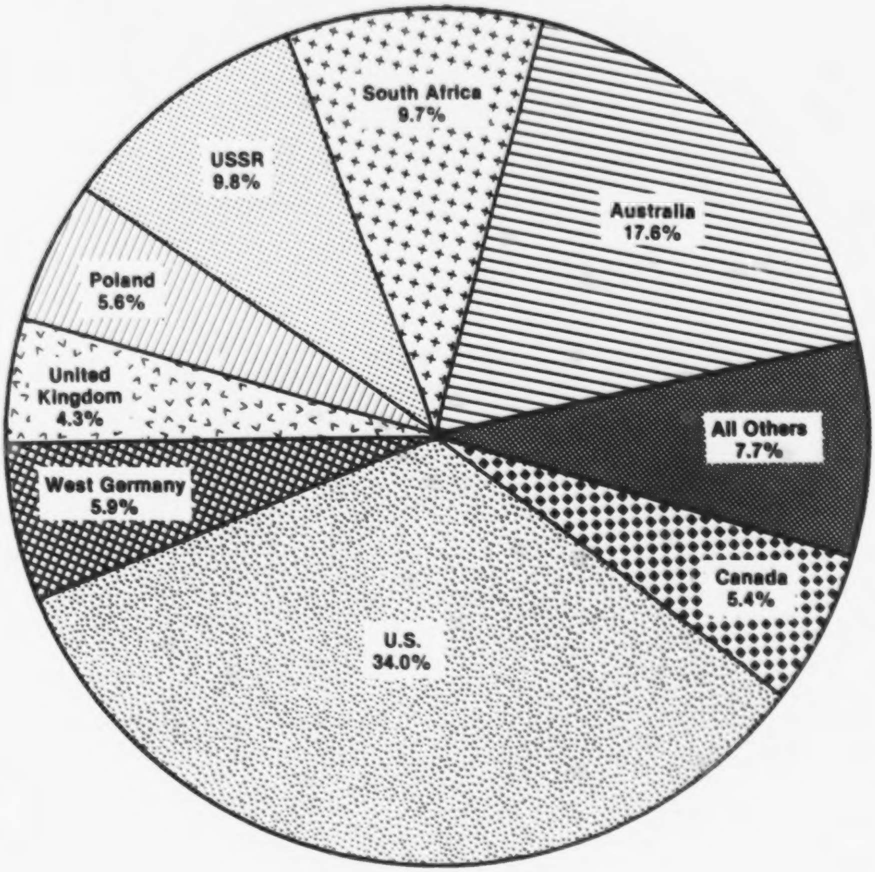
Source: U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual.* Released September 1983. P.69.

44.1% OF WORLD'S APPARENT CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN 1981 WAS BY EUROPE AND USSR. HERE ARE THE SEVEN MAJOR USERS OF THAT 44.1%



EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual.* Released September 1983. P. 74.

MAJOR WORLD EXPORTERS OF COAL, 1981

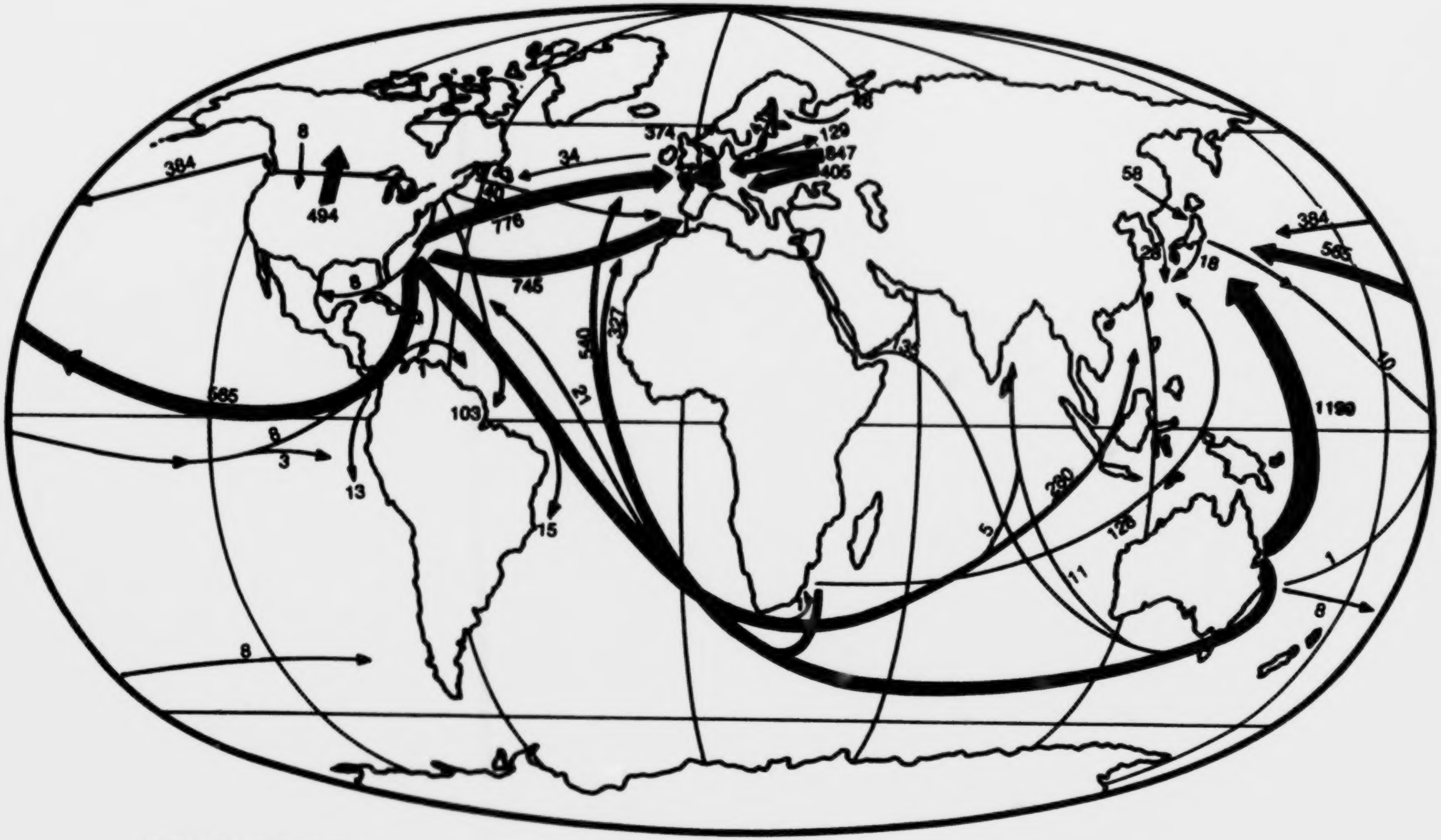


EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual*. Released September 1983. P. 76.

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

INTERNATIONAL COAL FLOW, 1981

(Trillion [10^{12}] Btu)

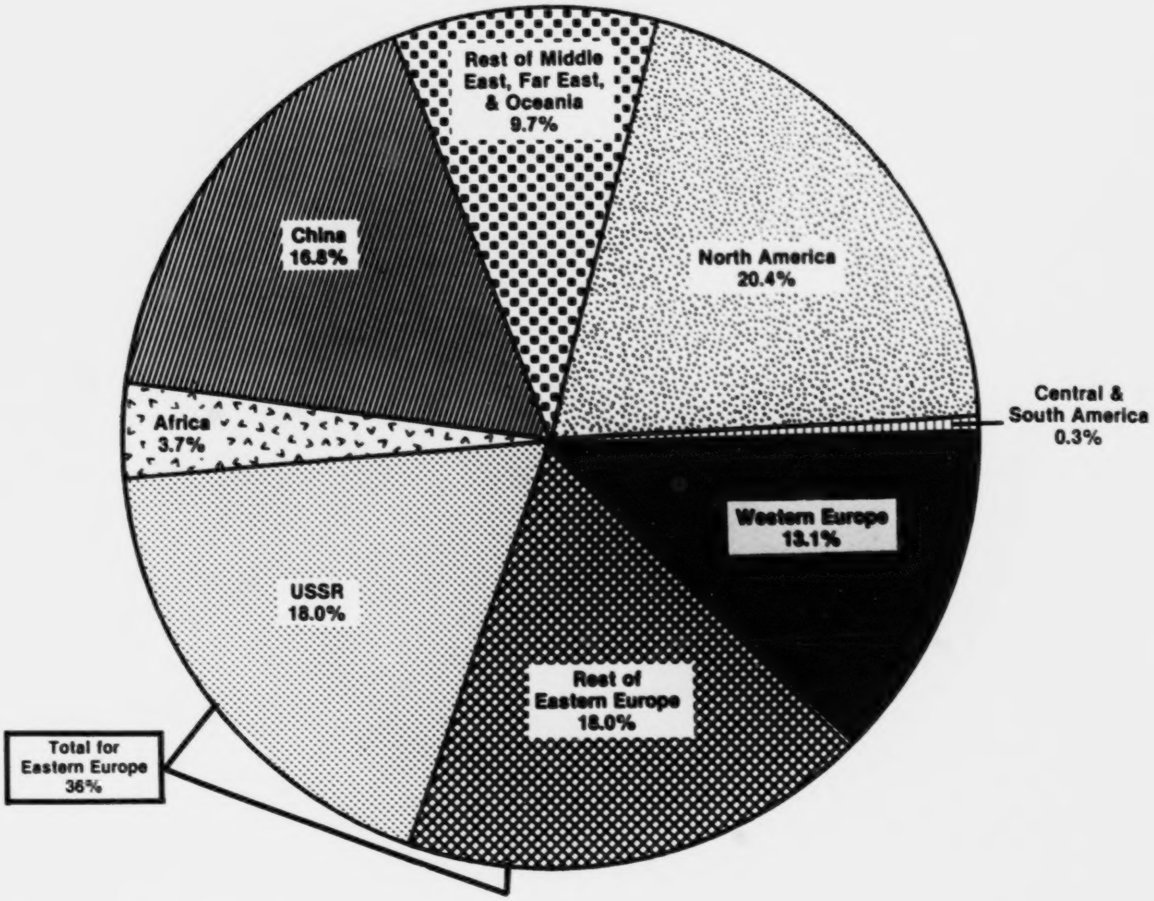

384
8
494
34
45
40
374
48
129
847
405
776
745
540
327
21
8
565
1
103
8
3
13
15
135
58
28
18
384
565
10
1199
280
128
5
11
1
8
8

Arrows indicate origin and destination
but not necessarily specific routes

Source: U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual.* Released September 1983. P. 77.

EASTERN EUROPE AND USSR PRODUCE 36% OF WORLD'S COAL; WESTERN EUROPE AN ADDITIONAL 13%

(Million Short Tons)



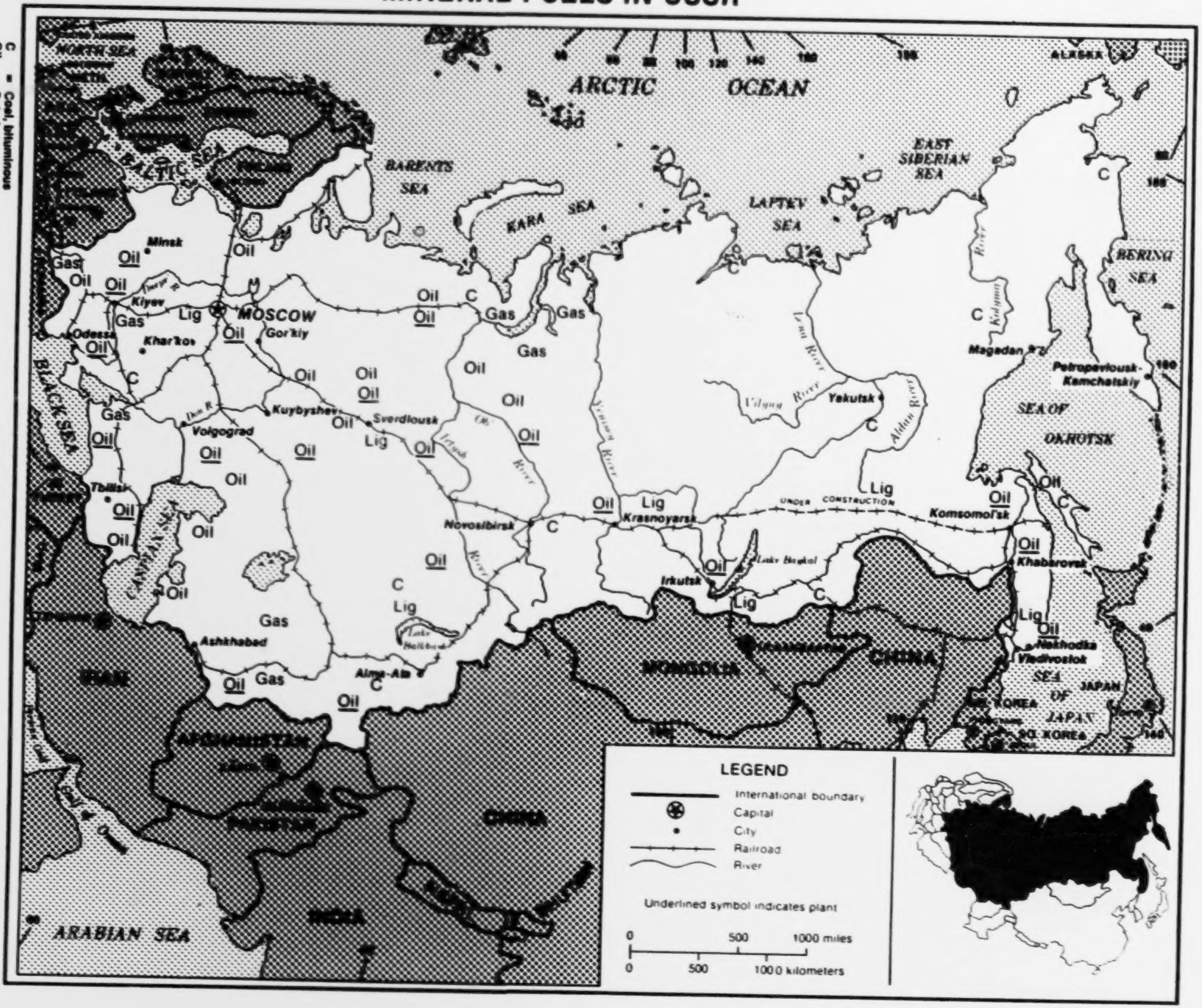
North America	893
Central & South America	14
Western Europe	574
Rest of Eastern Europe	790
USSR	791
Africa	161
China	734
Rest of Middle East, Far East, & Oceania	425
WORLD TOTAL	4,382
	Million Short Tons

As opposed to coal production figures in millions of short tons, Eastern Europe and USSR produced an estimated 29.6% of the World's Total Btu's of coal in 1982, and Western Europe produced an estimated 11.5%.

Figures are preliminary.
Include anthracite, subantracite, bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and brown coal.
Sum of components does not equal total due to independent rounding.

EUROPE TODAY chart. Data from U.S. Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. *1982 International Energy Annual.* Released September 1983. P. 20.

MINERAL FUELS IN USSR


ARCTIC OCEAN
BARENTS SEA
KARA SEA
LAPTEV SEA
EAST SIBERIAN SEA
BERING SEA
SEA OF OKHOTSK
SEA OF JAPAN
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA
ALASKA
MOSCOW
Minsk
Kiyev
Odessa
Khar'kov
Gor'kiy
Volgograd
Kuybyshev
Sverdlovsk
Tbilisi
Ashkhabad
Alma-Ata
Novosibirsk
Krasnoyarsk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Magadan
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Komsomol'sk
Khabarovsk
Nakhodka
Vladivostok
Lake Baykal
Lake Balkhash
Lena River
Vilyuy River
Aldan River
Ob River
Irtysh River
Yenisey River
Kolyma River
UNDER CONSTRUCTION
MONGOLIA
CHINA
IRAN
AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
INDIA
JAPAN
NO. KOREA
SO. KOREA
Oil
Gas
C
Lig
LEGEND
International boundary
Capital
City
Railroad
River
Underlined symbol indicates plant
0 500 1000 miles
0 500 1000 kilometers

C = Coal, bituminous
Oil = Petroleum, crude
Oil = Petroleum, products
Gas = Gas, natural (MMm^3)
Lig = Lignite

EUROPE TODAY map. Data from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines. *Mineral Industries of Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.,* P.28.

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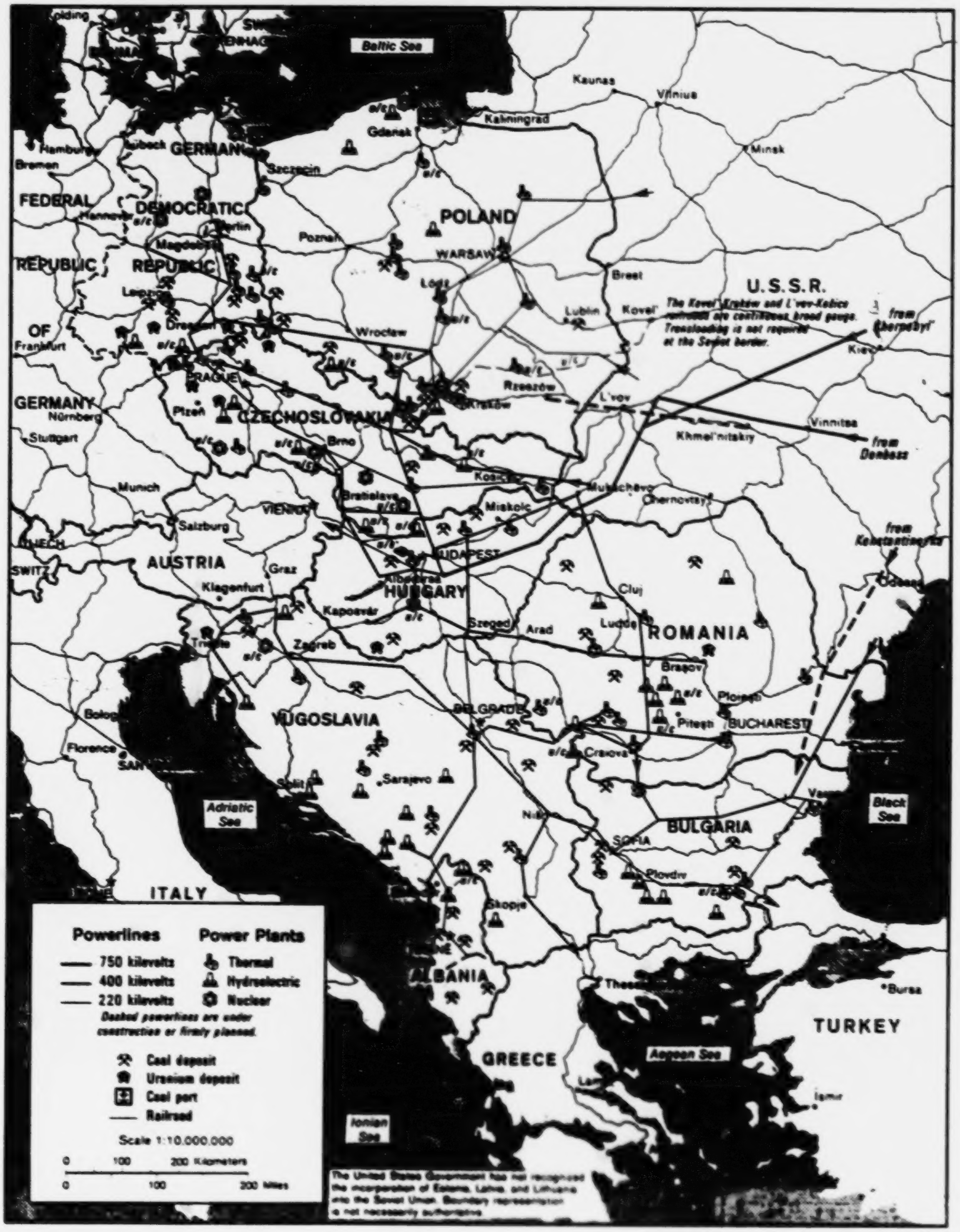
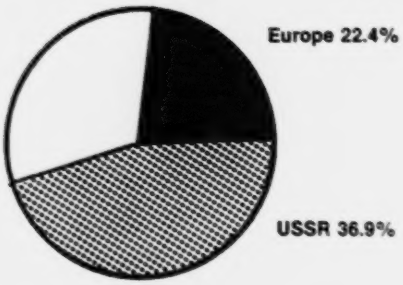
MAJOR POWER FACILITIES IN EASTERN EUROPE


Baltic Sea
Kaunas
Vilnius
Kaliningrad
Gdansk
Minsk
Hamburg
Bremen
Lubeck
GERMAN
Szczecin
FEDERAL
DEMOCRATIC
Hannover
Berlin
POLAND
Poznan
Magdeburg
WARSAW
REPUBLIC
REPUBLIC
Brest
U.S.S.R.
The Kovel'-Kraków and L'vov-Košice railroads are continuous broad gauge. Transloading is not required at the Soviet border.
from Chernobyl'
Leipzig
Łódź
Lublin
Kovel'
OF
Dresden
Frankfurt
Wrocław
Kiev
PRAGUE
Rzeszów
L'vov
GERMANY
Nürnberg
Plzeň
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Kraków
Vinnitsa
Khmel'nitskiy
from Donbass
Stuttgart
Brno
Košice
Munich
Mukachevo
Chernovtsy
Bratislava
Miskolc
VIENNA
Salzburg
from Konstantinovka
AUSTRIA
BUDAPEST
Graz
Klagenfurt
HUNGARY
Cluj
Odessa
Kaposvár
Szeged
Arad
Ludus
ROMANIA
Trieste
Zagreb
Brașov
Ploiești
Bologna
YUGOSLAVIA
BELGRADE
Pitești
BUCHAREST
Florence
Craiova
Split
Sarajevo
Varna
Adriatic Sea
Niš
Black Sea
SOFIA
BULGARIA
Plovdiv
ITALY
Skopje
ALBANIA
Thessaloniki
Bursa
TURKEY
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Izmir
Ionian Sea
a/c
Powerlines
750 kilovolts
400 kilovolts
220 kilovolts
Dashed powerlines are under construction or firmly planned.
Power Plants
Thermal
Hydroelectric
Nuclear
Coal deposit
Uranium deposit
Coal port
Railroad
Scale 1:10,000,000
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles

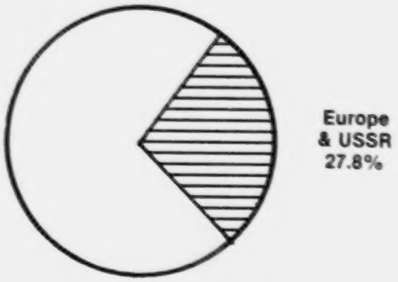
The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, June 1980.

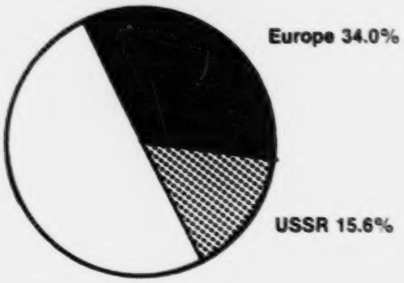
SHARES OF WORLD TOTALS



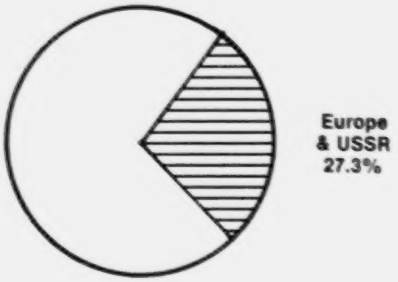
Research & Development Scientists & Engineers, 1980



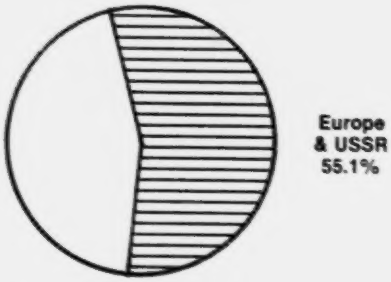
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1981



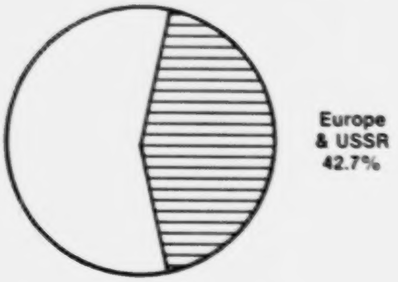
Research & Development Expenditure, 1980



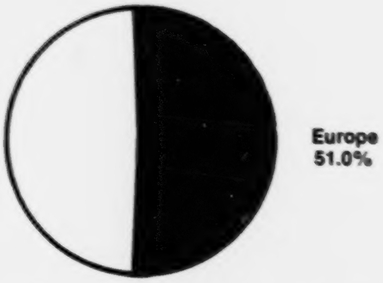
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1981



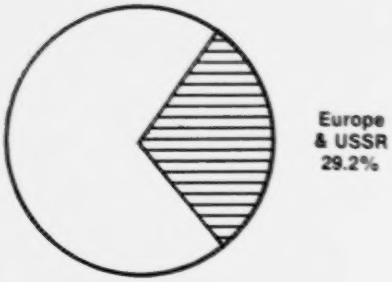
Estimated Percentage of Book Production (in number of titles), 1981



Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1981



Estimated Percentage of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1979



Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1981

Data from Unesco *Statistical Yearbook*, 1983.

128

MAJOR SECTORS OF CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, OECD NATIONS

		Percent Share In		
		Agriculture Forestry & Fishing	Industry	Services
Australia	6,376,000	6.5%	29.8%	63.7%
Austria	3,189,000	10.0	40.0	50.0
Belgium	3,620,000	3.0	32.3	64.7
Canada	10,574,000	5.3	26.5	68.2
Denmark	(2,364,000)	(7.5)	(28.5)	(64.0)
Finland	2,367,000	13.2	33.8	53.0
France	20,982,000	8.3	34.6	57.1
Germany, West	25,090,000	5.5	42.7	51.8
Greece	3,491,000	28.9	29.2	41.9
Iceland	(110,000)	(11.2)	(37.1)	(51.7)
Ireland	(1,131,000)	(17.3)	(31.1)	(51.6)
Italy	20,542,000	12.4	37.0	50.6
Japan	56,380,000	9.7	34.9	55.4
Luxembourg	160,000 (1981)	5.6 (1981)	38.1 (1981)	56.3 (1981)
Netherlands	4,984,000	5.0	28.7	66.3
New Zealand	1,274,000	11.5	32.9	55.6
Norway	1,946,000	8.0	29.4	62.6
Portugal	3,959,000	25.9	37.1	37.0
Spain	10,876,000	18.3	33.9	47.8
Sweden	4,219,000	5.6	30.3	64.1
Switzerland	3,033,000	7.1	38.4	54.5
Turkey	(14,792,000)	(59.6)	(16.5)	(23.9)
United Kingdom	23,462,000	2.7	34.4	62.9
United States	99,526,000	3.6	28.4	68.0

Notes: Unless otherwise noted, figures are for 1982. Figures in ( ) are OECD Secretariat estimates. OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeably different from those published in preceding [editions] . . ."

Source: *OECD Member Countries*. March 1984.

MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF JOBS NEEDED

	Labor Force in 1983	Numbers Employed in 1983	Numbers Unemployed in 1983	Unemployment Rate in 1983	Unemployment Rate [1] of Teenagers [2] in 1983
Australia	7,070,000	6,373,000	697,000	9.9	23.6
Canada	12,258,000	10,809,000	1,448,000	11.8	22.2
Japan	58,350,000p	56,790,000p	1,560,000	2.7	6.4
U.S.	113,226,000	102,510,000	10,717,000	9.6	22.4
France	23,500,000p	21,470,000p	2,030,000p	8.6p	30.7 (March '83)
Germany, West	27,080,000p	25,140,000p	1,940,000p	7.2p	6.9 (April '82)
Great Britain	26,050,000p	22,600,000p	3,450,000p	13.2p	23.4 N
Italy	21,960,000p	20,840,000p	1,120,000p	5.1p	26.6
Netherlands	5,890,000p	4,880,000p	1,010,000p	17.1p	--
Sweden	4,409,000	4,258,000	151,000	3.4	10.6
TOTALS	229,793,000	275,670,000	24,123,000	--	--

p Preliminary

[1] Adjusted to U.S. concepts.

[2] 16 to 19 year olds in U.S., France, Great Britain, and Sweden;
15 to 19 year olds in Canada, Australia, Japan, and West Germany;
and 14 to 19 year olds in Italy.

N "New Basis" data based on claimants for benefits rather than registrations.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Source for Columns (1), (2), (3), and (4): *Statistical Supplement to International Comparisons of Unemployment Bulletin 1979*. May 1984. For Column (5): *Supplement to Bulletin 2096, Youth Unemployment: An International Perspective*. Table 1: Revised and updated October 1984.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN OECD NATIONS

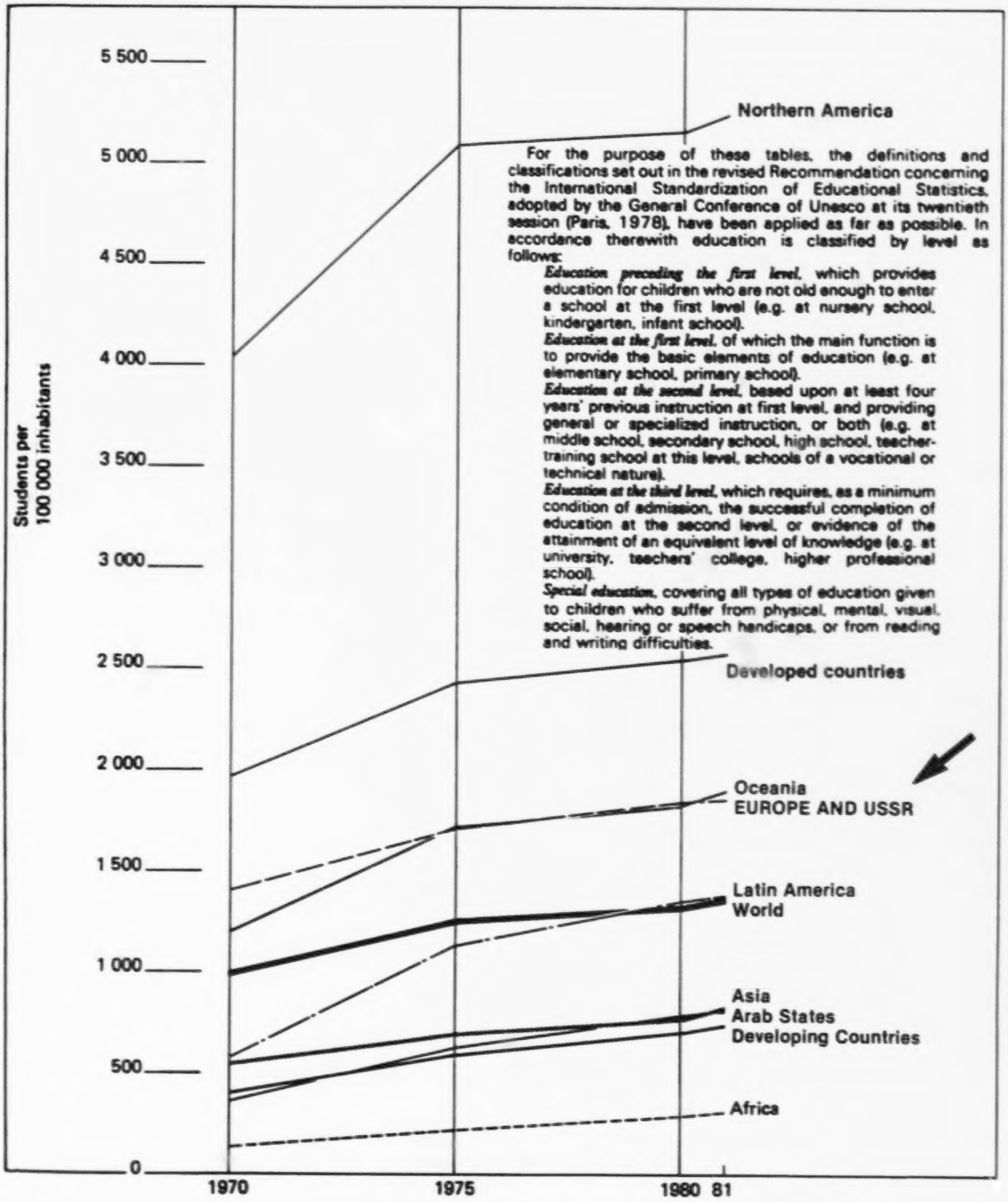
	Total Labor Force			Unemployment Rate as Percent of Total Labor Force	
		of which			
		Females %	Female Labor Participation Rate %	1982	1983
Australia	6,935,000	36.8%	52.0%	7.1 (a)	9.8 (a)
Austria	3,304,000	38.7	50.8	3.5 (a)	--
Belgium	4,180,000	38.2	48.7 (1981)	13.1 (a)	14.5 (a)
Canada	11,954,000	40.9	58.4	10.9 (a)	11.8 (a)
Denmark	(2,689,000)	44.9	71.8 (1981)	(11.0)	--
Finland	2,556,000	46.9	72.8	5.8 (a)	--
France	23,431,000	39.3	52.0	8.0 (a)	8.1 (a)
Germany, West	27,455,000	38.1	49.8	6.1 (a)	7.6 (a)
Greece	3,707,000	31.5	(34.7)	5.8	--
Iceland	(110,000)	(31.4)	46.8 (1981)	(0.6)	--
Ireland	(1,283,000)	(28.8)	35.0 (1981)	(10.7)	--
Italy	23,188,000	33.8	(40.7)	8.9 (a)	9.7 (a)
Japan	57,740,000	39.0	(55.0)	2.4 (a)	2.6 (a)
Luxembourg	161,000	(29.8)	39.1 (1981)	1.2	--
Netherlands	5,748,000	33.4	35.2 (1981)	11.4 (a)	13.7 (a)
New Zealand	1,332,000	34.3	45.8 (1981)	3.5	--
Norway	1,998,000	42.2	(65.4)	2.6 (a)	3.3 (a)
Portugal	4,356,000	41.5	57.4 (1981)	7.3	--
Spain	13,584,000	29.5	(33.0)	15.9 (a)	17.4 (a)
Sweden	4,357,000	46.2	(74.6)	3.1 (a)	3.5 (a)
Switzerland	3,046,000	35.3	(49.8)	0.4	--
Turkey	(18,581,000)	(33.9)	49.4 (1981)	(17.7)	--
United Kingdom	26,556,000	38.8 (1981)	56.5	12.4 (a)	13.2 (a)
United States	111,872,000	42.4	61.4	9.5 (a)	9.5 (a)

Notes: Unless otherwise noted, figures are for 1982. Figures in ( ) are OECD Secretariat estimates.
(a) = standardized unemployment rates.
OECD advises that "because of frequent statistical revisions, figures may be noticeably different from those published in preceding [editions] . . ."

Source: *OECD Member Countries*. March 1984.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THIRD LEVEL

Per 100,000 Inhabitants



For the purpose of these tables, the definitions and classifications set out in the revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session (Paris, 1978), have been applied as far as possible. In accordance therewith education is classified by level as follows:

Education preceding the first level, which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g. at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).

Education at the first level, of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school).

Education at the second level, based upon at least four years' previous instruction at first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g. at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level, schools of a vocational or technical nature).

Education at the third level, which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g. at university, teachers' college, higher professional school).

Special education, covering all types of education given to children who suffer from physical, mental, visual, social, hearing or speech handicaps, or from reading and writing difficulties.

Number of students at the third level per 100 000 inhabitants
Not including China and the D.P.R. of Korea.

Source: Unesco *Statistical Yearbook* 1982, p. III-10; 1983, pp. II-1 and III-7. Reprinted with permission

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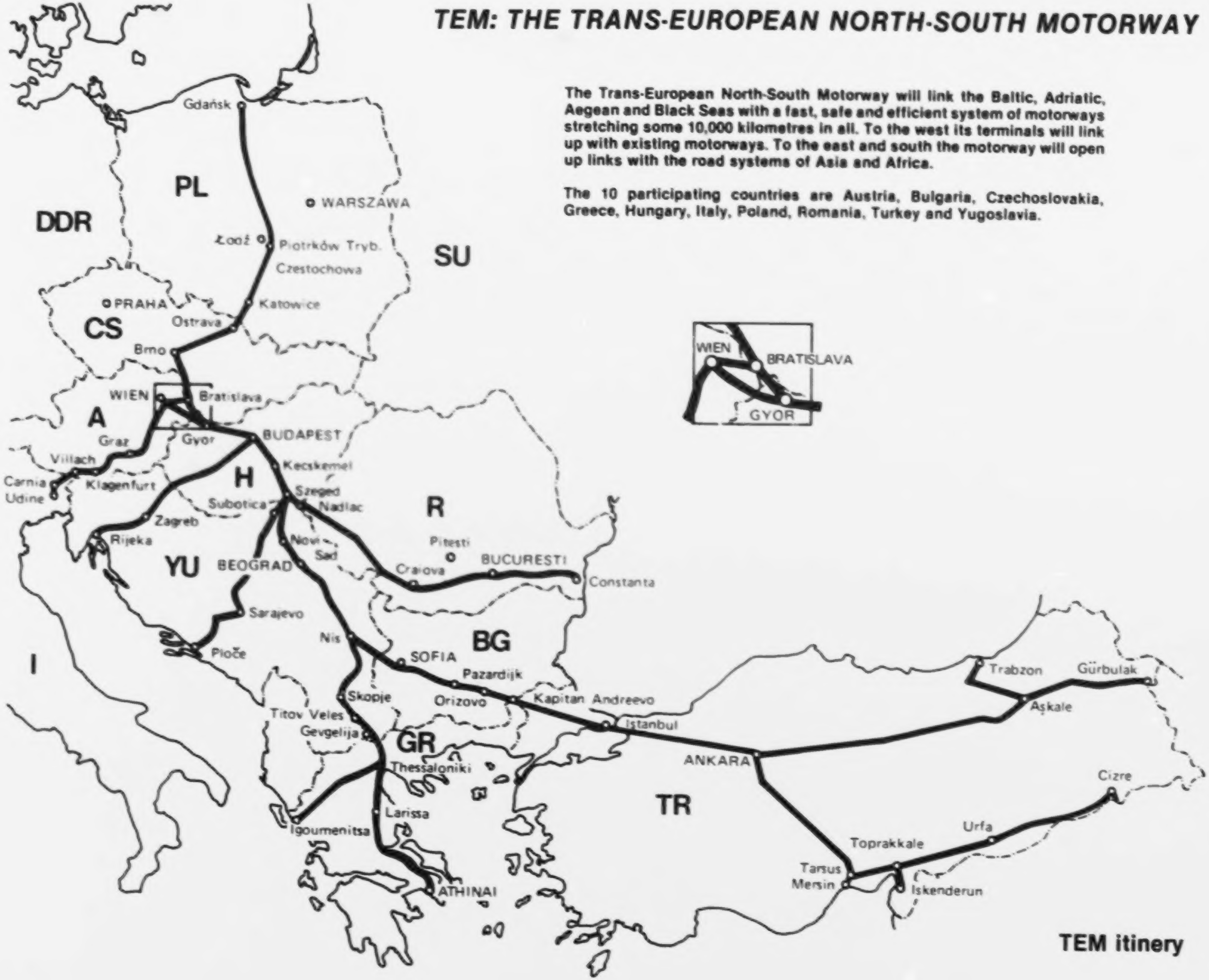
TEM: THE TRANS-EUROPEAN NORTH-SOUTH MOTORWAY

The Trans-European North-South Motorway will link the Baltic, Adriatic, Aegean and Black Seas with a fast, safe and efficient system of motorways stretching some 10,000 kilometres in all. To the west its terminals will link up with existing motorways. To the east and south the motorway will open up links with the road systems of Asia and Africa.

The 10 participating countries are Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.


Gdańsk
PL
DDR
WARSZAWA
Łodź
Piotrków Tryb.
Czestochowa
SU
PRAHA
Katowice
CS
Ostrava
Brno
WIEN
Bratislava
A
Graz
Gyor
BUDAPEST
Villach
Carnia
Udine
Klagenfurt
H
Kecskemet
Szeged
Subotica
Nadlac
R
Zagreb
Rijeka
Novi Sad
Pitesti
BUCURESTI
YU
BEOGRAD
Craiova
Constanta
Sarajevo
Nis
BG
Ploče
SOFIA
Pazardijk
I
Skopje
Orizovo
Kapitan Andreevo
Titov Veles
Gevgelija
Istanbul
GR
Thessaloniki
ANKARA
Igoumenitsa
Larissa
TR
ATHINAI
Trabzon
Gürbulak
Aşkale
Cizre
Urfa
Toprakkale
Tarsus
Mersin
Iskenderun
WIEN
BRATISLAVA
GYOR

TEM itinery

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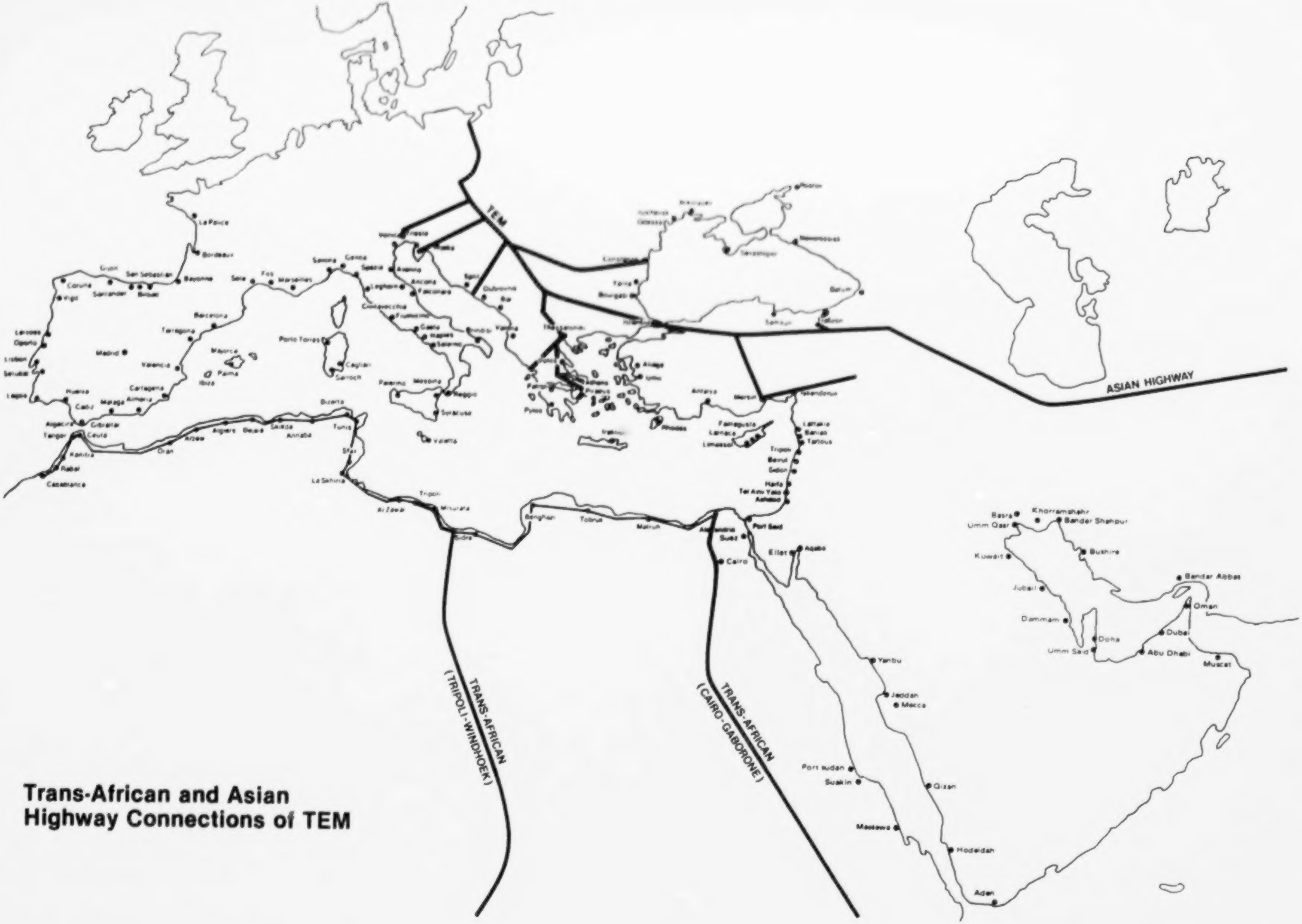

TEM
ASIAN HIGHWAY
TRANS-AFRICAN (TRIPOLI - WINDHOEK)
TRANS-AFRICAN (CAIRO - GABORONE)
La Pallice
Bordeaux
Bayonne
Gijon
San Sebastian
Coruna
Santander
Bilbao
Vigo
Leixoes
Oporto
Lisbon
Setubal
Lagos
Madrid
Barcelona
Tarragona
Valencia
Cartagena
Almeria
Malaga
Huelva
Cadiz
Algeciras
Gibraltar
Tanger
Ceuta
Kenitra
Rabat
Casablanca
Oran
Arzew
Algiers
Bejaia
Skikda
Annaba
Bizerta
Tunis
Sfax
La Skhira
Sete
Fos
Marseilles
Savona
Genoa
Spezia
Leghorn
Civitavecchia
Fiumicino
Gaeta
Naples
Salerno
Porto Torres
Cagliari
Sarroch
Palermo
Messina
Reggio
Syracuse
Valletta
Venice
Trieste
Rijeka
Ravenna
Ancona
Falconara
Split
Dubrovnik
Bar
Brindisi
Valona
Thessaloniki
Patras
Athens
Piraeus
Pylos
Iraklion
Rhodes
Aliaga
Izmir
Antalya
Mersin
Iskenderun
Famagusta
Larnaca
Limassol
Lattakia
Banias
Tartous
Tripoli
Beirut
Sidon
Haifa
Tel Aviv Yafo
Ashdod
Port Said
Suez
Alexandria
Cairo
Eilat
Aqaba
Matruh
Tobruk
Benghazi
Sidra
Misurata
Tripoli
Al Zawia
Constanta
Varna
Bourgas
Istanbul
Odessa
Nikolayev
Sevastopol
Novorossiysk
Batumi
Samsun
Trabzon
Rostov
Basra
Khorramshahr
Bandar Shahpur
Umm Qasr
Kuwait
Bushire
Bandar Abbas
Jubail
Oman
Dammam
Doha
Dubai
Umm Said
Abu Dhabi
Muscat
Yanbu
Jeddah
Mecca
Port Sudan
Suakin
Qizan
Massawa
Hodeidah
Aden

Trans-African and Asian Highway Connections of TEM

Source: Project Central Office, 15 Rejtana Street, 02516 WARSAW, P.O. Box 222 Telex: 815329, 00975 WARSAW

RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, AND AIRFIELDS

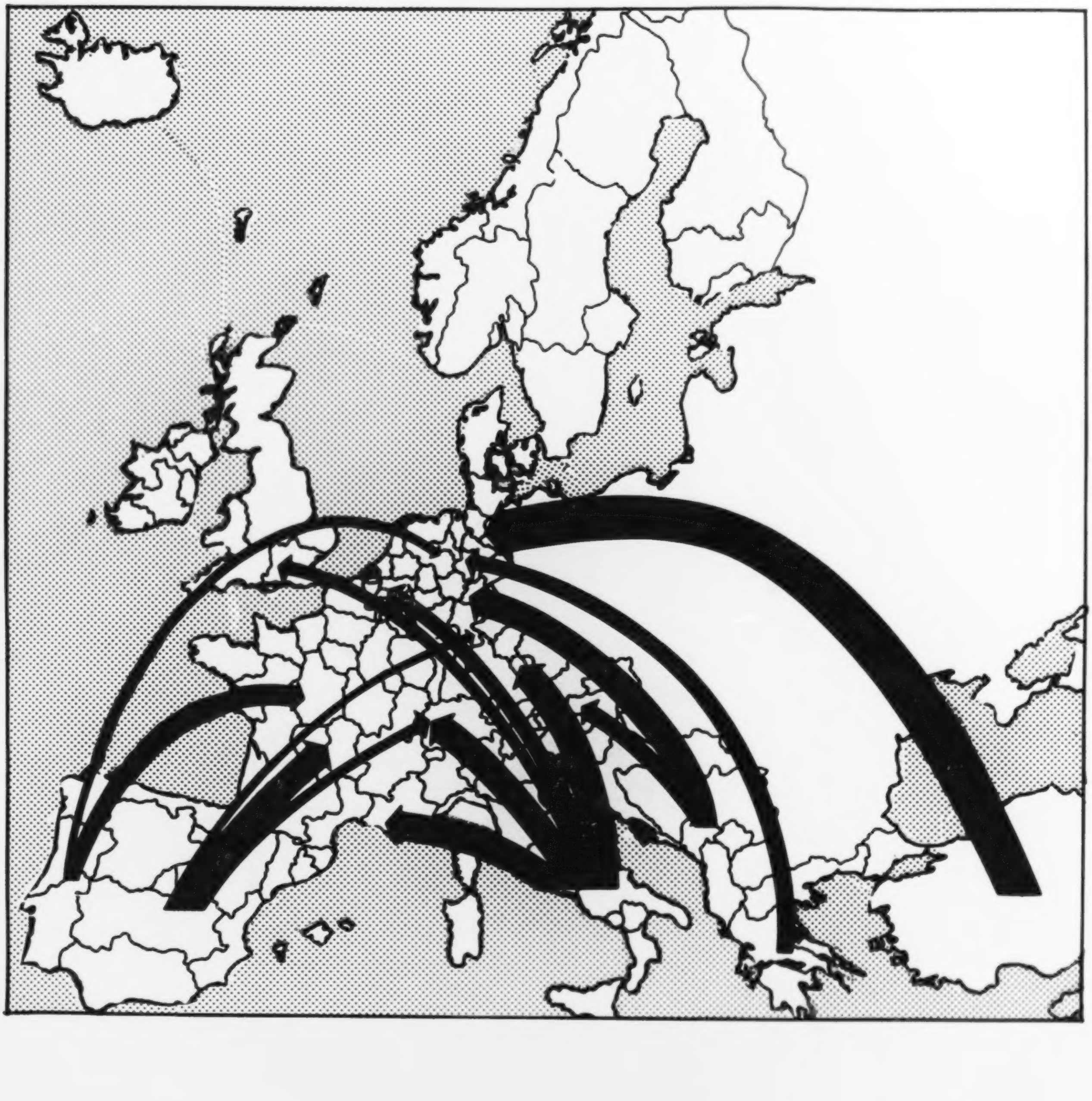
Country	Total Railroads in km	Total Highways in km	Total Number of Airfields
Albania	277	4,989	n.a.
Andorra	none	96	none
Austria	6,497	95,412	56
Belgium	4,130	102,805	47
Bulgaria	4,341	36,447	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	13,131	73,791	n.a.
Denmark	2,770	66,482	148
Finland	6,071	74,960	175
France	36,500	1,552,290	464
Germany, East	14,248	120,528	n.a.
Germany, West	32,555	466,305	481
Greece	2,476	38,938	77
Hungary	7,864	29,759	n.a.
Iceland	none	12,343	119
Ireland	2,190	92,294	35
Italy	20,085	294,410	147
Liechtenstein	19	131	none
Luxembourg	270	5,094	2
Malta	none	1,292	1
Monaco	1.6	none (city streets only)	1
Netherlands	3,122	108,360	30
Norway	4,257	78,116	105
Poland	27,236	305,863	n.a.
Portugal	3,602	57,499	64
Romania	11,110	73,364	n.a.
San Marino	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain	16,282	149,352	118
Sweden	12,518	97,400	257
Switzerland	5,157	62,145	80
United Kingdom	17,664	362,982	577
Vatican	none	none (city streets only)	none
Yugoslavia	9,465	115,842	132
USSR	142,000	1,382,300	n.a.

N.A. - Not available

Source: CIA. *1983 The World Factbook.*

CHANNELS OF RECENT MIGRATIONS IN EUROPE

Regions of origin of workers migrating from the poorer/less prosperous areas of Southern Europe to the industrial areas of Northern Europe.



Source: The EPP Group (CD Group) of the European Parliament. *Europe: The Challenge*. December 1983. P. 95.

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTED MINERALS

Dependence of Warsaw Pact Nations on Imported Minerals

(per cent)

Minerals	Bulgaria	Czechoslavakia	GDR	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR
Manganese	100	100	100	0	100	100	0
Cobalt	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Titanium	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Chromium	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Aluminum	100	100	100	0	100	0	30-35
Tantalum	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Platinum Metals	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Tin	100	100	50	100	100	100	25-30
Nickel	100	100	75	100	75	100	0
Tungsten	100	100	100	100	100	100	30-35
Beryllium	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Zirconium	100	100	100	100	100	100	0
Iron	50*	95*	99	90	100	90*	0
Lead	0	90-95	100	100	25-30	30*	0
Copper	0	90-95	85-90	100	0	25-30*	0

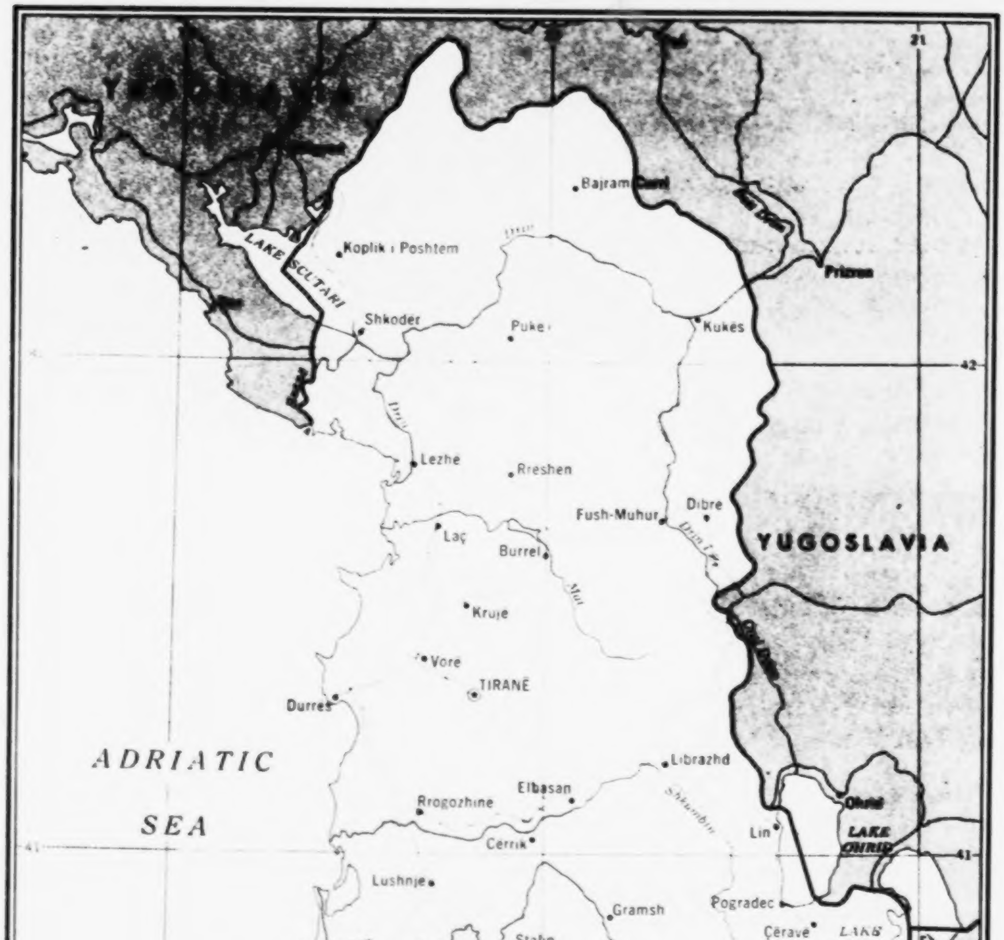
* estimated

Dependence of NATO Nations on Imported Minerals

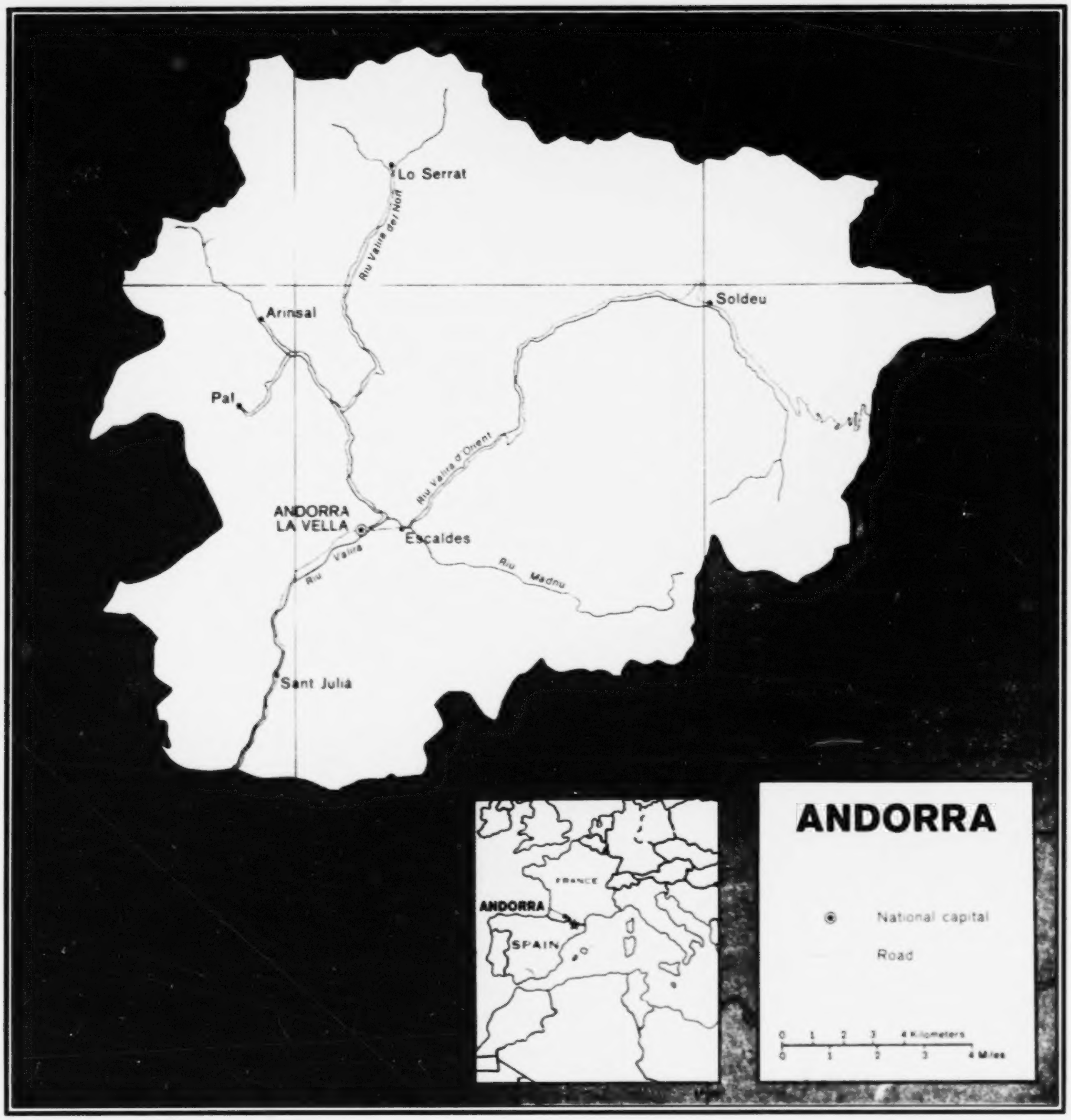
(per cent)

Minerals	FRG	Belg.	Canada	Denmark	France	Greece	Iceland	Italy	Neth.	Norway	Port.	Turkey	U.K.	USA
Manganese	100	100	100	100	100	95-100	100	100	100	100	100	20-30	100	100
Cobalt	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Titanium	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	55
Chromium	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100
Aluminium	100	100	100	100	20-25	0	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	95
Tantalum	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100
Platinum Metals	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Tin	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	80	100	85	99
Nickel	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	95
Tungsten	100	100	100	100	50	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	60
Beryllium	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Zirconium	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	50
Iron	98	98	0	100	50	0	100	100	100	100	100	25-30	100	25
Lead	90	100	0	100	85	20	100	90	100	75	100	0	100	60
Copper	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0	100	10-15

Source: Federal Republic of Germany. White Paper 1983. *The Security of the Federal Republic of Germany.* Pp. 22 & 24.

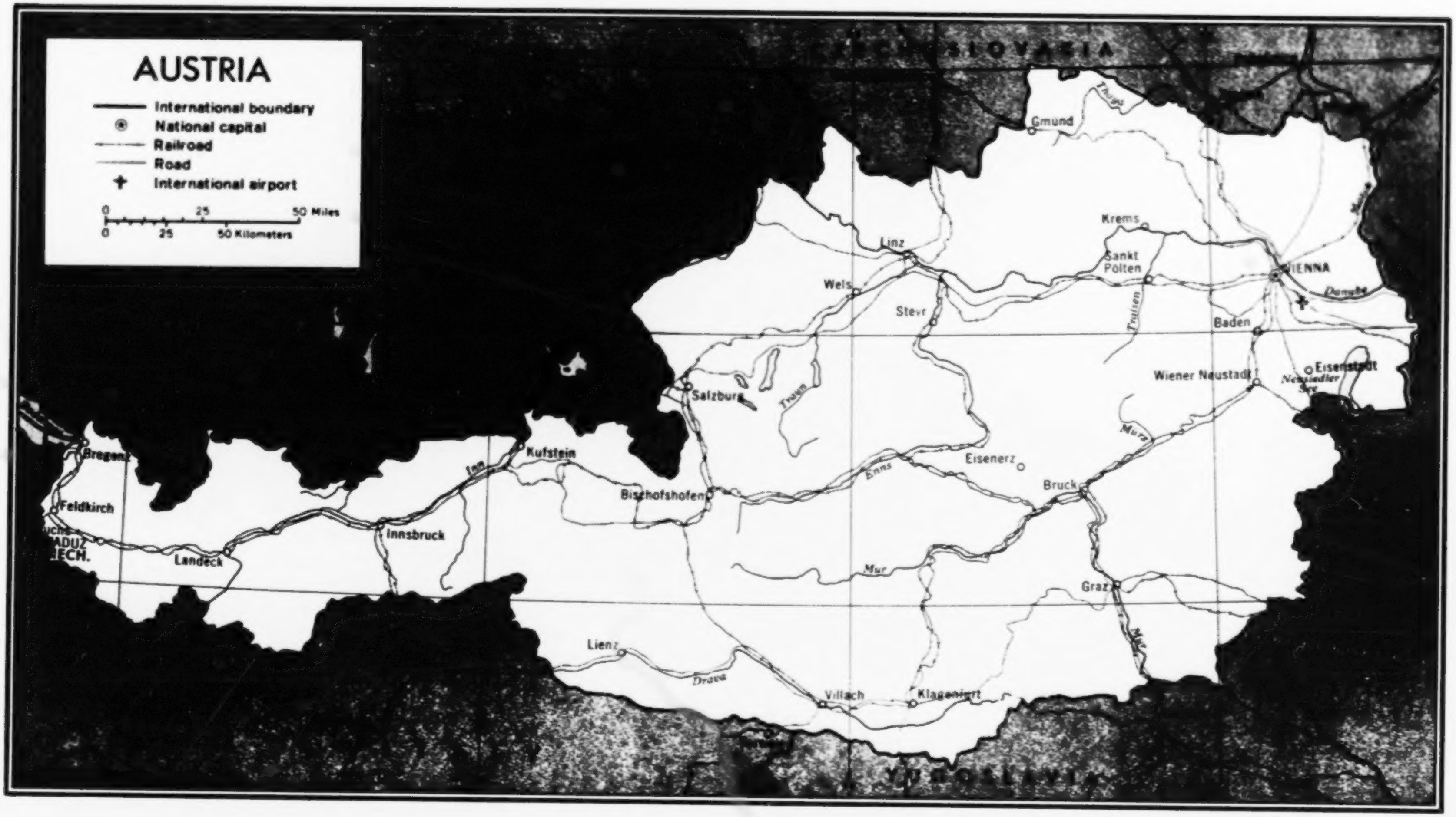

YUGOSLAVIA
Bajram Curri
Koplik i Poshtem
LAKE SCUTARI
Prizren
Shkoder
Puke
Kukes
Drin
Lezhe
Rreshen
Fush-Muhur
Dibre
YUGOSLAVIA
Laç
Burrel
Mat
Kruje
Vore
TIRANE
Durres
ADRIATIC
SEA
Librazhd
Elbasan
Shkumbin
Rrogozhine
Cerrik
Lin
Ohrid
LAKE OHRID
Lushnje
Gramsh
Pogradec
Çerave
LAKE PRESPA
Stalin
Devoll
Fier
Semeni
Berat
Maliq
Korçe
Osum
Vjose
Selenice
Çorovode
ISHULLI I SAZANIT
Vlore
Mavrove
Erseke
Kelcyre
Tepelene
Permet
Leskovik
Himare
Gjirokaster
GREECE
Jergucat
Sarande
ALBANIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 Miles
0 25 Kilometers
19
20
21
40
41
42

PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
AREA: *11,100 sq.mi. 28,748 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *2,900,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tirana*
(198,000 est'd '80)
GNP per capita: *not available*

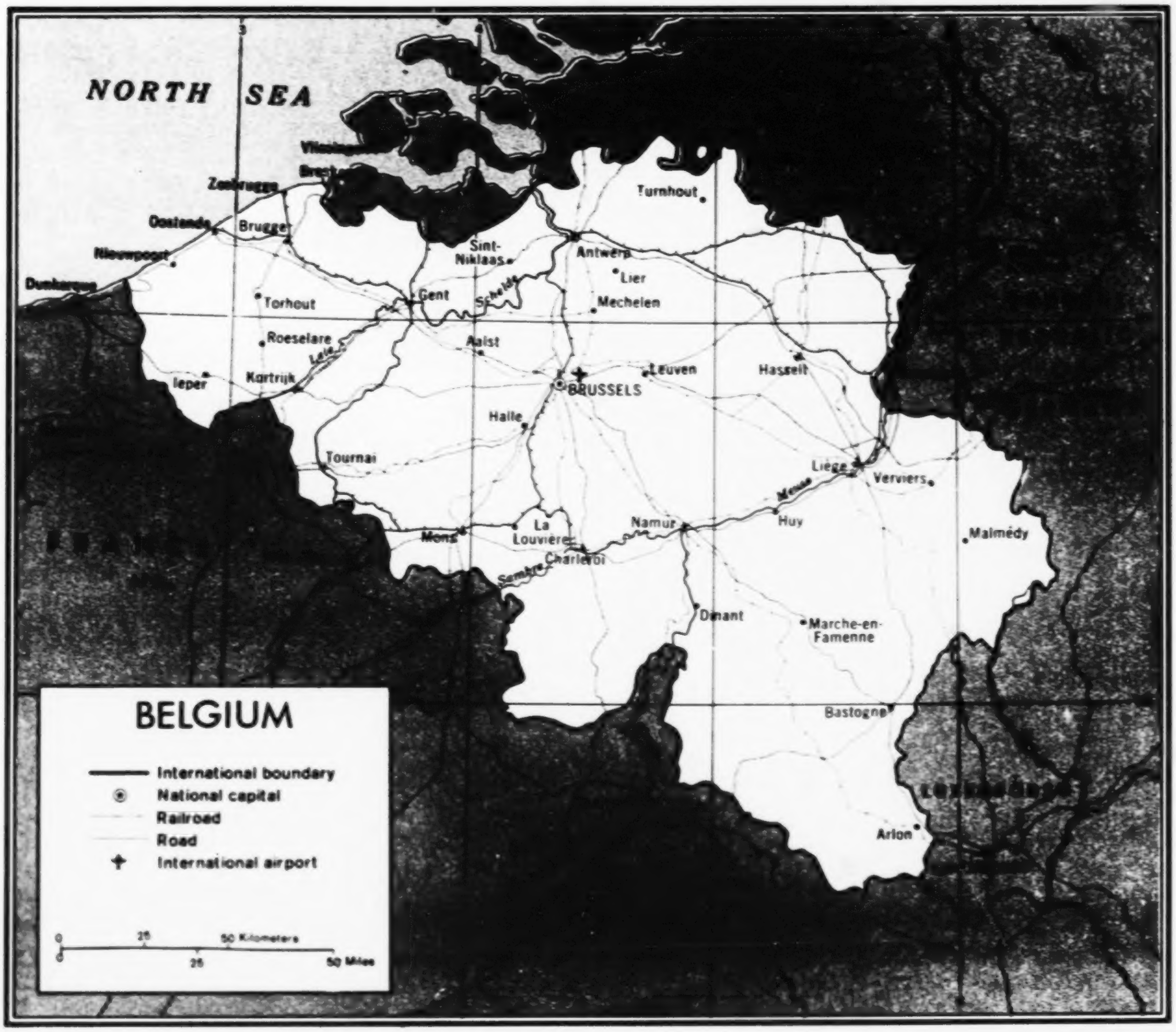

Lo Serrat
Riu Valira del Nort
Arinsal
Soldeu
Pal
Riu Valira d'Orient
ANDORRA LA VELLA
Escaldes
Riu Valira
Riu Madriu
Sant Julià
FRANCE
ANDORRA
SPAIN
ANDORRA
National capital
Road
0 1 2 3 4 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 4 Miles

PRINCIPALITY OF ANDORRA
AREA: *180 sq. mi. 466 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *38,050 (est. for '82)*
GNP per capita: *not available*

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181


AUSTRIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
YUGOSLAVIA
Gmünd
Thaya
Krems
Linz
Sankt Pölten
VIENNA
Danube
Wels
Steyr
Traisen
Baden
Eisenstadt
Neusiedler See
Wiener Neustadt
Salzburg
Traun
Mürz
Bregenz
Kufstein
Inn
Eisenerz
Enns
Bruck
Bischofshofen
Feldkirch
Innsbruck
VADUZ
LIECH.
Landeck
Mur
Graz
Lienz
Drava
Villach
Klagenfurt

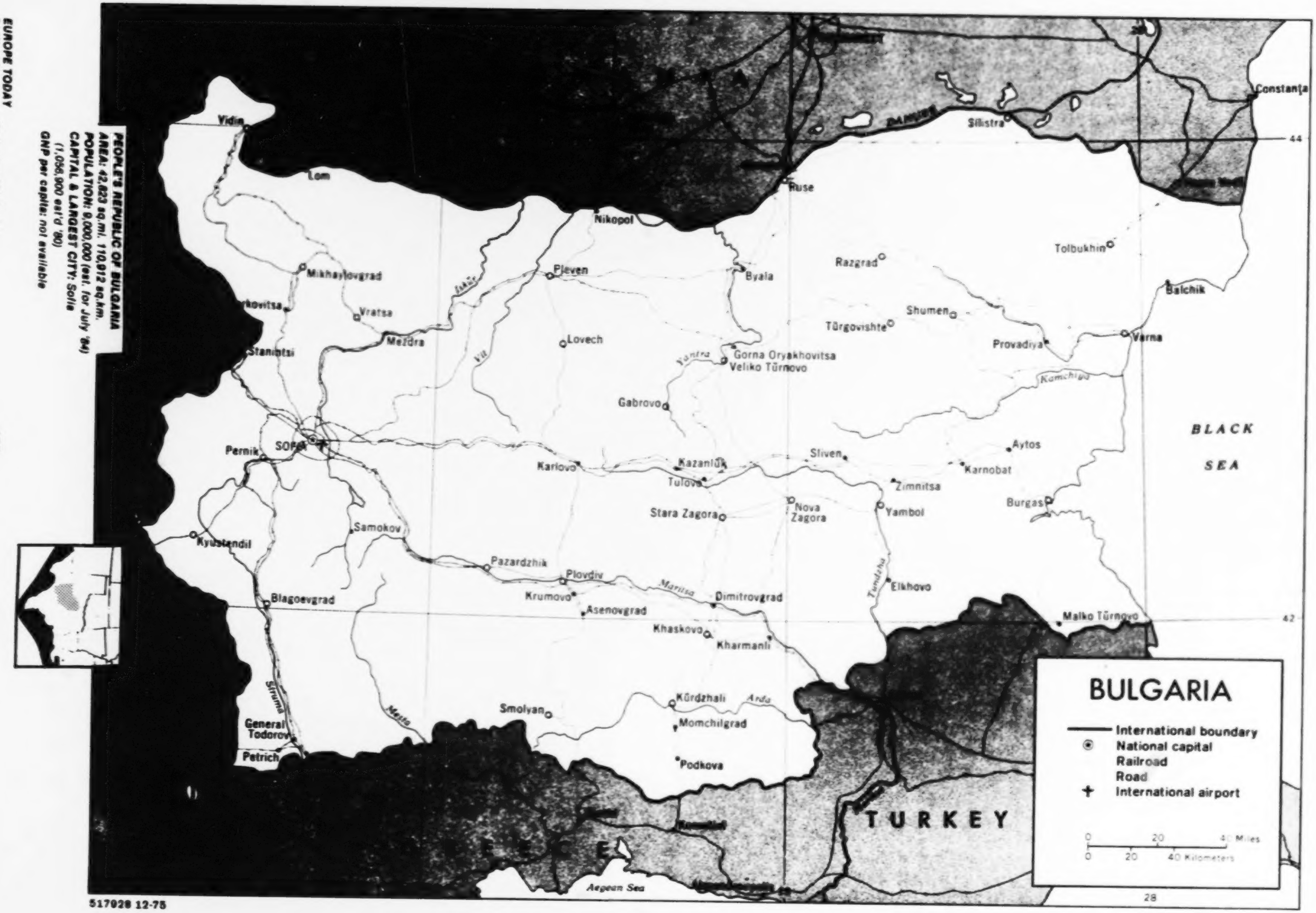
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA
AREA: *32,369 sq. mi. 83,835 sq. km.*
POPULATION: *7,600,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Vienna (1,504,200 1981 census)*
GNP: *$9,880 per capita, 1982*


NORTH SEA
Vlissingen
Breskens
Zeebrugge
Oostende
Brugge
Nieuwpoort
Dunkerque
Sint-Niklaas
Antwerp
Turnhout
Lier
Mechelen
Torhout
Gent
Schelde
Roeselare
Aalst
Leie
Ieper
Kortrijk
Leuven
Hasselt
BRUSSELS
Halle
Tournai
Liège
Verviers
Meuse
Huy
Namur
Mons
La Louvière
Charleroi
Sambre
Malmédy
Dinant
Marche-en-Famenne
Bastogne
Arlon
LUXEMBOURG
BELGIUM
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0
25
50 Kilometers
0
25
50 Miles

KINGDOM OF BELGIUM
AREA: *11,791 sq.mi. 30,540 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *9,900,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Brussels (Met.)*
(1,000,221 est'd '81)
GNP: *$10,760 per capita, 1982*

EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181

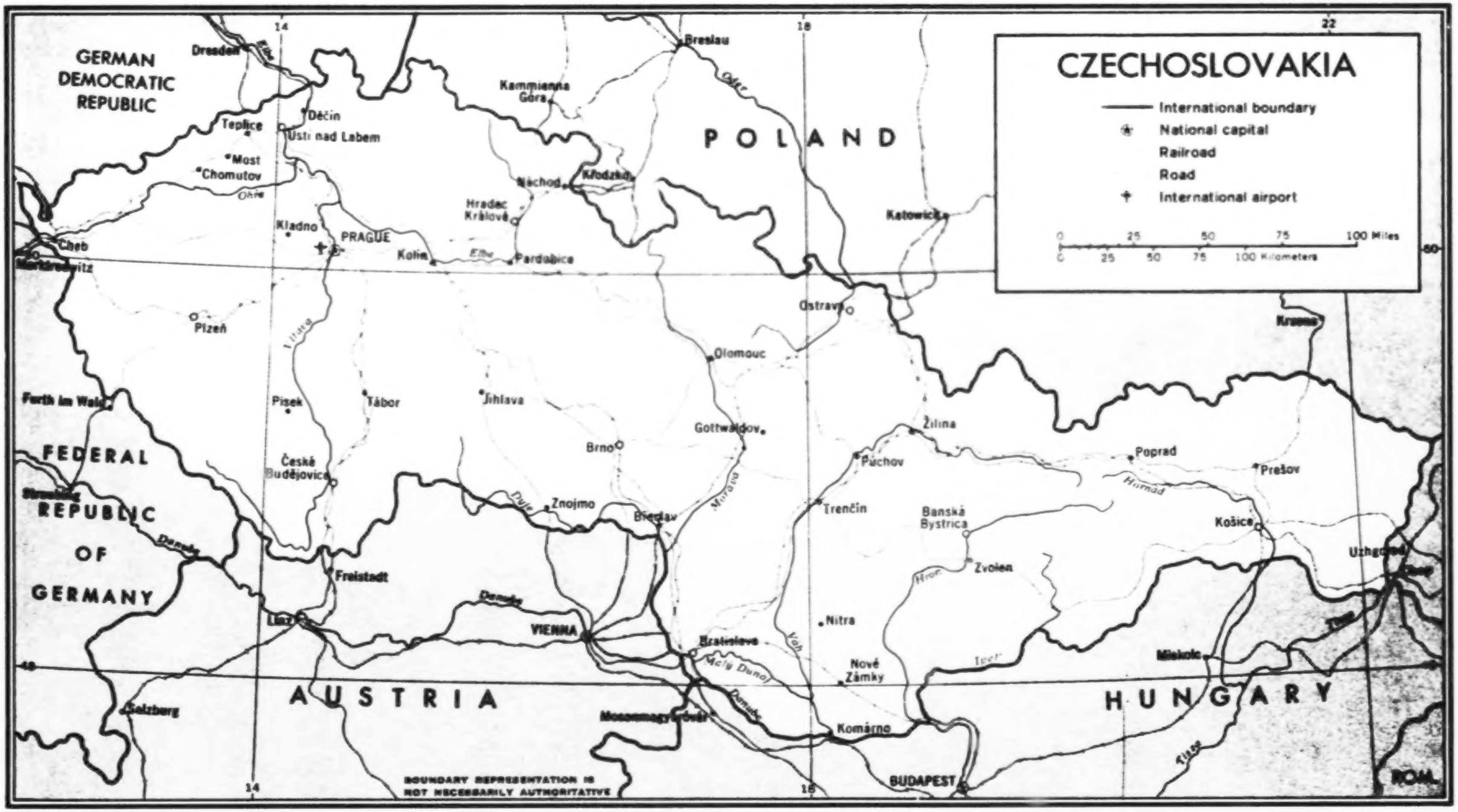
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA
AREA: 42,823 sq.mi. 110,912 sq.km.
POPULATION: 9,000,000 (est. for July '84)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Sofia
(1,056,900 est'd '80)
GNP per capita: not available



BULGARIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 20 40 Miles
0 20 40 Kilometers
Vidin
Lom
Mikhaylovgrad
Vratsa
Mezdra
Stanintsi
Pernik
SOFIA
Kyustendil
Samokov
Blagoevgrad
General Todorov
Petrich
Struma
Mesta
Iskŭr
Vit
Nikopol
Pleven
Lovech
Byala
Ruse
Silistra
Danube
Constanța
Razgrad
Tolbukhin
Balchik
Shumen
Tŭrgovishte
Provadiya
Varna
Kamchiya
Gorna Oryakhovitsa
Veliko Tŭrnovo
Yantra
Gabrovo
Karlovo
Kazanlŭk
Tulovo
Sliven
Zimnitsa
Karnobat
Aytos
Burgas
Stara Zagora
Nova Zagora
Yambol
Tundzha
Elkhovo
Pazardzhik
Plovdiv
Krumovo
Asenovgrad
Maritsa
Dimitrovgrad
Khaskovo
Kharmanli
Smolyan
Kŭrdzhali
Arda
Momchilgrad
Podkova
Malko Tŭrnovo
BLACK SEA
TURKEY
Aegean Sea
44
42
28

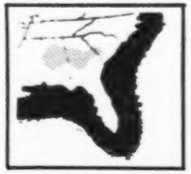
517028 12-75

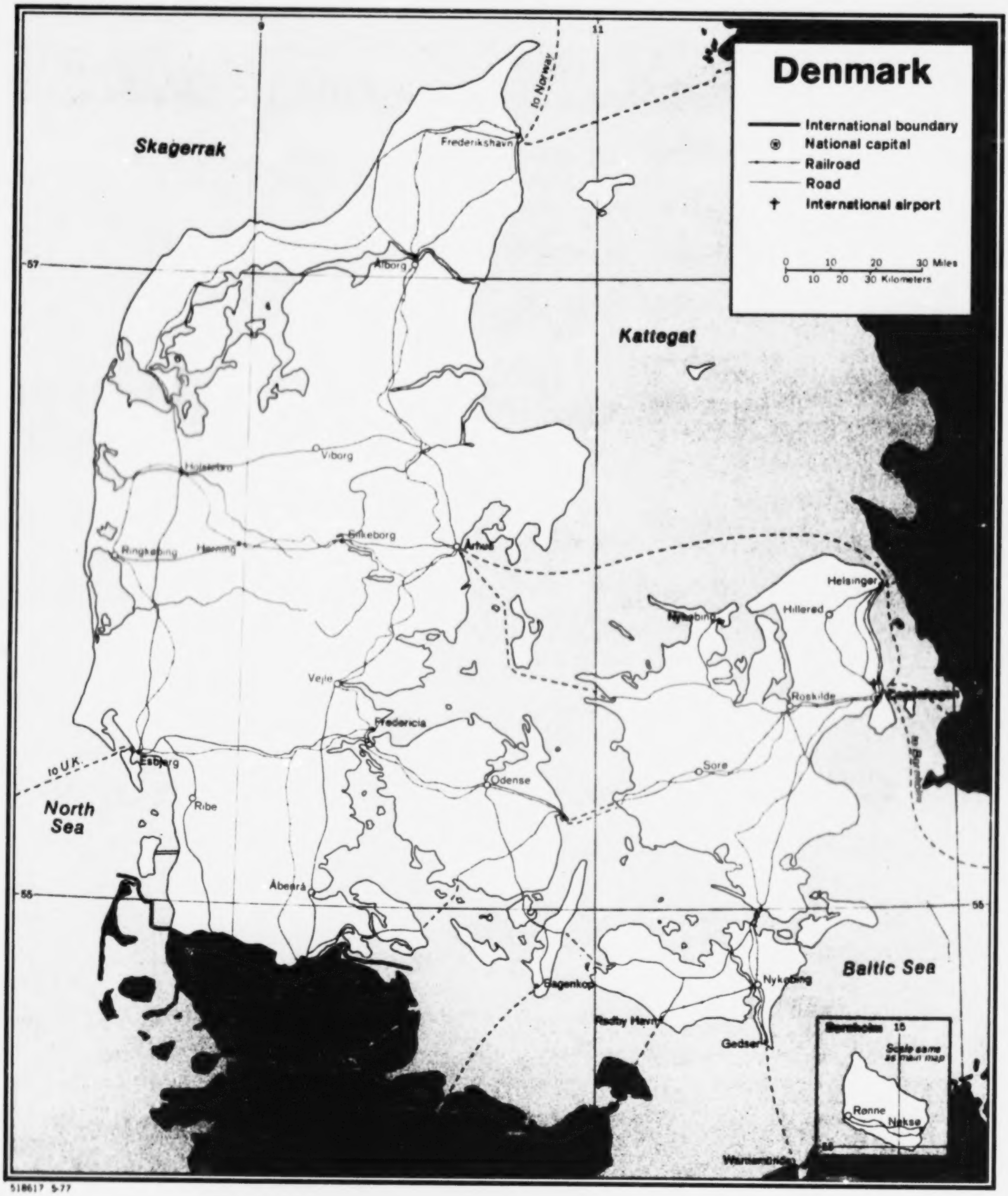
EUROPE TODAY
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley, MA 02181


CZECHOSLOVAKIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
POLAND
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
ROM.
14
18
22
50
48
Dresden
Breslau
Kammienna Góra
Oder
Děčín
Teplice
Ústí nad Labem
Most
Chomutov
Ohře
Náchod
Kłodzko
Hradec Králové
Katowice
Kladno
PRAGUE
Cheb
Marktredwitz
Kolín
Elbe
Pardubice
Ostrava
Krosno
Plzeň
Vltava
Olomouc
Furth im Wald
Písek
Tábor
Jihlava
Gottwaldov
Žilina
Brno
České Budějovice
Púchov
Poprad
Prešov
Hornád
Straubing
Dyje
Znojmo
Břeclav
Morava
Trenčín
Banská Bystrica
Košice
Uzhgorod
Danube
Freistadt
Hron
Zvolen
Linz
VIENNA
Nitra
Tisza
Váh
Bratislava
Malý Dunaj
Nové Zámky
Ipel'
Miskolc
Salzburg
Mosonmagyaróvár
Komárno
BUDAPEST
BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE

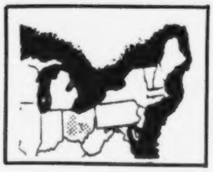
518122 7-76

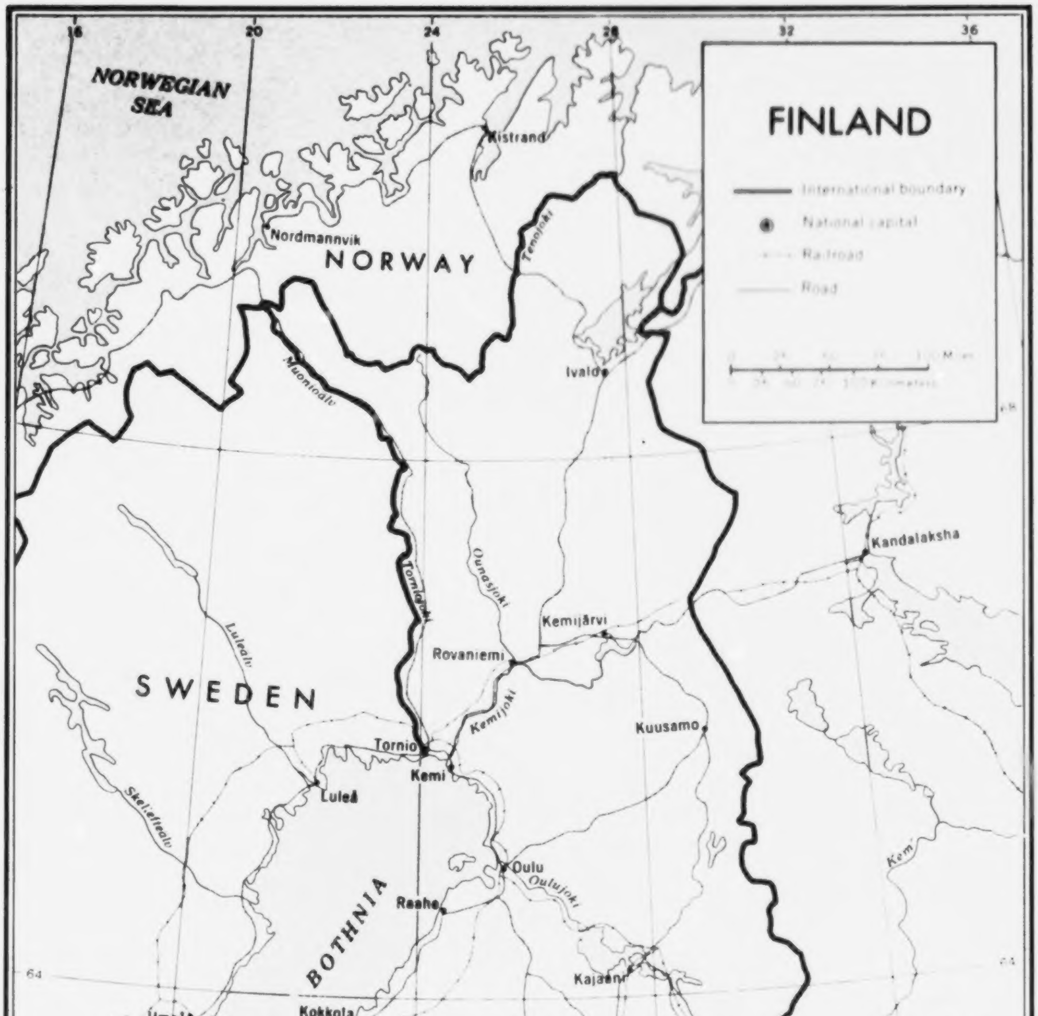
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC (CSSR)
AREA: *49,370 sq.mi. 127,870 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *15,500,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Prague*
(1,100,000 est'd '81)
GNP per capita: *not available*



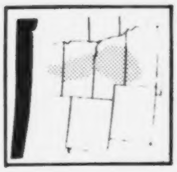

Denmark
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
Skagerrak
Kattegat
North Sea
Baltic Sea
to Norway
to U.K.
to Bornholm
Frederikshavn
Ålborg
Viborg
Holstebro
Silkeborg
Ringkøbing
Herning
Århus
Helsingør
Hillerød
Nykøbing
Roskilde
Copenhagen
Vejle
Fredericia
Esbjerg
Ribe
Odense
Sorø
Åbenrå
Rudkøbing
Nykøbing
Rødby Havn
Gedser
Warnemünde
Bornholm
Scale same as main map
Rønne
Nexø
57
55
9
11
15
518617 5-77

KINGDOM OF DENMARK
AREA: *16,632 sq.mi. 43,076 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *5,100,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Copenhagen*
(654,437 est'd '80)
GNP: *$12,470 per capita, 1982*

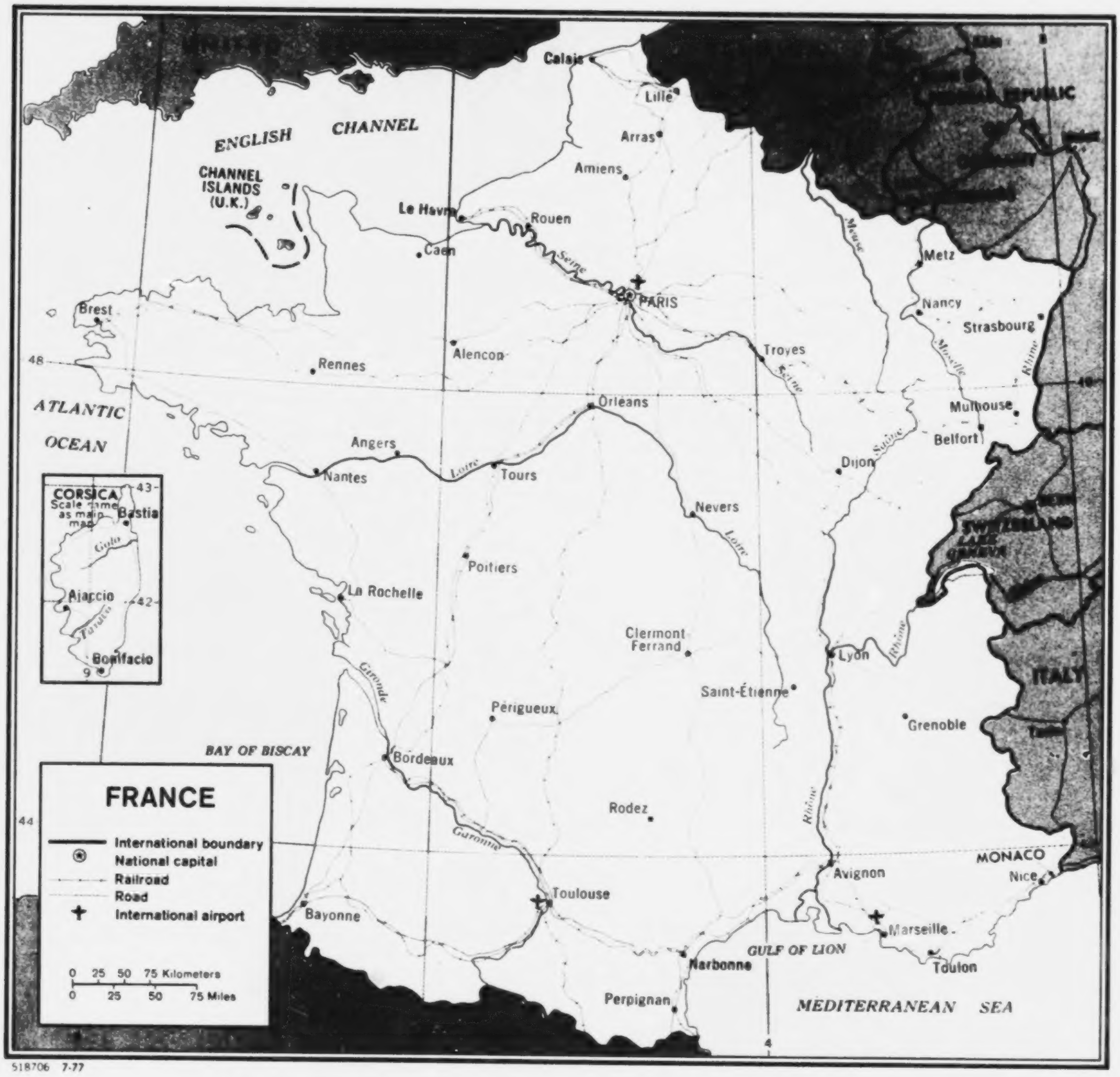



FINLAND
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
16
20
24
28
32
36
68
64
60
NORWEGIAN SEA
NORWAY
SWEDEN
U. S. S. R.
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
BALTIC SEA
LAKE LADOGA
Kistrand
Nordmannvik
Tenojoki
Muonioalv
Ivalo
Kandalaksha
Tornionjoki
Ounasjoki
Kemijärvi
Rovaniemi
Luleälv
Kemijoki
Tornio
Kemi
Kuusamo
Luleå
Skellefteälv
Oulu
Oulujoki
Raahe
Kem
Kajaani
Umeå
Kokkola
Iisalmi
Vaasa
Kuopio
Joensuu
Jyvaskyla
Kyrönjoki
Savonlinna
Mikkeli
Pori
Kokemäenjoki
Tampere
Rauma
Lappeenranta
Imatra
Lahti
Hämeenlinna
Kouvola
Vyborg
Porvoonjoki
Turku
Kotka
Mariehamn
HELSINKI
Leningrad
Hangö

The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

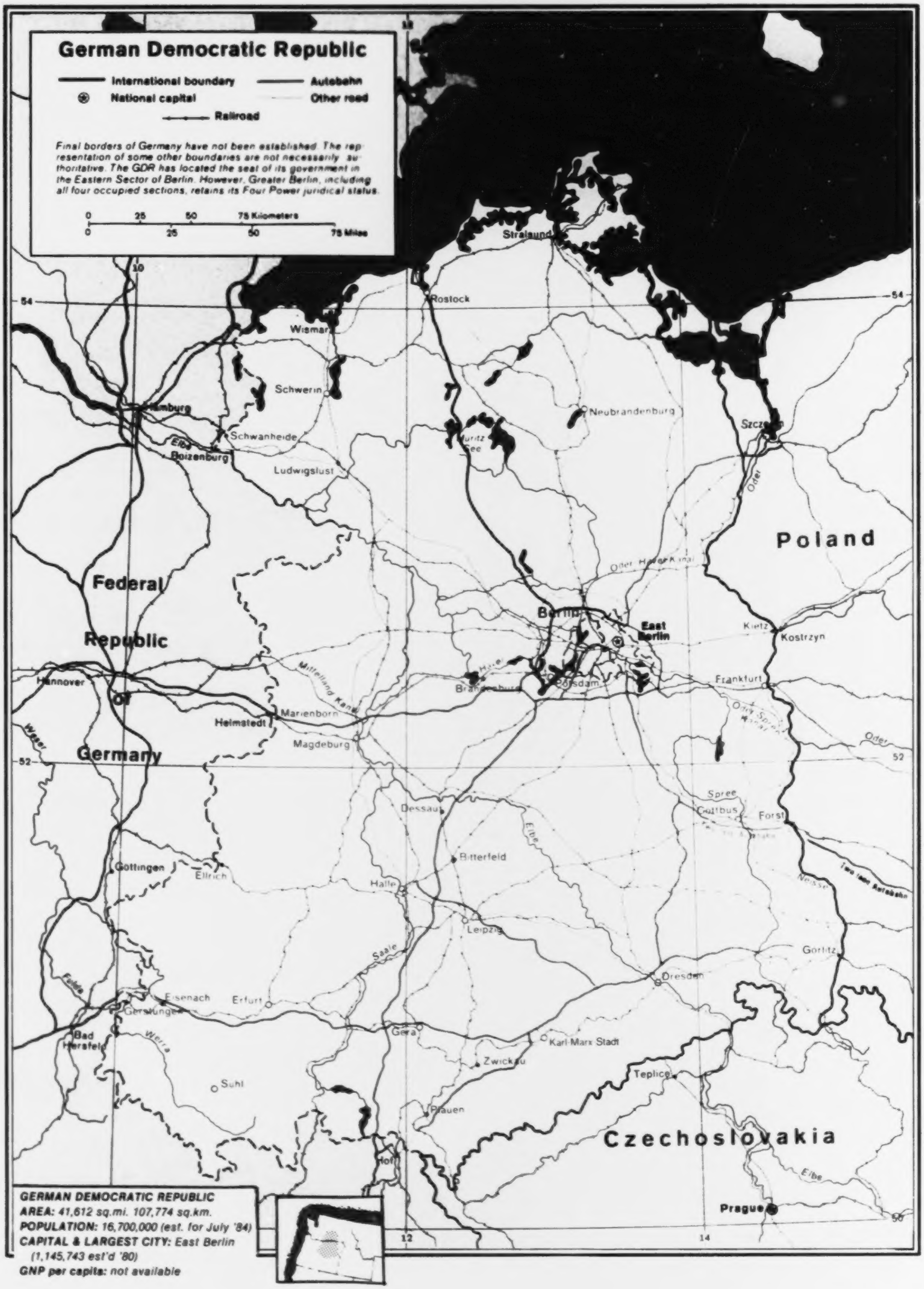


REPUBLIC OF FINLAND
AREA: 130,159 sq.mi. 337,113 sq.km.
POPULATION: 4,900,000 (est. for July '84)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Helsinki
(490,204 est'd '82)
GNP: $10,870 per capita, 1982



FRANCE
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles
CORSICA
Scale same as main map
Bastia
Golo
Ajaccio
Bonifacio
43
42
9
ENGLISH CHANNEL
CHANNEL ISLANDS (U.K.)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY OF BISCAY
GULF OF LION
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MONACO
SWITZERLAND
LAKE GENEVA
ITALY
Calais
Lille
Arras
Amiens
Le Havre
Rouen
Caen
Seine
PARIS
Brest
Rennes
Alencon
Troyes
Metz
Nancy
Strasbourg
Meuse
Moselle
Rhine
Mulhouse
Belfort
Orleans
Angers
Nantes
Tours
Loire
Dijon
Saône
Nevers
Poitiers
La Rochelle
Clermont Ferrand
Lyon
Rhône
Saint-Étienne
Grenoble
Périgueux
Gironde
Bordeaux
Garonne
Rodez
Avignon
Nice
Toulouse
Bayonne
Marseille
Toulon
Narbonne
Perpignan
48
44
4
518706 7-77

FRENCH REPUBLIC
AREA: *213,009 sq.mi. 551,695 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *54,800,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Paris*
(2,296,945 1975 census)
GNP: *$11,680 per capita, 1982*


German Democratic Republic
International boundary
Autobahn
National capital
Other road
Railroad
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles
Stralsund
Rostock
Wismar
Schwerin
Hamburg
Schwanheide
Elbe
Boizenburg
Ludwigslust
Müritz See
Neubrandenburg
Szczecin
Oder
Poland
Oder-Havel-Kanal
Berlin
East Berlin
Kietz
Kostrzyn
Federal Republic of Germany
Hannover
Mittelland Kanal
Havel
Brandenburg
Potsdam
Frankfurt
Oder-Spree-Kanal
Helmstedt
Marienborn
Magdeburg
Weser
Spree
Cottbus
Forst
Dessau
Bitterfeld
Elbe
Göttingen
Ellrich
Halle
Leipzig
Two lane Autobahn
Neisse
Saale
Görlitz
Dresden
Fulda
Eisenach
Erfurt
Gerstungen
Bad Hersfeld
Werra
Gera
Karl-Marx-Stadt
Zwickau
Teplice
Suhl
Plauen
Hof
Czechoslovakia
Elbe
Prague
54
52
50
10
12
14

Final borders of Germany have not been established. The representation of some other boundaries are not necessarily authoritative. The GDR has located the seat of its government in the Eastern Sector of Berlin. However, Greater Berlin, including all four occupied sections, retains its Four Power juridical status.

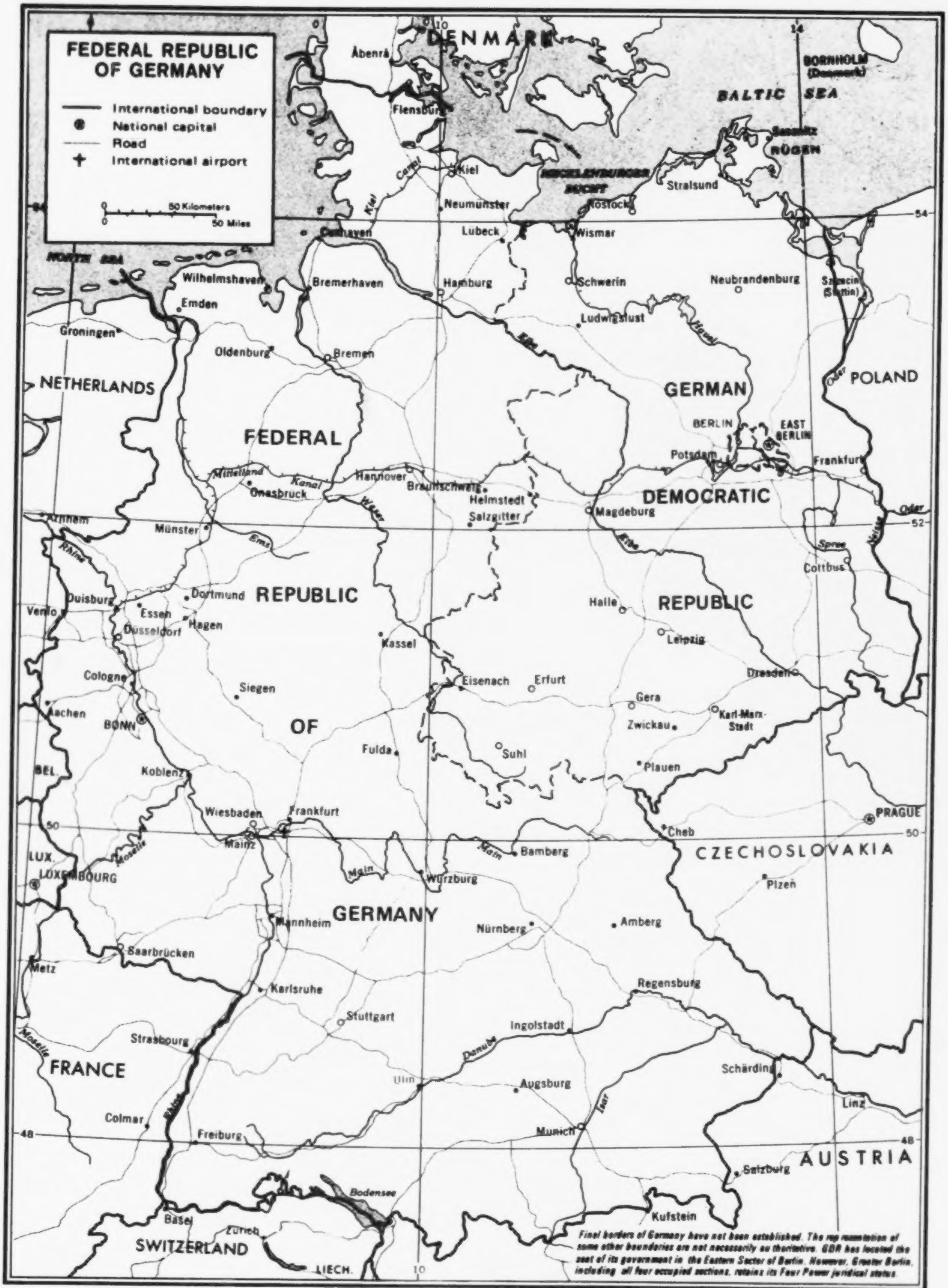
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AREA: *41,612 sq.mi. 107,774 sq.km.*

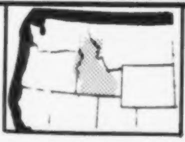
POPULATION: *16,700,000 (est. for July '84)*

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *East Berlin (1,145,743 est'd '80)*

GNP per capita: *not available*


FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
International boundary
National capital
Road
International airport
50 Kilometers
50 Miles
DENMARK
Åbenrå
Flensburg
BORNHOLM (Denmark)
BALTIC SEA
Sassnitz
RÜGEN
Kiel
Kiel Canal
MECKLENBURGER BUCHT
Rostock
Stralsund
Neumünster
Lübeck
Wismar
Cuxhaven
NORTH SEA
Wilhelmshaven
Bremerhaven
Hamburg
Schwerin
Neubrandenburg
Szczecin (Stettin)
Emden
Groningen
Ludwigslust
Havel
Oldenburg
Bremen
Elbe
Oder
POLAND
NETHERLANDS
GERMAN
FEDERAL
BERLIN
EAST BERLIN
Potsdam
Frankfurt
Mittelland Kanal
Hannover
Braunschweig
Helmstedt
Osnabrück
Salzgitter
Weser
Magdeburg
DEMOCRATIC
Arnhem
Münster
Ems
Rhine
Spree
Neisse
Cottbus
Duisburg
Dortmund
REPUBLIC
Venlo
Essen
Düsseldorf
Hagen
Halle
REPUBLIC
Leipzig
Kassel
Cologne
Eisenach
Erfurt
Dresden
Siegen
Gera
Aachen
BONN
OF
Zwickau
Karl-Marx-Stadt
Fulda
Suhl
BEL.
Koblenz
Plauen
Wiesbaden
Frankfurt
PRAGUE
Mainz
Cheb
LUX.
Moselle
Main
Bamberg
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
LUXEMBOURG
Würzburg
Plzen
Mannheim
GERMANY
Nürnberg
Amberg
Saarbrücken
Metz
Regensburg
Karlsruhe
Stuttgart
Ingolstadt
Strasbourg
Danube
Moselle
FRANCE
Ulm
Augsburg
Schärding
Linz
Colmar
Rhine
Isar
Freiburg
Munich
Salzburg
AUSTRIA
Bodensee
Kufstein
Basel
Zurich
SWITZERLAND
LIECH.
10
14
54
52
50
48

Final borders of Germany have not been established. The representation of some other boundaries are not necessarily authoritative. GDR has located the seat of its government in the Eastern Sector of Berlin. However, Greater Berlin, including all four occupied sections, retains its Four Power juridical status.



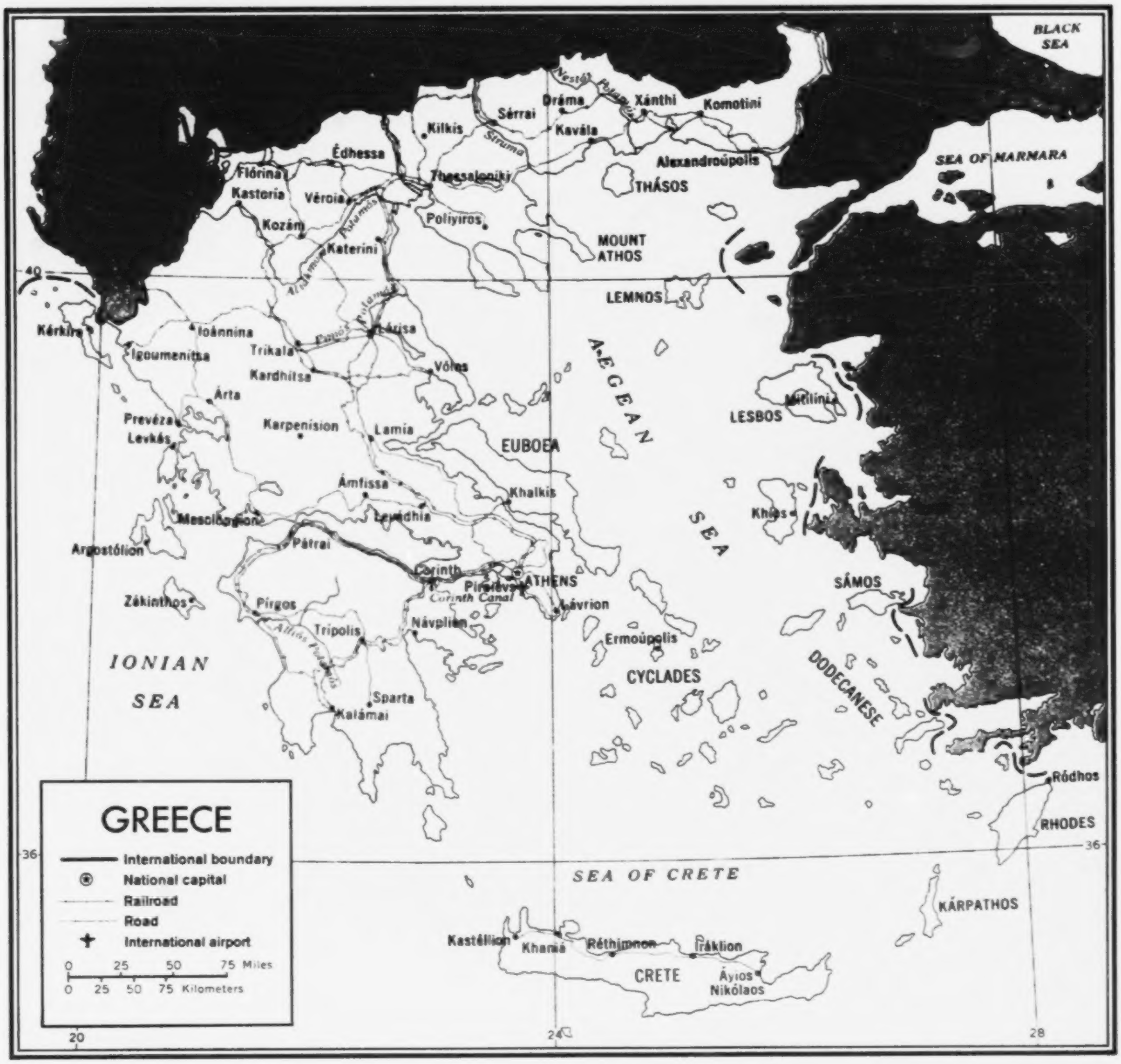
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

AREA: 96,345 sq.mi. 249,535 sq.km.

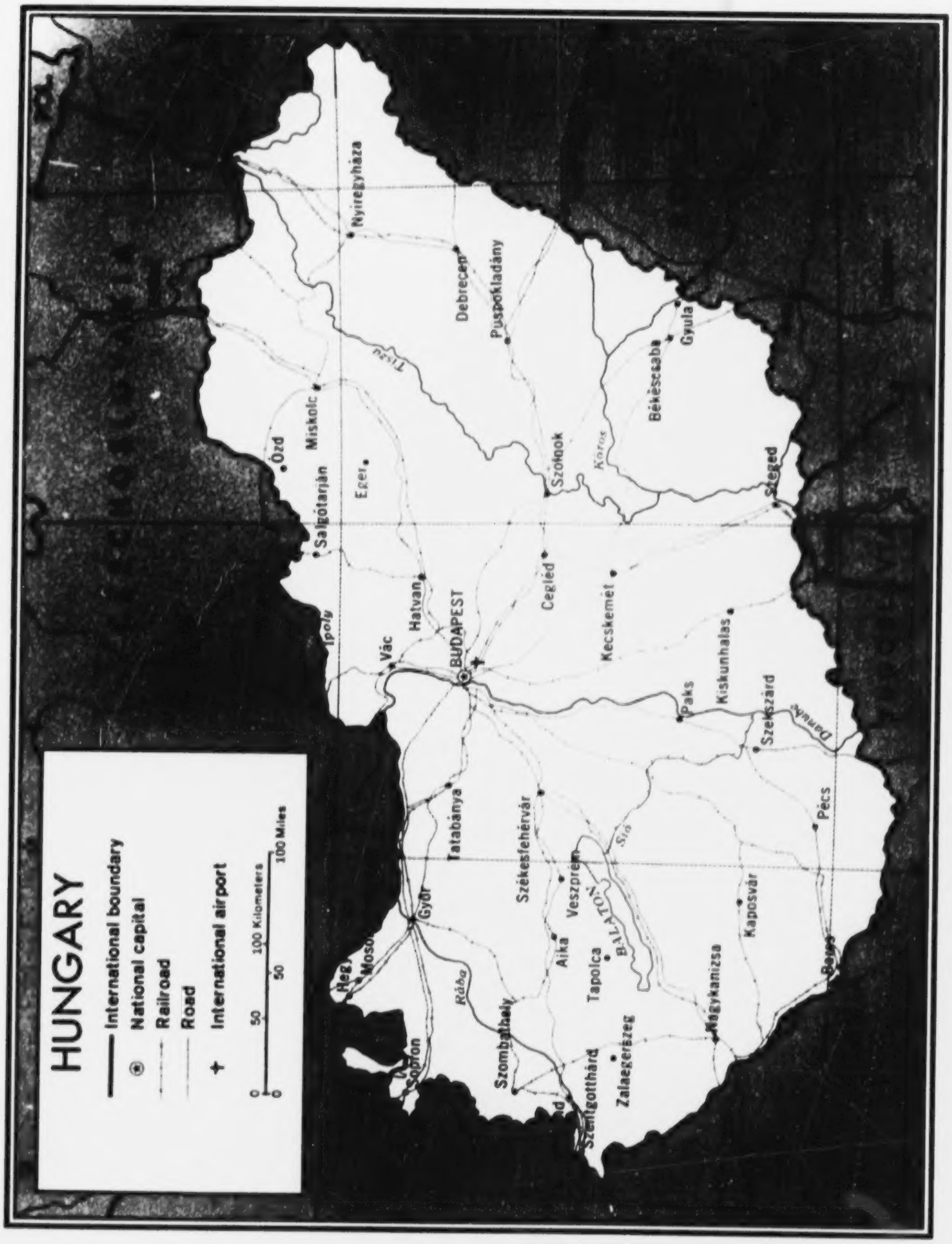
POPULATION: 61,400,000 (est. for July '84)

CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: West Berlin (2,000,000 est'd '82)

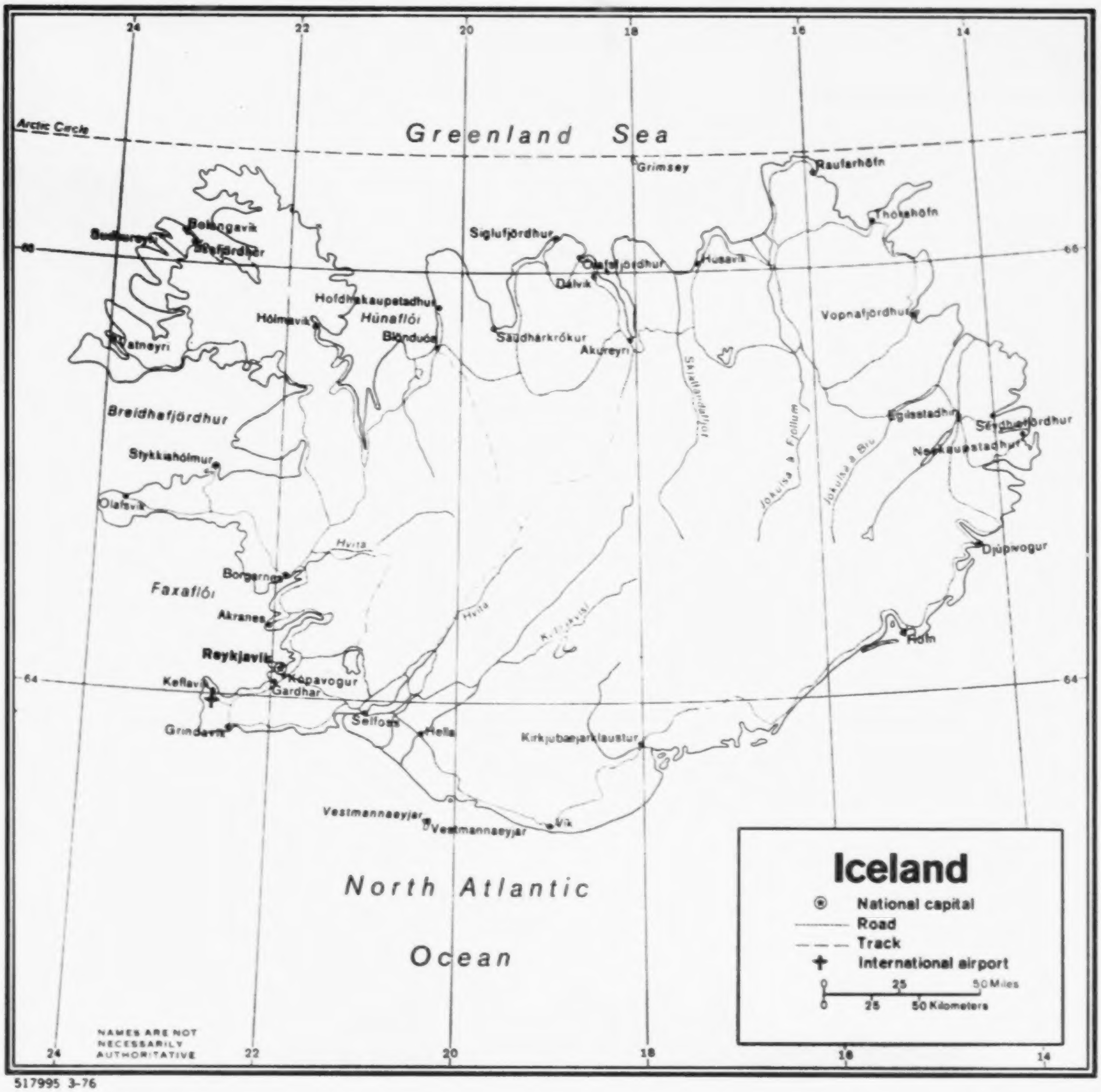
GNP: $12,460 per capita, 1982


GREECE
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Miles
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
BLACK SEA
SEA OF MARMARA
Nestos Potamos
Dráma
Xánthi
Komotiní
Sérrai
Kavála
Kilkís
Strimon
Édhessa
Alexandroúpolis
Flórina
Kastoría
Thessaloníki
THÁSOS
Véroia
Políyiros
Kozáni
Kateríni
Aliákmon Potamós
MOUNT ATHOS
LEMNOS
Kérkira
Ioánnina
Lárisa
Piniós Potamós
Igoumenítsa
Tríkala
Vólos
Kardhítsa
A E G E A N
Árta
LESBOS
Mitilíni
Prevéza
Levkás
Karpenision
Lamía
EUBOEA
Ámfissa
Khalkís
Khíos
Mesolóngion
Levádhia
S E A
Argostólion
Pátrai
Corinth
Piraiévs
ATHENS
SÁMOS
Corinth Canal
Zákinthos
Pírgos
Lávrion
Alfiós Potamós
Trípolis
Návplion
Ermoúpolis
IONIAN SEA
CYCLADES
DODECANESE
Sparta
Kalámai
Ródhos
RHODES
SEA OF CRETE
KÁRPATHOS
Kastéllion
Khaniá
Réthimnon
Iráklion
CRETE
Áyios Nikólaos
40
36
20
24
28

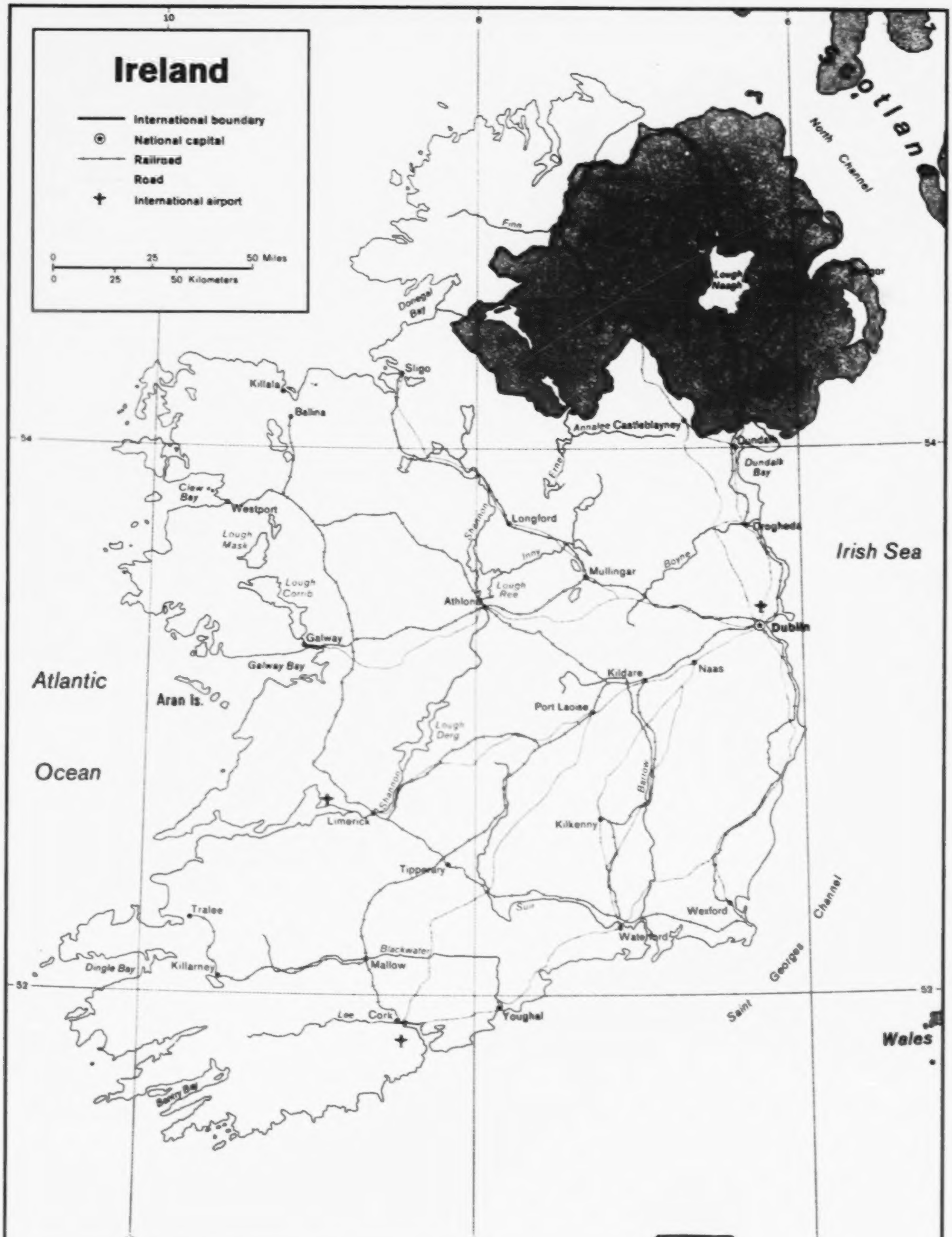
HELLENIC REPUBLIC
AREA: *51,200 sq.mi. 132,608 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *10,000,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Athens (Met.)*
(3,300,000 est'd '80)
GNP: *$4,290 per capita, 1982*


HUNGARY
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
YUGOSLAVIA
Ózd
Salgótarján
Miskolc
Eger
Nyiregyháza
Tisza
Ipoly
Vác
Hatvan
BUDAPEST
Debrecen
Puspokladány
Cegléd
Szolnok
Kőrös
Békéscsaba
Gyula
Kecskemét
Paks
Kiskunhalas
Szekszárd
Danube
Szeged
Pécs
Tatabánya
Székesfehérvár
Veszprém
Aika
Tapolca
BALATON
Sió
Kaposvár
Barcs
Nagykanizsa
Győr
Mosonmagyaróvár
Hegyeshalom
Rába
Sopron
Szombathely
Szentgotthárd
Zalaegerszeg

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
AREA: *35,900 sq.mi. 92,980 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *10,700,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Budapest*
(2,085,615 est'd '78)
GNP per capita: *not available*


Arctic Circle
Greenland Sea
Grimsey
Raufarhöfn
Thorshöfn
Siglufjördhur
Olafsfjördhur
Dalvik
Husavik
Bolungavik
Sudhureyri
Isafjördhur
Hofdhakaupstadhur
Hunaflói
Hólmavik
Blönduós
Saudhárkrókur
Akureyri
Vopnafjördhur
Patreksfjördhur
Breidhafjördhur
Stykkishólmur
Olafsvik
Egilsstadhir
Seydhisfjördhur
Neskaupstadhur
Skjálfandafljót
Jökulsá á Fjöllum
Jökulsá á Brú
Hvitá
Borgarnes
Faxaflói
Akranes
Reykjavik
Kópavogur
Gardhar
Keflavik
Grindavik
Selfoss
Hella
Thjórsá
Höfn
Djúpivogur
Kirkjubæjarklaustur
Vestmannaeyjar
Vestmannaeyjar
Vik
North Atlantic Ocean
Iceland
National capital
Road
Track
International airport
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers
NAMES ARE NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITATIVE
24
22
20
18
16
14
66
64
517995 3-76

REPUBLIC OF ICELAND
AREA: *39,708 sq.mi. 102,845 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *200,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Reykjavik*
(84,600 est'd '81)
GNP: *$12,150 per capita, 1982*


Ireland
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers
10
8
6
54
52
Scotland
North Channel
Bangor
Lough Neagh
Finn
Donegal Bay
Sligo
Killala
Ballina
Annalee
Castleblayney
Dundalk
Dundalk Bay
Clew Bay
Westport
Lough Mask
Lough Corrib
Erne
Shannon
Longford
Inny
Mullingar
Boyne
Drogheda
Irish Sea
Lough Ree
Athlone
Dublin
Galway
Galway Bay
Atlantic
Aran Is.
Ocean
Kildare
Naas
Port Laoise
Lough Derg
Barrow
Limerick
Kilkenny
Tipperary
Suir
Wexford
Waterford
Tralee
Blackwater
Mallow
Dingle Bay
Killarney
Lee
Cork
Youghal
Bantry Bay
Saint Georges Channel
Wales

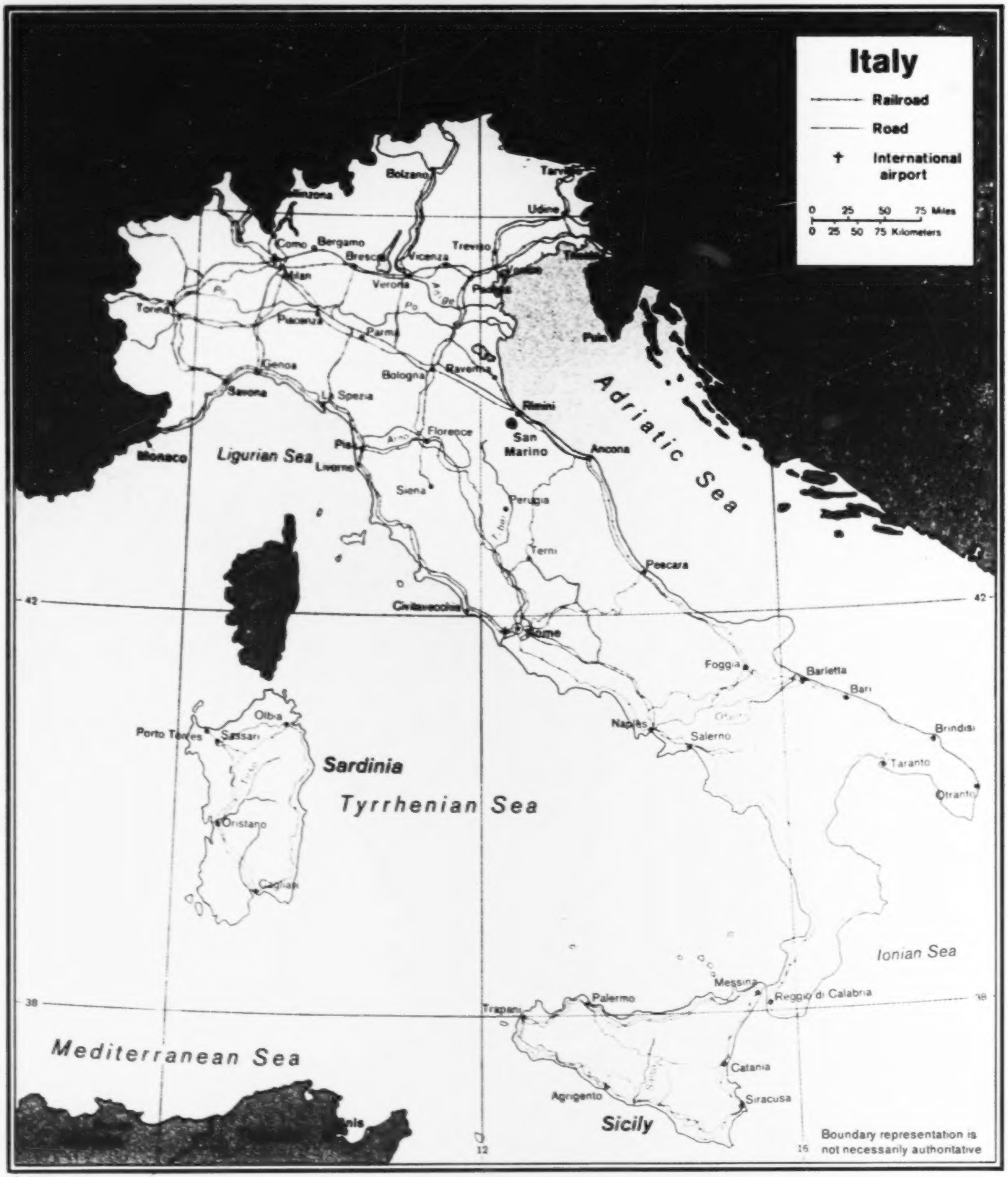
IRELAND/EIRE

AREA: *27,136 sq.mi. 70,282 sq.km.*

POPULATION: *3,600,000 (est. for July '84)*

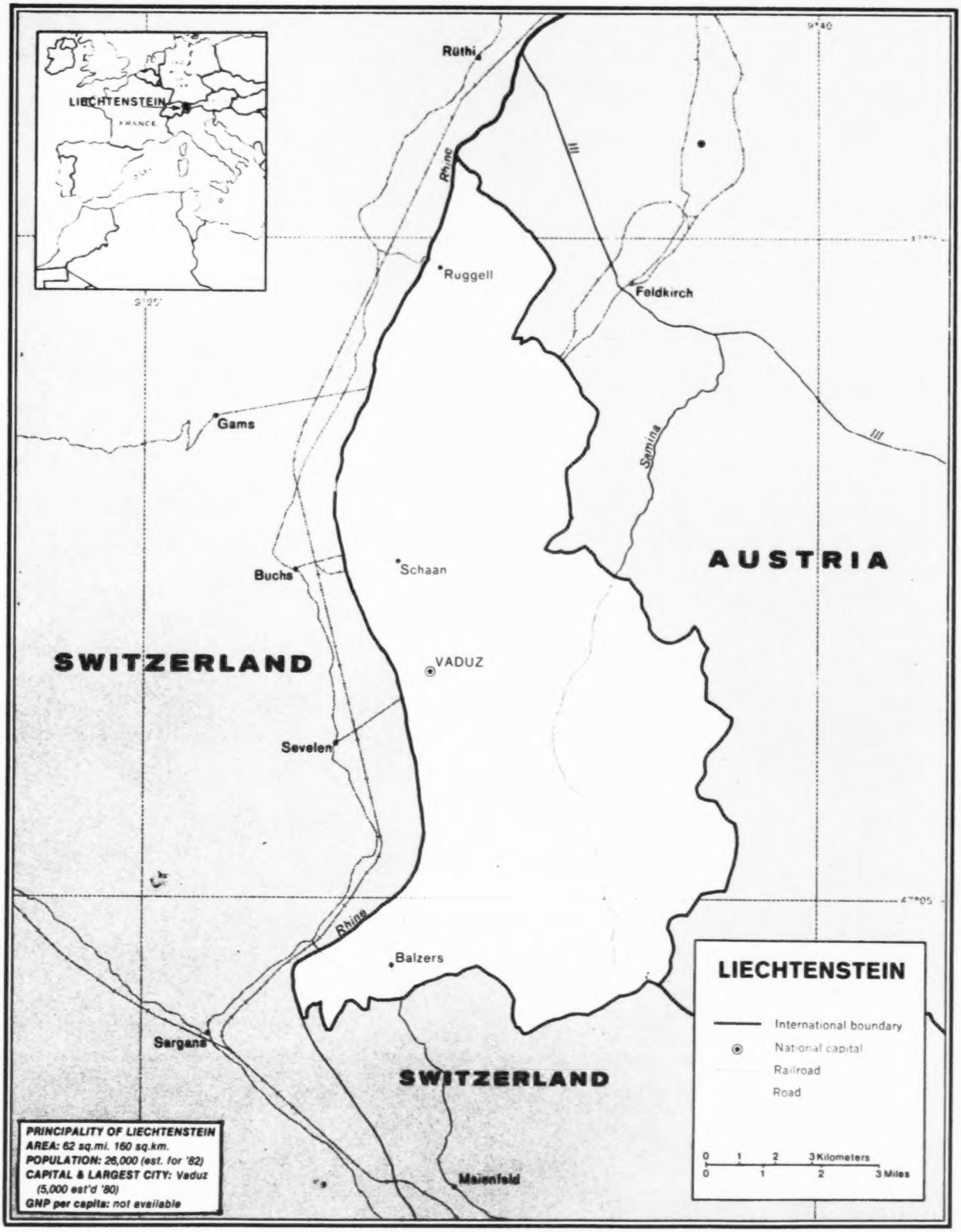
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Dublin*
(525,360 est'd '81)

GNP: *$5,150 per capita, 1982*


Italy
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Miles
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
Bolzano
Bellinzona
Tarvisio
Udine
Como
Bergamo
Brescia
Vicenza
Treviso
Trieste
Venice
Milan
Verona
Padova
Torino
Po
Adige
Piacenza
Parma
Genoa
Savona
La Spezia
Bologna
Ravenna
Pola
Rimini
San Marino
Ancona
Adriatic Sea
Monaco
Ligurian Sea
Pisa
Livorno
Arno
Florence
Siena
Perugia
Terni
Pescara
Civitavecchia
Rome
Foggia
Barletta
Bari
Naples
Salerno
Brindisi
Taranto
Otranto
Olbia
Porto Torres
Sassari
Sardinia
Tyrrhenian Sea
Oristano
Cagliari
Ionian Sea
Messina
Reggio di Calabria
Trapani
Palermo
Mediterranean Sea
Catania
Agrigento
Siracusa
Sicily
Tunis
42
38
12
16
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative

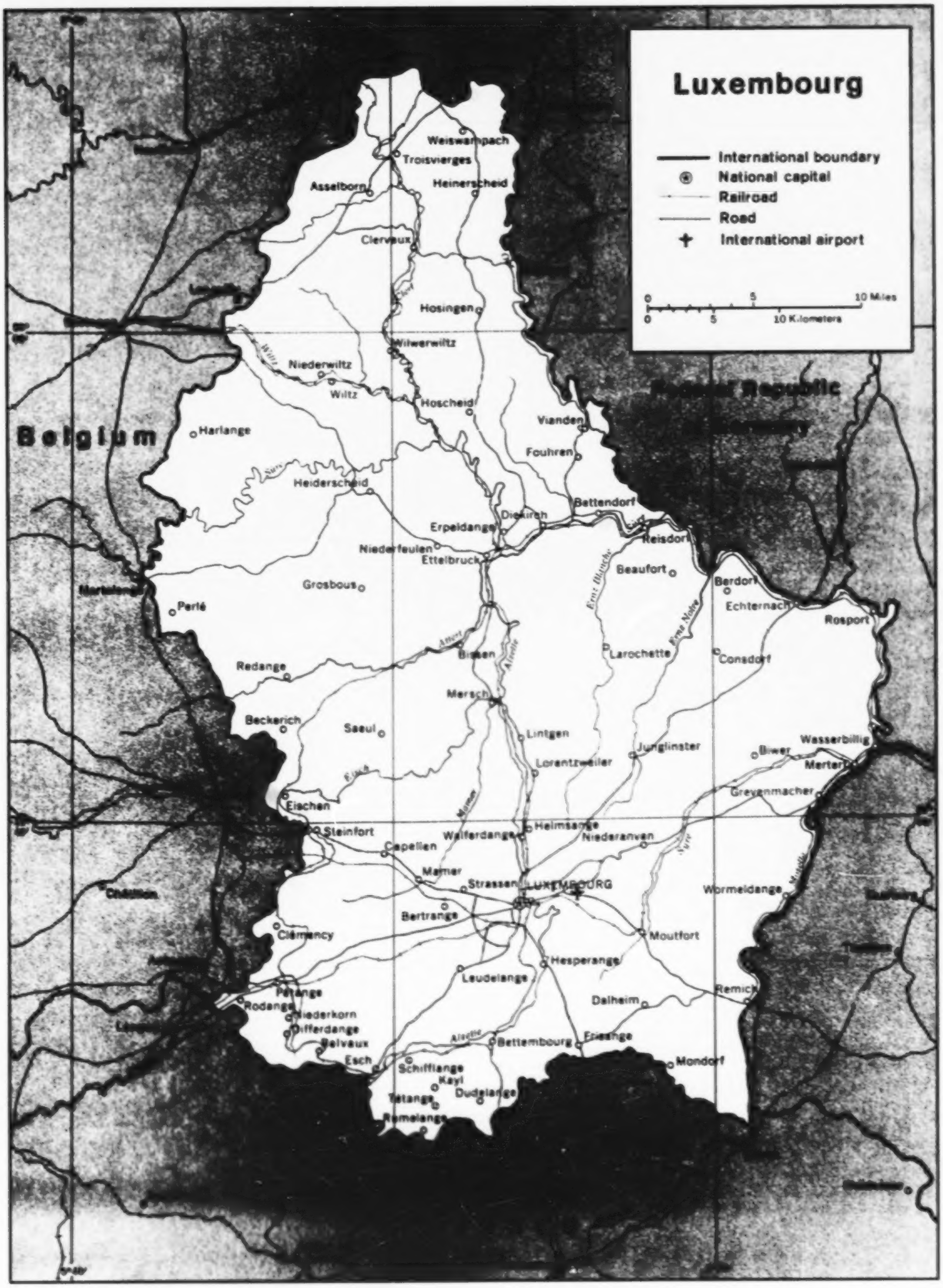
518632 5-77

ITALIAN REPUBLIC
AREA: 116,302 sq.mi. 301,223 sq.km.
POPULATION: 57,000,000 (est. for July '84)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Rome
(2,900,000 est'd '80)
GNP: $6,840 per capita, 1982

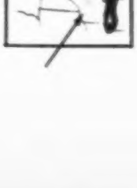

LIECHTENSTEIN
FRANCE
Rüthi
Ruggell
Feldkirch
Gams
Rhine
Samina
Ill
Schaan
Buchs
VADUZ
Sevelen
Balzers
Sargans
Maienfeld
SWITZERLAND
AUSTRIA
SWITZERLAND
9°25'
9°40'
47°05'
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
0 1 2 3 Kilometers
0 1 2 3 Miles

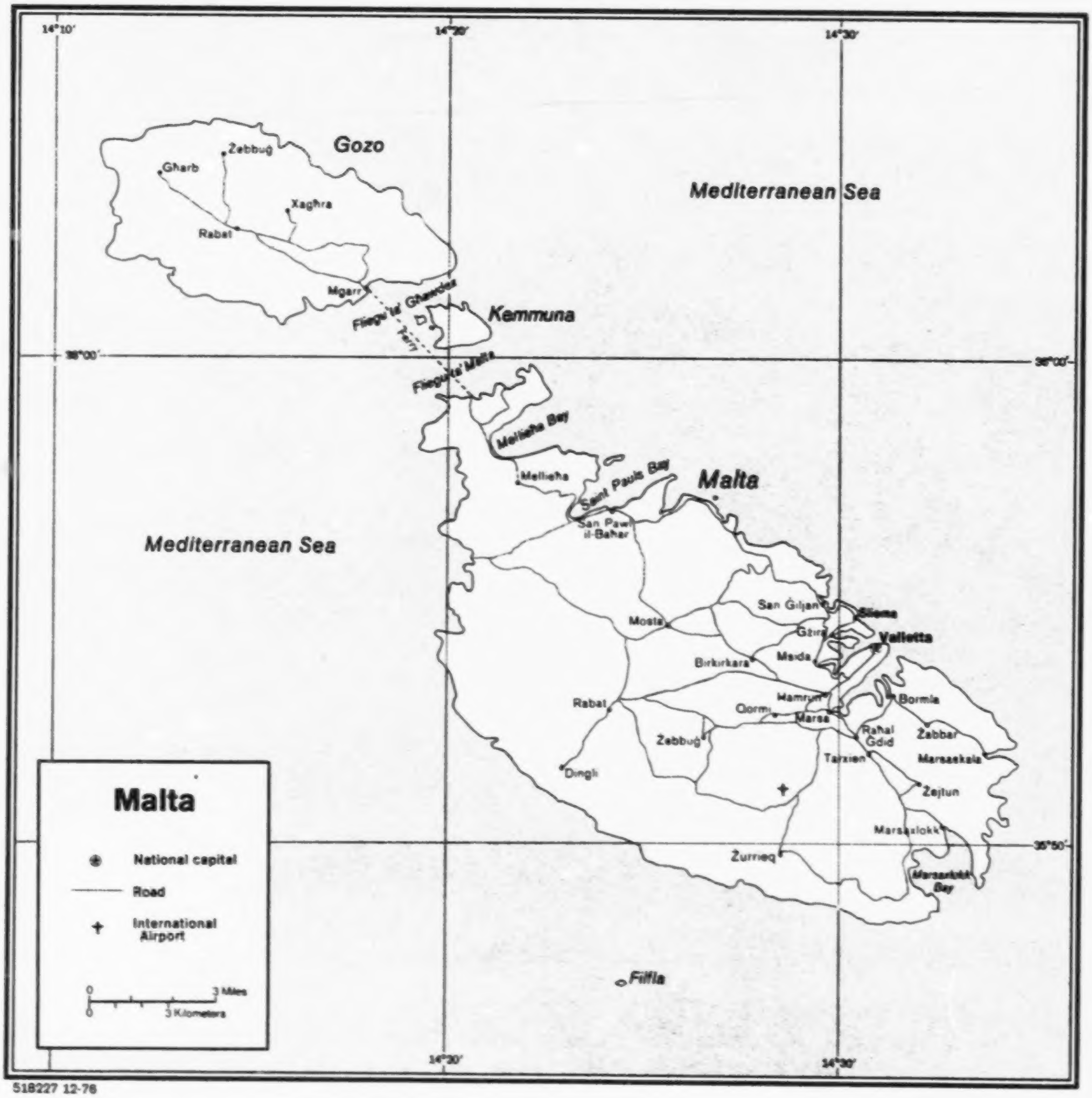
LIECHTENSTEIN

PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN
AREA: 62 sq.mi. 160 sq.km.
POPULATION: 26,000 (est. for '82)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Vaduz (5,000 est'd '80)
GNP per capita: not available


Luxembourg
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0
5
10 Miles
0
5
10 Kilometers
Belgium
Federal Republic
Weiswampach
Troisvierges
Asselborn
Heinerscheid
Clervaux
Hosingen
Wilwerwiltz
Wiltz
Niederwiltz
Wiltz
Hoscheid
Vianden
Harlange
Fouhren
Sure
Heiderscheid
Bettendorf
Diekirch
Erpeldange
Reisdorf
Niederfeulen
Ettelbruck
Beaufort
Grosbous
Berdorf
Echternach
Perlé
Rosport
Attert
Bissen
Larochette
Consdorf
Redange
Mersch
Alzette
Lintgen
Beckerich
Saeul
Junglinster
Biwer
Wasserbillig
Mertert
Lorentzweiler
Eisch
Grevenmacher
Eischen
Steinfort
Heisdorf
Helmsange
Walferdange
Niederanven
Capellen
Mamer
Strassen
LUXEMBOURG
Wormeldange
Bertrange
Clemency
Moutfort
Hesperange
Leudelange
Pétange
Rodange
Niederkorn
Differdange
Dalheim
Remich
Belvaux
Esch
Bettembourg
Frisange
Mondorf
Schifflange
Kayl
Tétange
Dudelange
Rumelange

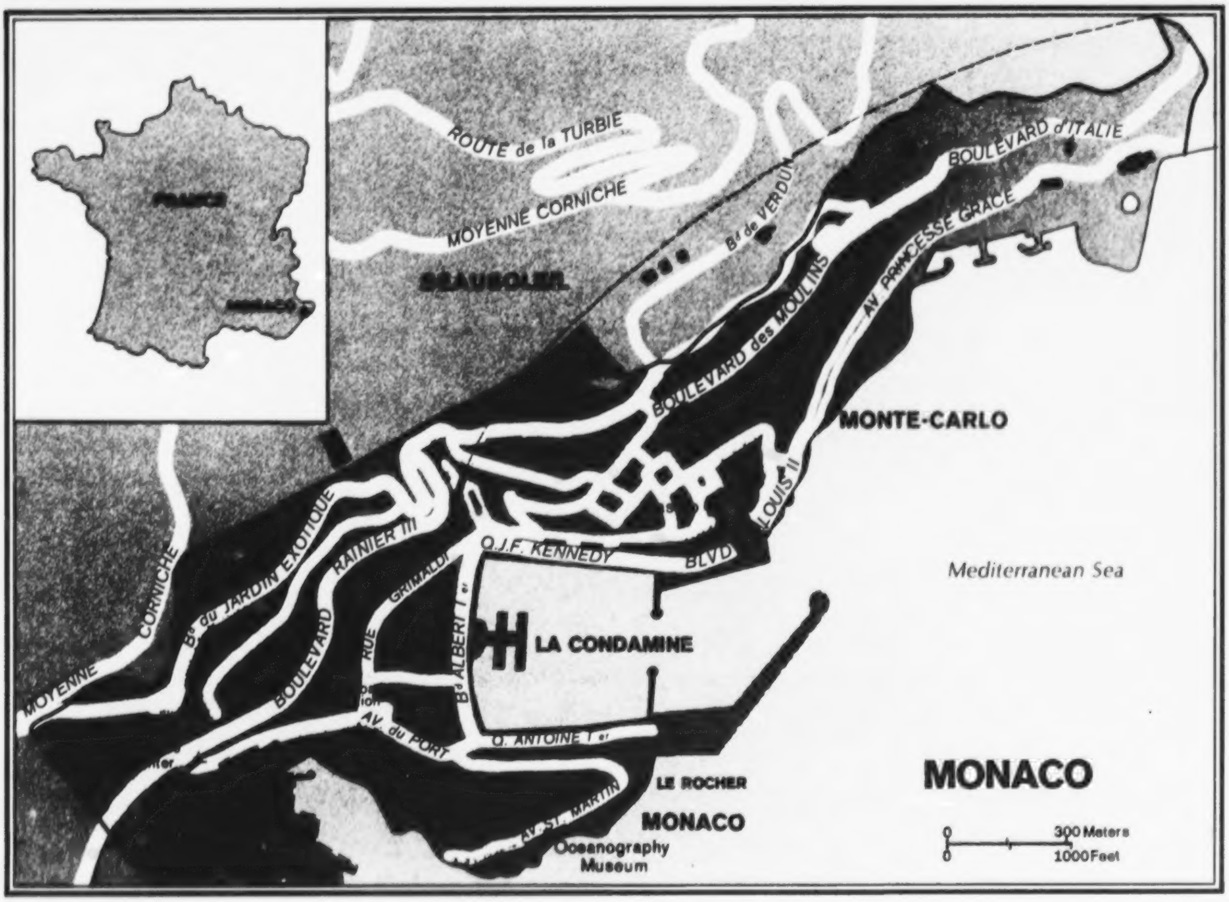
GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
AREA: *998 sq.mi. 2,586 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *400,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:
(80,000 est'd '82)
GNP: *$14,340 per capita, 1982*



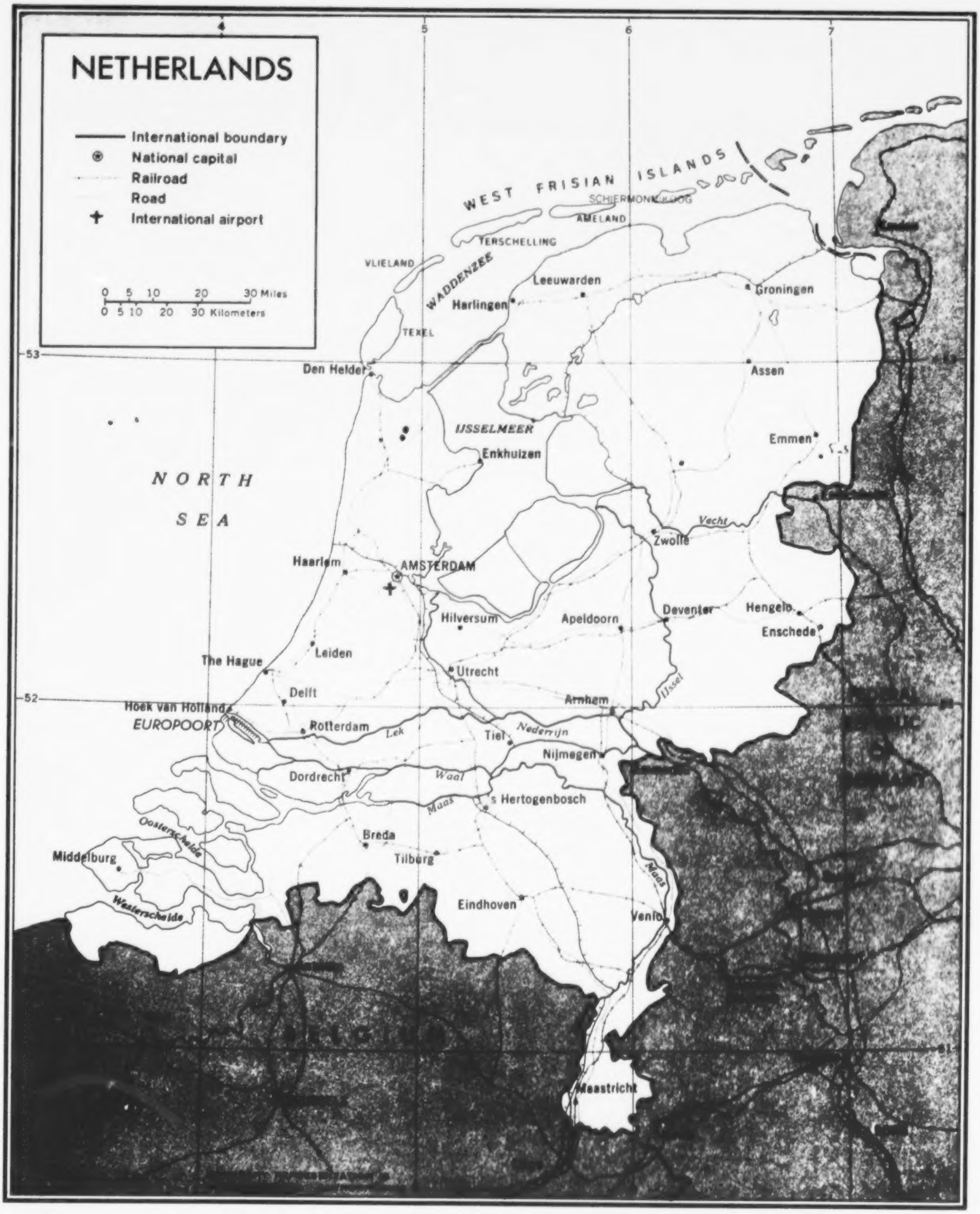

14°10′
14°20′
14°30′
Gozo
Żebbuġ
Gharb
Xaghra
Rabat
Mġarr
Mediterranean Sea
Fliegu 'ta' Għawdex
Ferry
Kemmuna
36°00′
Fliegu ta' Malta
Mellieħa Bay
Mellieħa
Saint Pauls Bay
Malta
San Pawl il-Baħar
Mediterranean Sea
San Ġiljan
Sliema
Mosta
Gżira
Valletta
Birkirkara
Msida
Rabat
Ħamrun
Qormi
Marsa
Bormla
Żebbuġ
Raħal Ġdid
Żabbar
Tarxien
Marsaskala
Dingli
Żejtun
Marsaxlokk
35°50′
Żurrieq
Marsaxlokk Bay
Filfla
Malta
National capital
Road
International Airport
0
3 Miles
0
3 Kilometers
14°20′
14°30′

518227 12-76

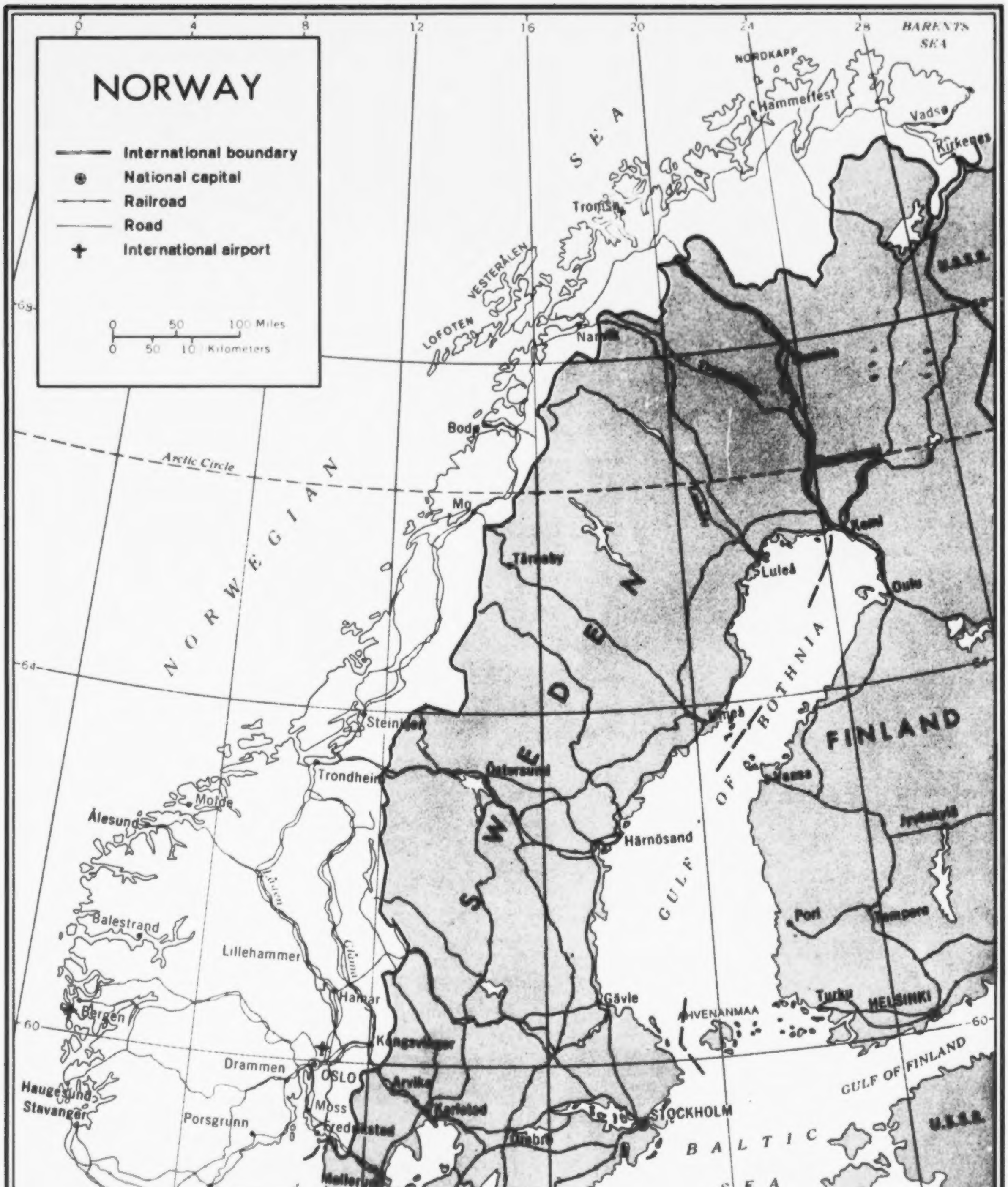
REPUBLIC OF MALTA
AREA: *121 sq.mi. 313 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *400,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Valletta (14,000 est'd '81)*
GNP: *$3,800 per capita, 1982*


FRANCE
MONACO
ROUTE de la TURBIE
MOYENNE CORNICHE
BEAUSOLEIL
Bd de VERDUN
BOULEVARD d'ITALIE
AV PRINCESSE GRACE
BOULEVARD des MOULINS
MONTE-CARLO
LOUIS II
Mediterranean Sea
Q.J.F. KENNEDY BLVD
LA CONDAMINE
RUE GRIMALDI
Bd ALBERT Ier
BOULEVARD RAINIER III
Bd du JARDIN EXOTIQUE
MOYENNE CORNICHE
Av du PORT
Q. ANTOINE Ier
LE ROCHER
AV ST MARTIN
MONACO
Oceanography Museum
MONACO
0 300 Meters
0 1000 Feet

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
AREA: *0.58 sq.mi. 1.5 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *26,000 (est. for '82)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Monaco-Ville (1,700 est'd '79)*
GNP per capita: *not available*

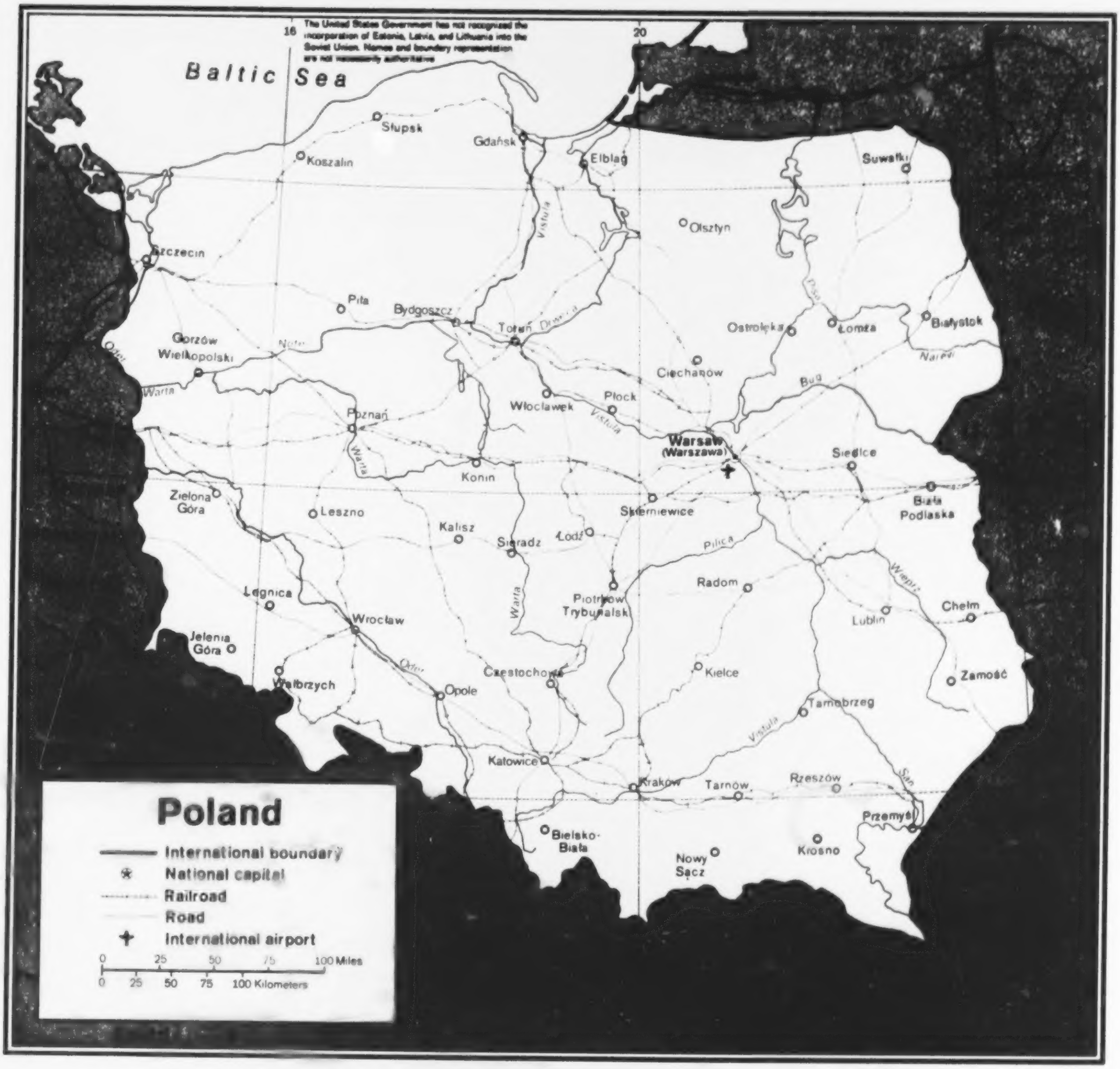

NETHERLANDS
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 5 10 20 30 Miles
0 5 10 20 30 Kilometers
4
5
6
7
53
52
51
WEST FRISIAN ISLANDS
SCHIERMONNIKOOG
AMELAND
TERSCHELLING
VLIELAND
WADDENZEE
TEXEL
Leeuwarden
Harlingen
Groningen
Den Helder
Assen
IJSSELMEER
Emmen
Enkhuizen
NORTH SEA
Vecht
Zwolle
Haarlem
AMSTERDAM
Hilversum
Apeldoorn
Deventer
Hengelo
Enschede
Leiden
The Hague
Utrecht
Delft
IJssel
Hoek van Holland
EUROPOORT
Arnhem
Rotterdam
Lek
Tiel
Nederrijn
Nijmegen
Dordrecht
Waal
Maas
's Hertogenbosch
Oosterschelde
Breda
Tilburg
Middelburg
Westerschelde
Eindhoven
Maas
Venlo
Maastricht

KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS
AREA: *13,100 sq.mi. 33,929 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *14,400,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Amsterdam (712,294 est'd '81)*
GNP: *$10,930 per capita, 1982*


NORWAY
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
BARENTS SEA
NORDKAPP
Hammerfest
Vadsø
Kirkenes
Tromsø
VESTERÅLEN
LOFOTEN
Narvik
U.S.S.R.
Bodø
Arctic Circle
Mo
NORWEGIAN SEA
Tärnaby
SWEDEN
Luleå
Kemi
Oulu
GULF OF BOTHNIA
FINLAND
Umeå
Steinkjer
Trondheim
Östersund
Vaasa
Molde
Ålesund
Härnösand
Jyväskylä
Balestrand
Lillehammer
Pori
Tampere
Hamar
Gävle
AHVENANMAA
Turku
HELSINKI
Bergen
Kongsvinger
Drammen
OSLO
GULF OF FINLAND
Haugesund
Stavanger
Arvika
Moss
Karlstad
STOCKHOLM
Porsgrunn
Fredrikstad
Örebro
BALTIC SEA
Arendal
SKAGERRAK
Kristiansand
U.S.S.R.
0
4
8
12
16
20
24
28
68
64
60

518051 4-76

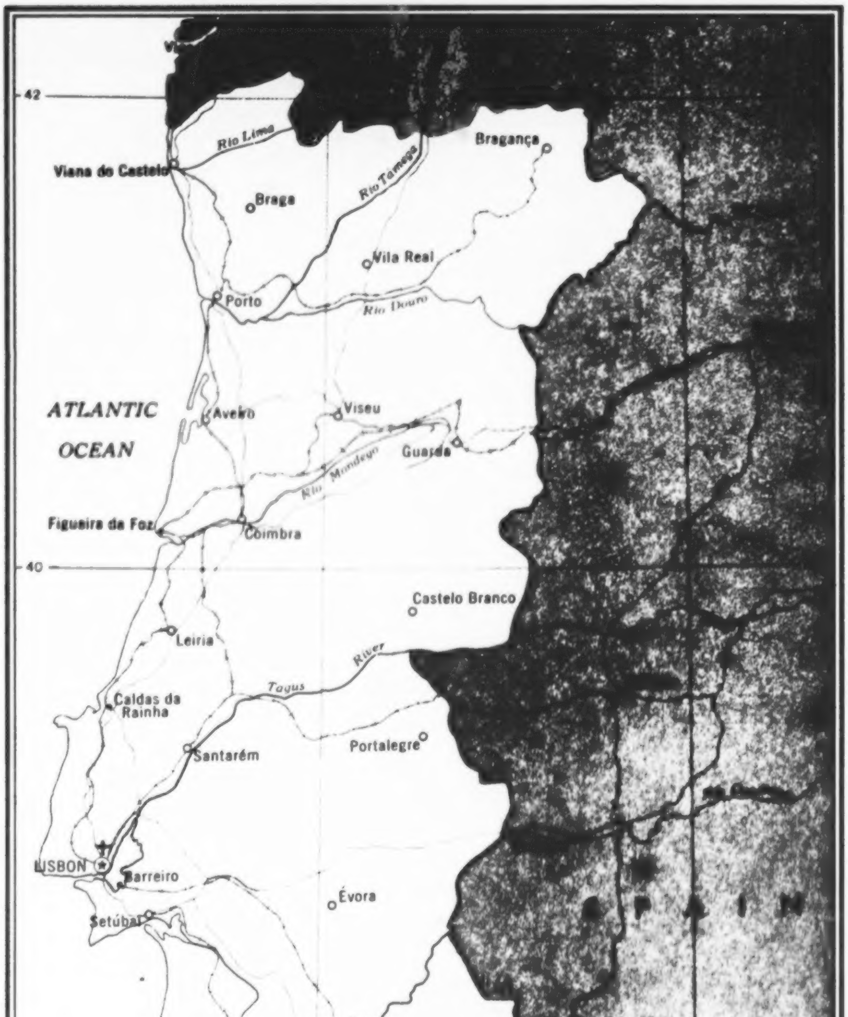
KINGDOM OF NORWAY
AREA: *125,000 sq.mi. 323,750 sq.km.*
(Continental Norway)
POPULATION: *4,100,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Oslo*
(452,023 est'd '81)
GNP: *$14,280 per capita, 1982*



The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union. Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

16
20
Baltic Sea
Słupsk
Gdańsk
Koszalin
Elbląg
Suwałki
Olsztyn
Vistula
Szczecin
Piła
Bydgoszcz
Toruń
Drwęca
Noteć
Gorzów Wielkopolski
Odra
Warta
Ostrołęka
Łomża
Białystok
Narew
Ciechanów
Bug
Włocławek
Płock
Poznań
Warsaw (Warszawa)
Siedlce
Konin
Zielona Góra
Leszno
Skierniewice
Biała Podlaska
Kalisz
Sieradz
Łódź
Pilica
Radom
Wieprz
Piotrków Trybunalski
Legnica
Wrocław
Lublin
Chełm
Jelenia Góra
Wałbrzych
Częstochowa
Kielce
Zamość
Opole
Tarnobrzeg
Katowice
Kraków
Tarnów
Rzeszów
San
Przemyśl
Bielsko-Biała
Nowy Sącz
Krosno
Poland
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
AREA: *120,700 sq.mi. 312,612 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *36,900,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Warsaw (1,500,000 est'd '79)*
GNP per capita: *not available*


42
Rio Lima
Viana do Castelo
Bragança
Braga
Rio Tamega
Vila Real
Porto
Rio Douro
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Aveiro
Viseu
Guarda
Rio Mondego
Figueira da Foz
Coimbra
40
Castelo Branco
Leiria
Tagus River
Caldas da Rainha
Santarém
Portalegre
LISBON
Barreiro
Évora
Setúbal
SPAIN
38
Beja
Sines
Rio Sado
Rio Guadiana
Almodôvar
Vila Real de Santo António
Tavira
Faro
Lagos
GOLFO DE CÁDIZ
Cádiz
GIBRALTAR (U.K.)
36
MOROCCO
8
PORTUGAL
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 Miles

519004 8-78

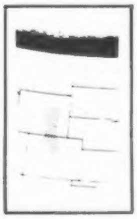
PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC

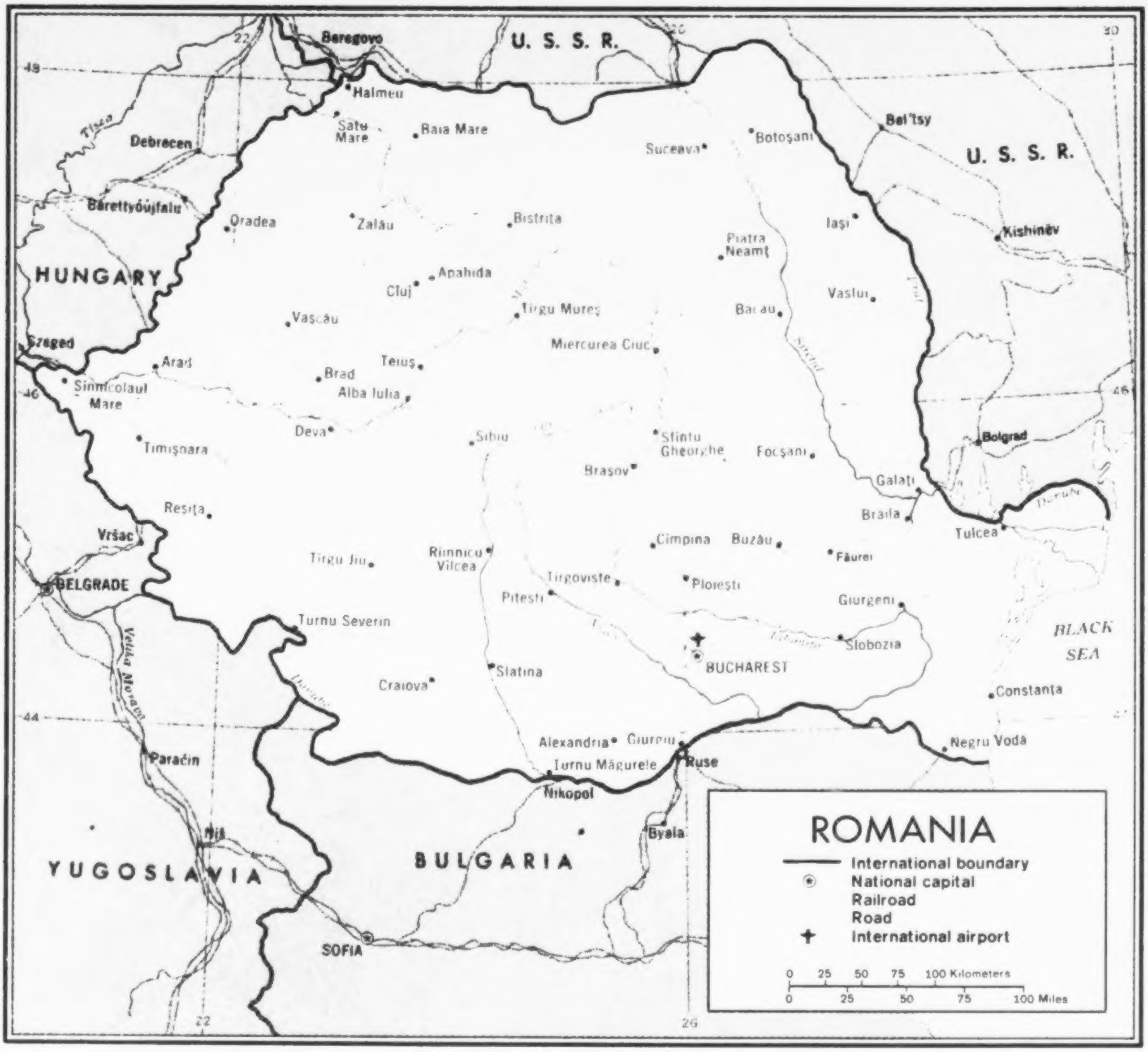
AREA: *36,400 sq.mi. 94,276 sq.km. (including the Azres and Madeira Islands)*

POPULATION: *10,100,000 (est. for July '84)*

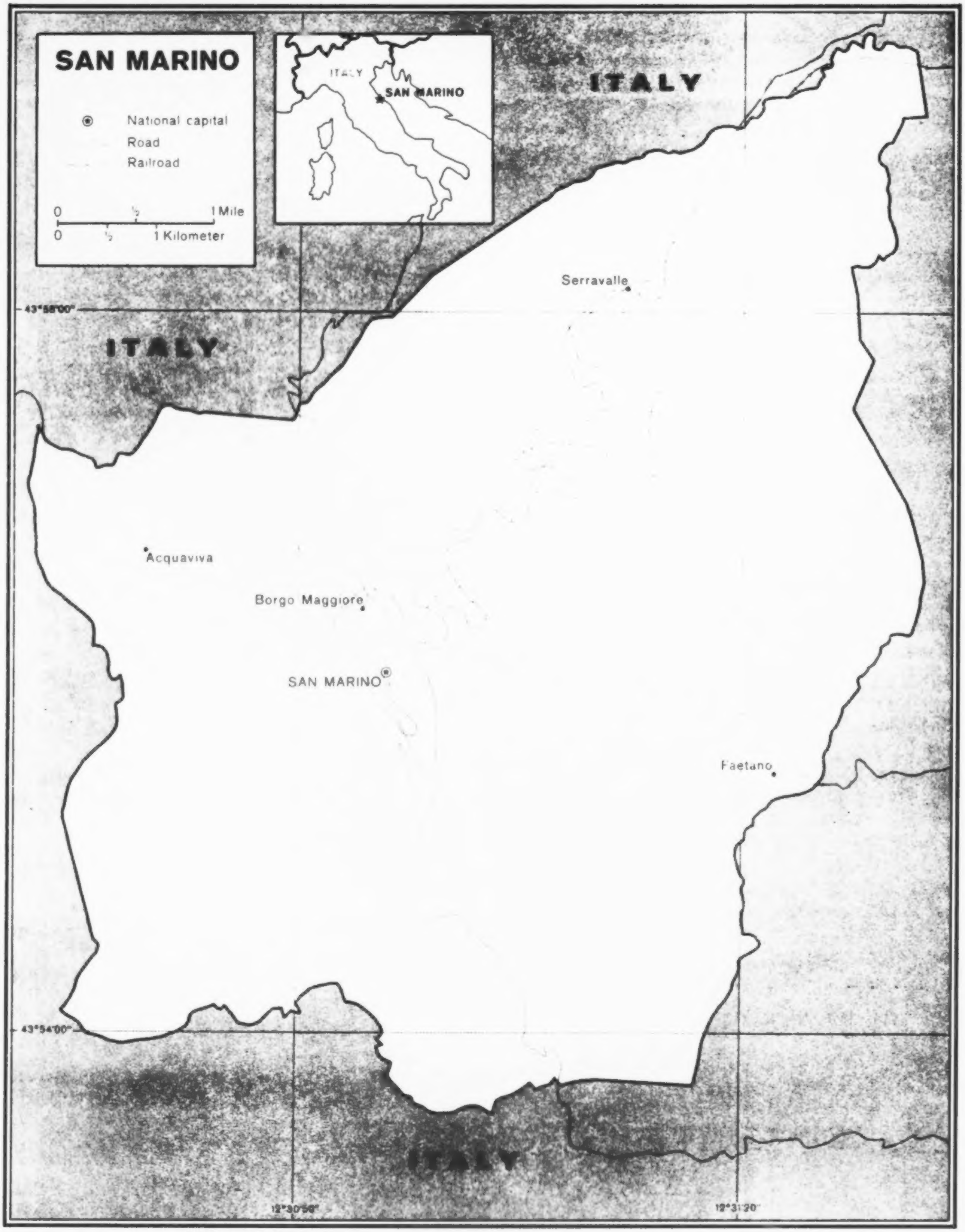
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Lisbon (812,400 est'd '81)*

GNP: *$2,450 per capita, 1982*

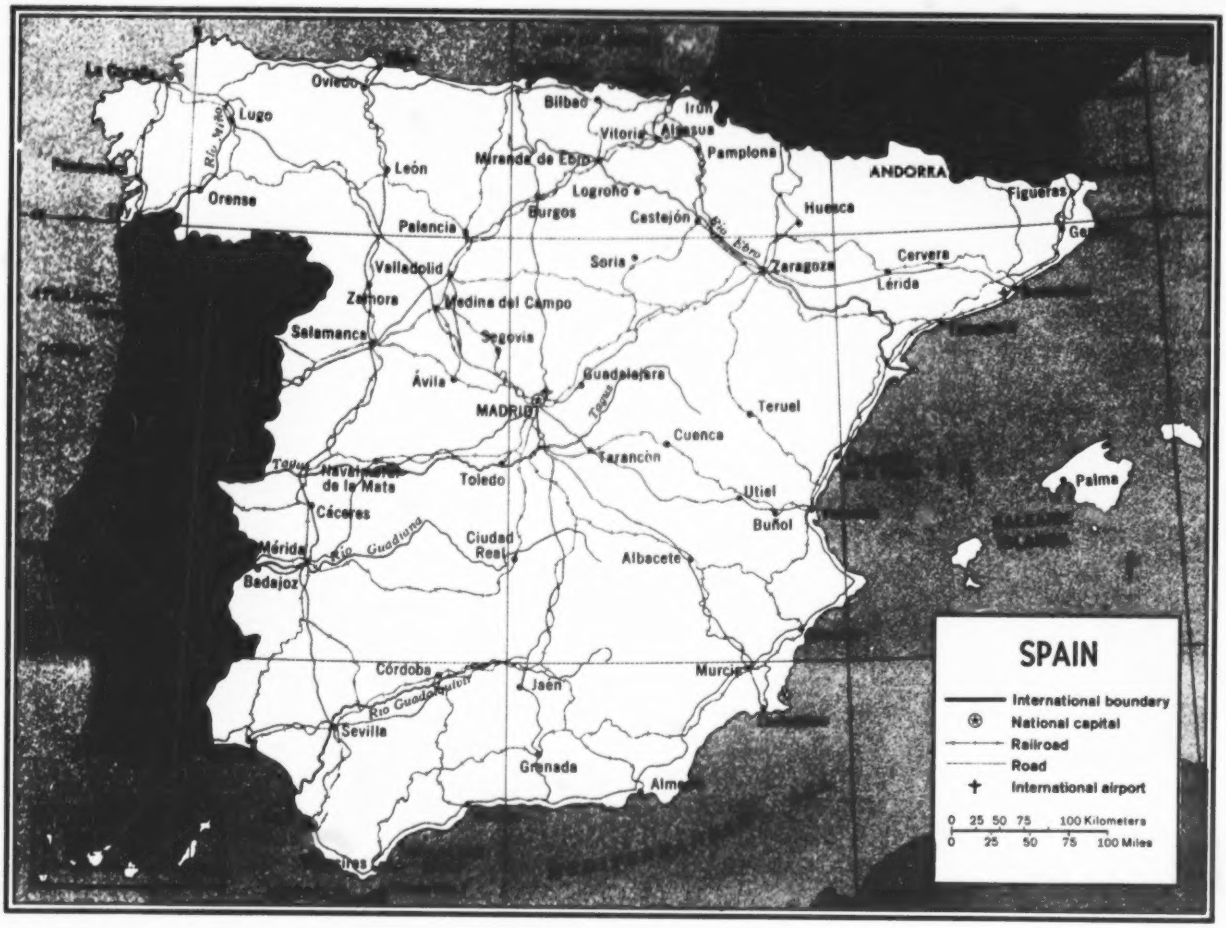


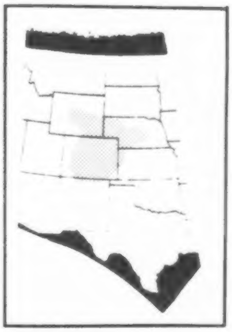

U. S. S. R.
Beregovo
Halmeu
Satu Mare
Baia Mare
Debrecen
Berettyóújfalu
Oradea
Zalău
Bistrita
Suceava
Botoşani
Bel'tsy
U. S. S. R.
Iaşi
Kishinëv
Piatra Neamţ
HUNGARY
Apahida
Cluj
Tirgu Mureş
Vaşcău
Bacău
Vaslui
Szeged
Arad
Brad
Teiuş
Miercurea Ciuc
Sinnicolaul Mare
Alba Iulia
Deva
Sibiu
Sfintu Gheorghe
Focşani
Bolgrad
Timişoara
Braşov
Galaţi
Reşiţa
Brăila
Tulcea
Vršac
Tirgu Jiu
Rimnicu Vilcea
Cimpina
Buzău
Făurei
BELGRADE
Tirgoviste
Ploieşti
Piteşti
Giurgeni
Turnu Severin
Slobozia
BLACK SEA
BUCHAREST
Slatina
Craiova
Constanţa
Alexandria
Giurgiu
Negru Vodă
Paraćin
Turnu Măgurele
Ruse
Nikopol
Byala
Niš
YUGOSLAVIA
BULGARIA
SOFIA
Tisza
Velika Morava
Danube
Prut
Siret
48
46
44
22
26
30
ROMANIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA
AREA: 91,698 sq.mi. 237,499 sq.km.
POPULATION: 22,700,000 (est. for July '84)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bucharest (1,861,007 est'd '80)
GNP: $2,560 per capita, 1982

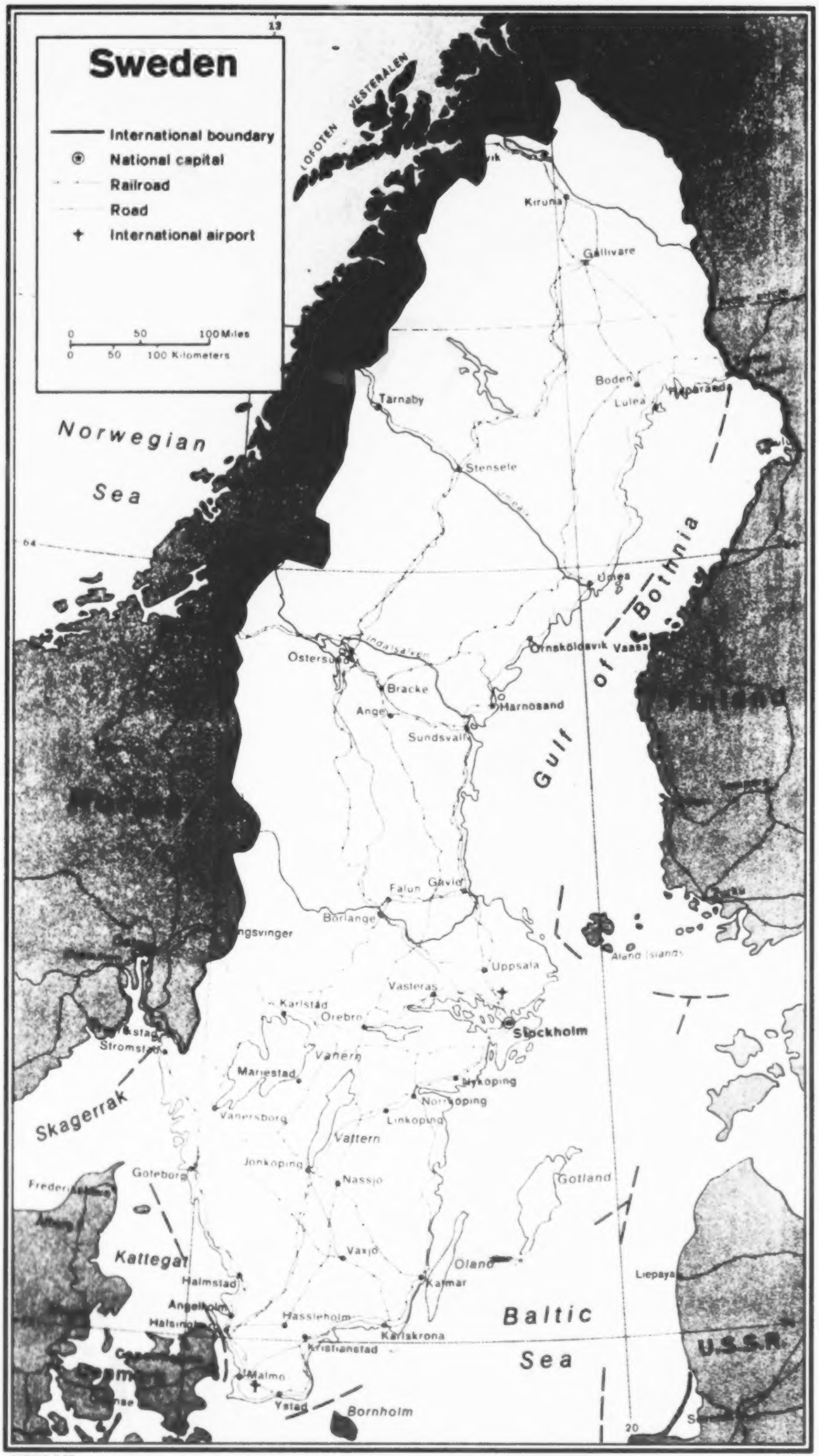

SAN MARINO
National capital
Road
Railroad
0
½
1 Mile
0
½
1 Kilometer
ITALY
SAN MARINO
ITALY
ITALY
ITALY
43°58'00"
43°54'00"
12°30'50"
12°31'20"
Serravalle
Acquaviva
Borgo Maggiore
SAN MARINO
Faetano

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO
AREA: *24 sq.mi. 62 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *21,537 (est. for '80)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *San Marino*
(3,000 est'd '81)
GNP per capita: *not available*

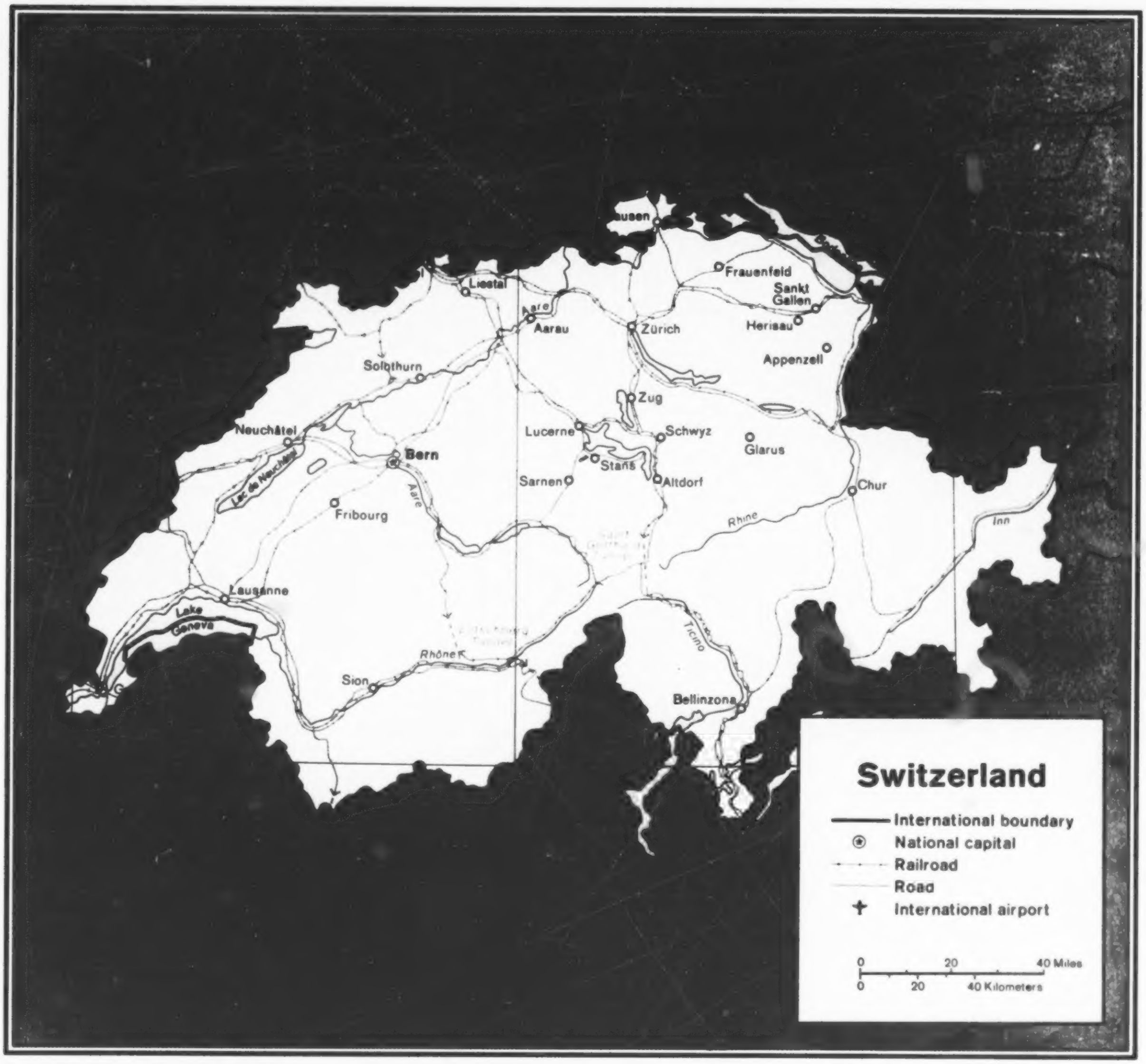

SPAIN
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
La Coruña
Oviedo
Lugo
Río Miño
Orense
León
Bilbao
Irún
Vitoria
Alsasua
Pamplona
Miranda de Ebro
Logroño
Burgos
Palencia
Castejón
Río Ebro
ANDORRA
Figueras
Huesca
Zaragoza
Cervera
Lérida
Soria
Valladolid
Zamora
Medina del Campo
Salamanca
Segovia
Ávila
MADRID
Guadalajara
Tajo
Teruel
Cuenca
Tarancón
Palma
Navalmoral de la Mata
Toledo
Cáceres
Utiel
Buñol
Mérida
Río Guadiana
Ciudad Real
Badajoz
Albacete
Córdoba
Río Guadalquivir
Jaén
Murcia
Sevilla
Granada
Almería



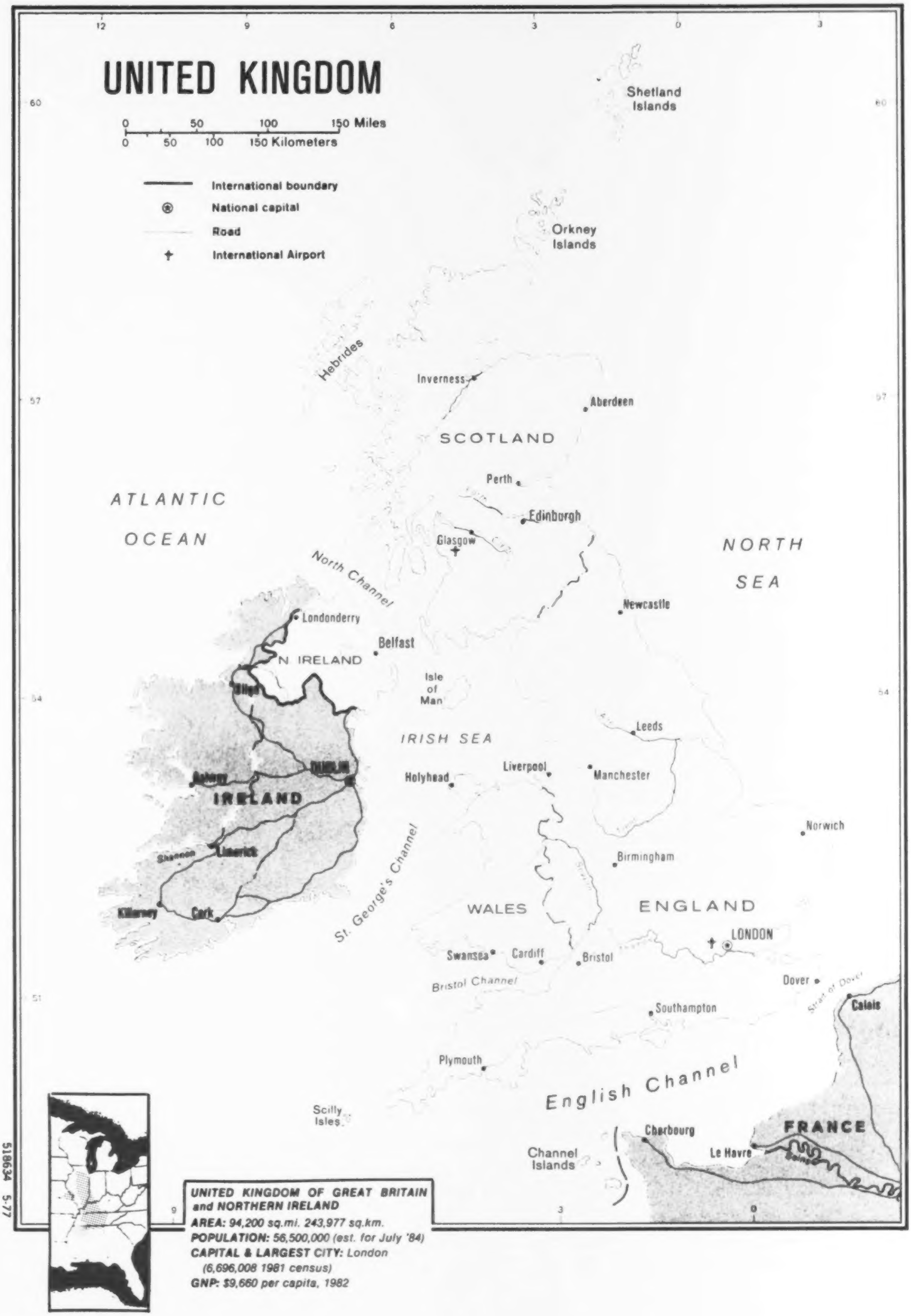
SPANISH STATE
AREA: 195,987 sq.mi. 507,606 sq.km.
POPULATION: 38,400,000 (est. for July '84)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Madrid
(3,520,320 est'd '78)
GNP: $5,430 per capita, 1982


Sweden
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
LOFOTEN
VESTERALEN
Norwegian
Sea
Kiruna
Gällivare
Boden
Luleå
Haparanda
Tarnaby
Stensele
Umeå
Gulf of Bothnia
Örnsköldsvik
Vaasa
Östersund
Indalsälven
Bracke
Ange
Härnösand
Sundsvall
Falun
Gävle
Borlänge
Kongsvinger
Uppsala
Åland Islands
Västerås
Karlstad
Örebro
Stockholm
Vänern
Strömstad
Mariestad
Nyköping
Norrköping
Skagerrak
Vänersborg
Linköping
Vättern
Jönköping
Nässjö
Göteborg
Frederikshavn
Gotland
Kattegat
Växjö
Öland
Halmstad
Kalmar
Liepaya
Ängelholm
Hässleholm
Baltic
Helsingborg
Karlskrona
Kristianstad
Sea
U.S.S.R.
Malmö
Ystad
Bornholm
64
20
518557 3-77

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN
AREA: *173,731 sq.mi. 449,964 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *8,300,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Stockholm (1,386,980 est'd '80)*
GNP: *$14,040 per capita, 1982*


ausen
Frauenfeld
Sankt Gallen
Liestal
Aare
Aarau
Zürich
Herisau
Appenzell
Solothurn
Zug
Neuchâtel
Lucerne
Schwyz
Glarus
Bern
Stans
Lac de Neuchâtel
Sarnen
Altdorf
Chur
Aare
Fribourg
Rhine
Inn
Lausanne
Lake Geneva
Rhône
Sion
Ticino
Bellinzona
Switzerland
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0
20
40 Miles
0
20
40 Kilometers

SWISS CONFEDERATION
AREA: *15,918 sq.mi. 41,228 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *6,500,000 (est. for July '84)*
LARGEST CITY: *Zurich*
(375,000 est'd '82)
GNP: *$17,010 per capita, 1982*


UNITED KINGDOM
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
International boundary
National capital
Road
International Airport
Shetland Islands
Orkney Islands
Hebrides
Inverness
Aberdeen
SCOTLAND
Perth
Edinburgh
Glasgow
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
North Channel
Londonderry
Belfast
N IRELAND
Newcastle
Sligo
Isle of Man
IRISH SEA
Leeds
DUBLIN
Galway
IRELAND
Holyhead
Liverpool
Manchester
Norwich
Shannon
Limerick
Birmingham
St. George's Channel
Killarney
Cork
WALES
ENGLAND
LONDON
Swansea
Cardiff
Bristol
Bristol Channel
Dover
Strait of Dover
Calais
Southampton
Plymouth
English Channel
Scilly Isles
Channel Islands
Cherbourg
Le Havre
Seine
FRANCE
518634 5-77

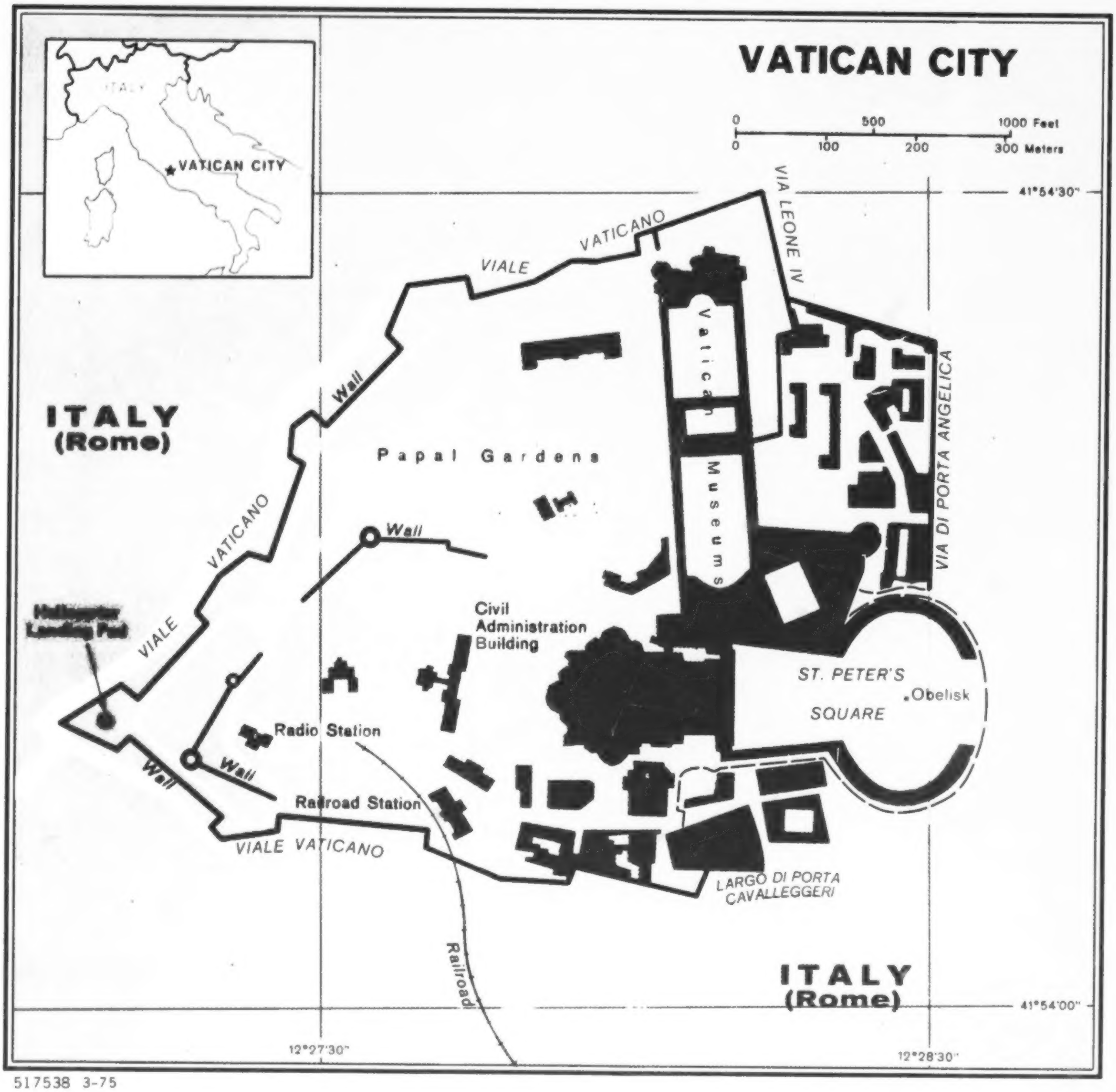
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND

AREA: *94,200 sq.mi. 243,977 sq.km.*

POPULATION: *56,500,000 (est. for July '84)*

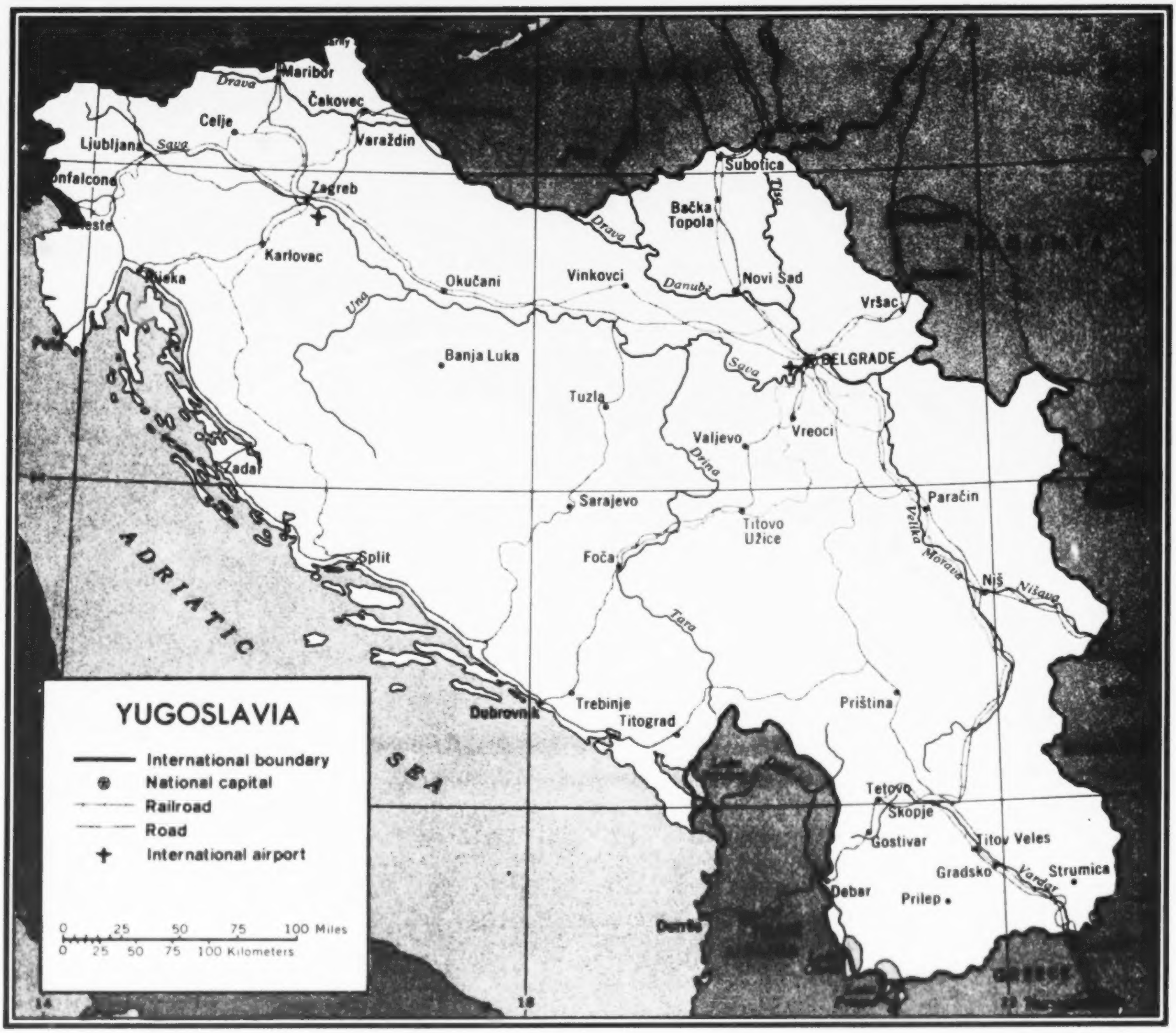
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *London (6,696,008 1981 census)*

GNP: *$9,660 per capita, 1982*

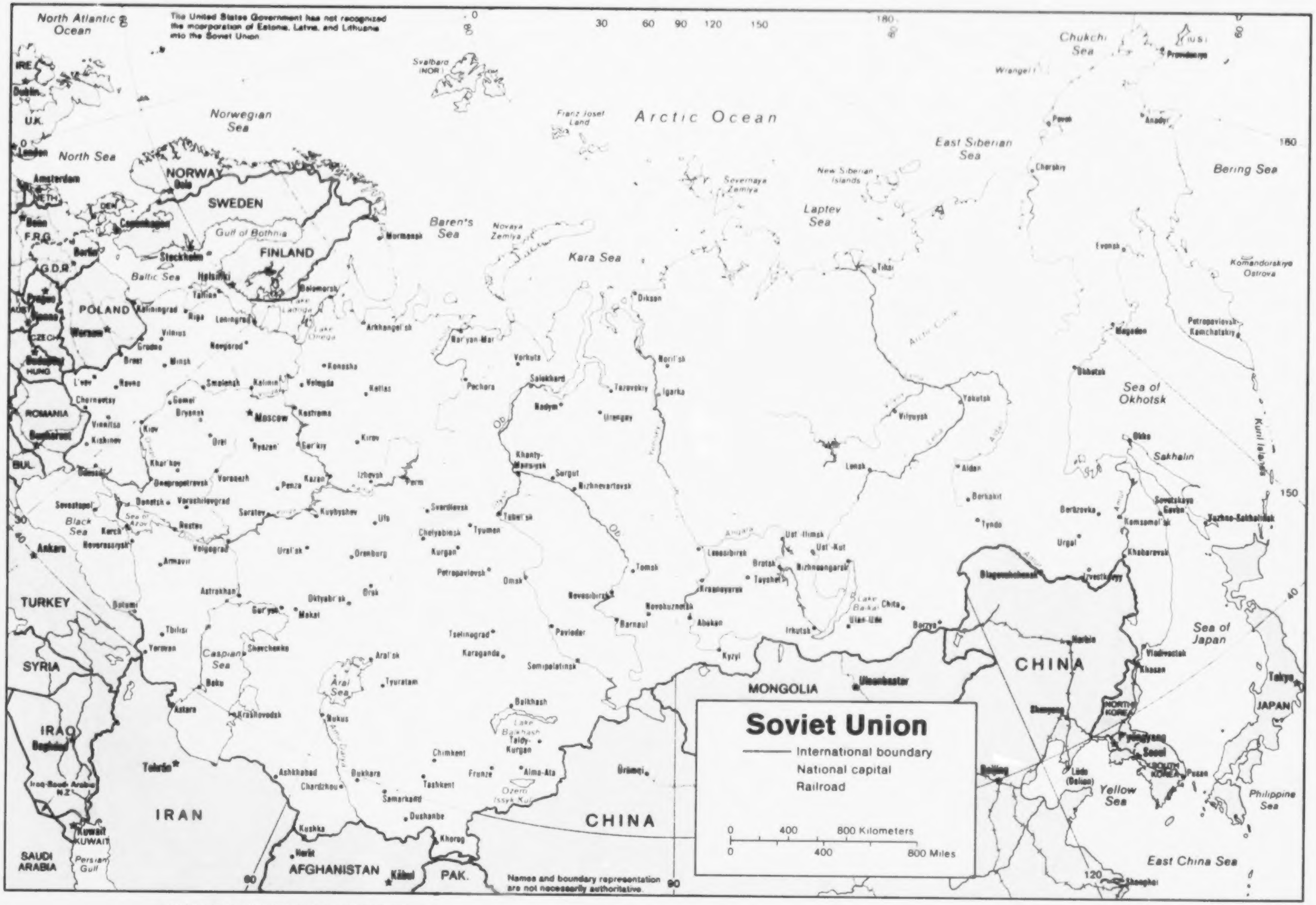

VATICAN CITY
0
500
1000 Feet
0
100
200
300 Meters
ITALY
VATICAN CITY
ITALY
(Rome)
VIALE VATICANO
VIA LEONE IV
VIA DI PORTA ANGELICA
Vatican Museums
Wall
Papal Gardens
Wall
Civil Administration Building
Helicopter Landing Pad
VIALE VATICANO
ST. PETER'S SQUARE
Obelisk
Radio Station
Wall
Wall
Railroad Station
VIALE VATICANO
LARGO DI PORTA CAVALLEGGERI
Railroad
ITALY
(Rome)
41°54'30"
41°54'00"
12°27'30"
12°28'30"

517538 3-75

STATE OF THE VATICAN CITY
AREA: *0.17 sq.mi. 0.438 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *738 (est. for '81)*
GNP per capita: *not available*


YUGOSLAVIA
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
ADRIATIC SEA
Maribor
Drava
Čakovec
Celje
Varaždin
Ljubljana
Sava
Monfalcone
Zagreb
Trieste
Karlovac
Rijeka
Pula
Zadar
Split
Dubrovnik
Okučani
Una
Banja Luka
Vinkovci
Subotica
Bačka Topola
Tisa
Danube
Novi Sad
Vršac
BELGRADE
Tuzla
Valjevo
Vreoci
Drina
Sarajevo
Titovo Užice
Paračin
Velika Morava
Niš
Nišava
Foča
Tara
Trebinje
Titograd
Priština
Tetovo
Skopje
Gostivar
Titov Veles
Gradsko
Vardar
Strumica
Debar
Prilep
Durrës
14
18
22

SOCIALIST FEDERALIST REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
AREA: *99,000 sq.mi. 256,409 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *23,000,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Belgrade (1,300,000 est'd '80)*
GNP: *$2,800 per capita, 1982*


Soviet Union
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
0 400 800 Kilometers
0 400 800 Miles
The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.
North Atlantic Ocean
Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Arctic Ocean
Baren's Sea
Kara Sea
Laptev Sea
East Siberian Sea
Chukchi Sea
Bering Sea
Sea of Okhotsk
Sea of Japan
Yellow Sea
East China Sea
Philippine Sea
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Baltic Sea
Gulf of Bothnia
Persian Gulf
Svalbard (NOR.)
Franz Josef Land
Novaya Zemlya
Severnaya Zemlya
New Siberian Islands
Wrangel I.
Sakhalin
Kuril Islands
Komandorskiye Ostrova
Lake Baikal
Lake Balkhash
IRE.
U.K.
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
DEN.
NETH.
F.R.G.
G.D.R.
POLAND
CZECH.
AUST.
HUNG.
ROMANIA
BUL.
TURKEY
SYRIA
IRAQ
IRAN
SAUDI ARABIA
KUWAIT
AFGHANISTAN
PAK.
CHINA
MONGOLIA
NORTH KOREA
SOUTH KOREA
JAPAN
Moscow
Leningrad
Kiev
Minsk
Tallinn
Riga
Vilnius
Murmansk
Arkhangel'sk
Gor'kiy
Kazan'
Kuybyshev
Volgograd
Astrakhan'
Sverdlovsk
Chelyabinsk
Perm
Tyumen
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Tomsk
Krasnoyarsk
Irkutsk
Bratsk
Yakutsk
Magadan
Khabarovsk
Vladivostok
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Noril'sk
Dikson
Tiksi
Alma-Ata
Frunze
Tashkent
Samarkand
Dushanbe
Ashkhabad
Baku
Tbilisi
Yerevan
Ulaanbaatar
Beijing
Tokyo
Seoul
Pyongyang
Shanghai
Tehran
Kabul
Ankara
Stockholm
Helsinki
Oslo
Copenhagen
Berlin
Warsaw
Prague
Vienna
Budapest
Bucharest
London
Dublin
Amsterdam
Bonn

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
AREA: *8,649,442 sq.mi. 22,402,076 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *274,000,000 (est. for July '84)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Moscow*
(8,200,000 est'd '81)
GNP: *$5,940 per capita, 1982*

INDEX
Follows Table of Contents
At Front of Book